# Galignani's Messenger.

EVENING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,932 .- FOUNDED 1814.

# PARIS, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1-2, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 30-31, 1882. THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION. For the last few days our position in Egypt has been watched with great and increasing anxiety by every one who has comprehended the drift and bearing of the recent change in the policy of Turkey. Apart altogether from the abundant evidence of double-dealing on the part of the Porte which is furnished by a mere narrative of the events of the last two months, we have ample reason for believing that the expedition it has now determined to send to Egypt has no other object than to thwart and oppose the efforts we are now making to restore order. Unfortunately, the Turks have the advantage of being able to anticipate the arrival of the troops we are now sending out. From Constantinople to Alexandria is a voyage of only four days, and the transport of Turkish troops for so short a distance is an exceedingly simple and expeditiously managed affair. They are merely packed upon the decks of ironclads or transports, and left to shift for themselves until they march ashore. It is, therefore, perfectly easy for the Porte to land fifteen or twenty thousand men in Egypt in a very short time. If it does so, it clearly places the British troops already there is an exceedingly awkward position, besides acquiring the power of taking the whole matter out of their hands. The most probable result of the landing of Turkish troops is that Arabi will declare his submission to his lawful sovereign, placing his army under the command of the Turkish general. The Porte will at once declare that order has been completely re-established, as, indeed, it has promised that it would be if only the Sultan were left to deal with the rebels in his own way. This great work accomplished, the combined Turkish and Egyptian forces will take up positions in the country of such a nature that our action will be completely paralyzed, even if we can still find a proper object for our attack. It will require no little diplomatic ingenuity to do this after the Turkish troops, representing the Sovereign of Egypt, have accepted the complete submission of the rebels whom we intended to chastise. According to diplomatic logic, our whole mission in Egypt is ipso facto accomplished, and ostensibly in precisely the way which we ourselves suggested. No thing can remain for us but choose between retiring baffled and beaten, outwitted and out-generalled by the Turks, and breaking through the diplomatic fetters which now bind us. short the combination of Arabi's forces with the Sultan's, which is a moral certainty if the latter land in Egypt, may compel us either to abandon the country to the successful conspirators or to come into opposition or collision of some kind Turkish forces. In these circumstances, the responsibility resting upon the Government is exceedingly heavy. The policy of which Lord Dufferin is now made the instrument is characterized by great weakness, and must prove wholly inadequate to cope with the difficulties that beset the country. Co-operation with Turkey might, indeed, be accepted if the Turks were to send a moderate contingent to act under the orders of the British Commander, but there does not seem to be the slightest indication that they recognise our position at all, or that they even affect to co-operate with us. Their obvious design is to exclude us altogether, and to maintain that we have no right to be in Egypt at all. It is, therefore, mere trifling to continue negotiations for the purpose of getting such worthless pledges of good faith as a proclamation against Arabi. Nothing is easier than for the Sultan to issue the desired proclamation, in terms to which we could take no exception, yet which would convey to those acquainted with the nuances of Turkish expression the knowledge that there was no real condemnation of the docile rebel. Besides, we have apparently got beyond the point at which the Sultan thinks it worth while even to deceive It is exceedingly improbable that Lord Dufferin can persuade him to so much as pretend that he yields to our wishes, since he relies upon inflicting upon us a substantial defeat by means of his Egyptian expedition. It rests with the Government to devise means of extricating us from a dilemma of an extremely grave and perplexing character; but it is at least obvious that extrication cannot be effected by perseverance in efforts of the kind that Lord Dufferin has hitherto been instructed to make. We are undoubtedly hampered by the Conference, to whose invitation we have permitted a continuing character to attach, and the dexterity which the Turks have shown in involving the Government in contradictions. It would have been wiser to have intimated formally on Thursday week, if not at an earlier date, that the invitation of the Conference not having been accepted as and when it was given, we could no longer regard ourselves as in any way

ENGLAND AND THE FRENCH

moment in serious jeopardy .- Times.

bound by it. This has not been done,

apparently owing to the exaggerated re-

spect entertained by the Cabinet for what

is, after all, a diplomatic figment; and

we in consequence find ourselves con-

demned upon technicalities of our own

constructing and caught in traps of our

own devising. Probably we cannot now

break through the toils without drawing

forth some protest. But we cannot per-

mit things to take the course they have

very shortly having to face military diffi-

culties much more grave than the diplo-

matic ones. It is for the Cabinet to show

that it appreciates the gravity of the

situation, that it knows how to devise

measures for the safeguarding of the na-

tional interests and the vindication of the

national honour, both of which are at this

ALLIANCE. The course which France has chosen to adopt has lessons for us which we should take to heart. For one thing, we may see more clearly by all this how uncertain are the foundations of European politics, at a time when we are entering upon a war in which all Europe is more or less concerned and more or less authorized to meddle in. If France, which has hitherto appeared so resolute in defence of her position and pretensions in Egypt, and so fiercely opposed to the intervention of Turkey any- I voyage.

where in North Africa, suddenly steps back from the one and no longer has a word to say against the other, we know the reason why. The rancour of faction may account for it in some measure; but over all French factions there is one dominating fear, and this fear it was that decided the vote of Saturday. Prince Bismarck and his machinations are a haunting dread in every political coterie in France; and since it is certain that the German Chancellor pulls the strings at Constantinople, while at the same time he is strong in European alliances and ready at all hours to launch his forces in any direction. we ought not to be surprised if French politicians shrink from adventures which might further embroil their country abroad or weaken it at home. No doubt, when shrinking from adventure includes the abandonment of Egypt to military occupation by the English, these fears appear excessive; but for our own part we incline to think that those Frenchmen are wisest who argue that the claims of France in Egypt are not forfeited because she refuses to occupy the country without a European mandate, and therefore that there is no overwhelming reason why she should run the risks of entanglement and surprise. whether the fears inspired from Berlin are excessive or not, we know them to be very natural and reasonable; and there can be no doubt at any rate as to what they have led to. And, amongst other things, what they have led to is demonstration of the exceeding foolishness of our Government in casting off a good understanding with the German Powers and relying altogether on a French alliance. In the instability of French politics alone there was reason enough for doing nothing of the kind; but there were other and far more weighty considerations.

In allying ourselves with France, after the Hands-off declamation, we voluntarily took a share in the difficulties of France with Germany. Whatever we might think of doing or hope to do in combination with France was always liable to embarrassment and defeat through the hostiliof Germany to our ally, at last moment, of the hostilithe ties of Germany. Moreover, as we have said repeatedly to no purpose, the Anglo-French alliance was one that did not suit Germany in the least; and it was certain from the moment it was formed that

Prince Bismarck would do his utmost to break it up in such a way as would be a lesson to ourselves. If he had been a man less powerful, less resolute, less wily, his efforts in that direction might not have been of much importance; but being what he is, they were pretty sure to succeed in some way or other. And they have succeeded. There's an end of the understandings with France now; and the grand question is whether they are to be followed forthwith by others of a more stable and profitable character, or whether we are to be taught by more humiliations and embarrassments where to seek them-cap

in hand or otherwise. It is a proof of the grossest ignorance and the most obstinate blundering in foreign politics that they were not sought long ago .- St. James's THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

Two of the detachments of the 1st Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards were inspected on Monday morning by the Prince of Wales, Colonel of the Household Cavalry at the Albany Barracks. His Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, and the young Princesses arrived at the barracks between ten and eleven this morning. There was an immense assemblage of spectators both inside and outside the barracks. The Prince was attended by Colonel Sir Dighton Probyn, and among those present were the Duke of Athole, Lord and Lady Waterford, Lord Seafield, and Lord de Lisle. The band of the Life Guards were in attendance under the conductorship of Mr. Charles Godfrey. The inspection commenced about half-past ten o'clock, and was concluded shortly after

eleven. The total number of officers and men was over 300, there being 160 of each regiment, and they form the detachments who will leave England in advance of the 2d Life Guards' squadron. They were under the command of Colonel Milne Home, M.P. (of the Royal Horse Guards), Major the Hon. O. Montague (of the Blues), and Colonel C. R. Talbot (of the 1st Life Guards). The Prince of Wales, at the close of the march past, ex-pressed his satisfaction. The Duke of Camoridge was to have been present at the inspec-

tion, but was unavoidably absent,
The first Battalion of the Brigade of Guards which is to take part in the Egyptian Expedition left on Sunday morning for Alexandria. It was expected that the Battalion would march from the Wellington Barracks to the station at Liverpool-street, and be thence conveyed by train to the Royal Albert Docks where the Orient was awaiting their reception. The men, however, were marched to the steam-boat pier at Westminster, where they embarked on board three ordinary river boats, whence they were conveyed direct to he dock. The troops fell in on parade at seven o'clock in their white undress serge jackets, but with white Indian helmets and packets, but with white indian licinies and pugrees, instead of the bearskins. They were in heavy marching order, with valises, great-coats, rifles, and full pouches, each man car-rying, besides, a white canvas bag with clothing for use on ship board. The officers were in the ordinary blue undress uniform of the corps, and the field state showed 700 rank and file, 30 officers, 46 sergeants, and 21 drummers and pipers. Being formed into square, the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, read the following letter from followed during the last few days without

Sir A. F. Ponsonby:—"My dear Knox—The Queen regrets that she is unable to be present at the embarkation of the 1st Battalion of the Scots Guards to-morrow. Her Majesty knows that the Scots Guards will do their duty as gallantly as they have always hitherto done, and commands me to convey to you her best wishes for their welfare.-Yours very truly, HENRY F. PONSONBY." To this, he said, he had replied as follows:—" My dear Genene nau repned as follows:— My dear deneral—Will you kindly inform her Majesty that the 1st Battalion of Scots Guards are deeply grateful for the interest which she has taken in their welfare, and that they hope in any position to do their duty as Queen's Guards should.—Yours very sincerely, G. W. Knox, Licutenant-Colonel." The men were enthuriver. When the Albert Docks were reached they at once landed, and then embarked on board the Orient. At 11.15 the steamer was pulled out into the basin, and immediately afterwards the Duke of Connaught came down the river in a special steamer, accompanied by the Duchess and by the Prince an Princess of Wales with the three young princesses, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. Childers, and others. Shortly afterwards the Orient was

towed into the river, and started on her

168 2016 -324 1180 mt

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN. Among the latest despatches received by the Times from its correspondent with the British forces in Alexandria we select the

following :-

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 30, 9.35 A.M. In previous telegrams I have advocated the necessity of an attack on the Aboukir forts. In doing so I was following the opinions of good authorities, but doctors differ, and I think it well to give now a very opposite opinion from one whom I am compelled to consider a higher authority than any I have yet quoted. Unfortunately, however, the considerations which so frequently hamper my despatches compel me to omit the more interesting of his remarks—the technical reasons which lead him to deprecate an attack. I can only say they appear equally conclusive to himself, an authority, and myself, a tyro. The remarks I can quote are these :-

remarks I can quote are these:—

"Assuming that you are going to attack the Aboukir forts, I venture to say you are committing a mistake. At the present moment your fleets are in no danger, neither is your army. You have, therefore, no excuse for running any unnecessary risk. You must, at least, be certain of a very great gain before running that risk. What is your possible rain? Assume that your attack is from risk. You must, at least, be certain of a very great gain before running that risk. What is your possible gain? Assume that your attack is from land and sca, and that it is perfectly successful. Assume even that you succeed in capturing some prisoners. What then? You say that Arabi is drawing supplies from there. That is an argument which might have had value the day after the bombardment of Alexandria: it has none now, for be assured he has had plenty of time to take all he wanted. I need not go into the results of possible failure; they are manifest, and I repeat that while you can wait for a few days with no increase of danger, while there is no possible advantage to be gained, and, at least, some risk to be run, such an act, if meditated, is a mistake. The English navy has had its share of fighting. The English army now here is naturally anxious to show its mettle. It would be very sad if any natural desire to reap laurels before others came to claim them should be allowed to imperif the honour of the British arms and the salvation of the Egyptian people."

2.55 p.M. 2.55 р.м.

The night before last four houses were broken into at Ramleh, and last night the same number, my own among them. According to information given by servants, about 20 or 30 Bedouin Arabs tried to force open the door. Failing that, and probably led by my own watchman, they got on to the door of the house by a ladder, descended the staircase into the kitchen, stole the metal utensils and smashed all the glass and crockery they could lay hands on. They were luckily unable to get into the rest of the house. things happen within a mile of the Ramleh headquarters, and in spite of the English patrols and the native police. Complaints have been made to the General, and it is hoped that more efficient protection may be granted. Many persons who proposed returning to live at Ramleh have renounced their intention.

Privilegio Bey, an Austrian subject in Government employ, has arrived from Port Said in the Dongolo. He states that there was an Intention on the part of the English and French to land Marines for the purpose of protecting the town, and that the Germans actually landed 25 men to protect the Consulate, When M. de Lesseps appeared on the scene he called a meeting, which was attended by many of Arabi's partisans, and addressed them, stating that Egypt belonged to the Egyptians, that France and England were strangers, and so forth. The result was that the Germans were recalled, and the English and French renounced their intention, which, after M. de Lesseps' harangue, might have caused a disturbance, M. de Lesseps has long been trying to obtain a concession for a fresh canal, which was reconcession for a fresh canal, which was re-fused by Arabi. He is now trying to con-ciliate him with the object of getting his sup-port, the value of which, however, would seem doubtful. M. de Lessep's motto throughout would seem to be "Save the Canal; perish Egypt.

In reference to the asserted competition be tween Port Said and Alexandria, I doubt whether even the present difficulties under which the latter labours will ever make Port Said a very serious rival. The business quarter of Alexandria, containing the large stores, remains intact. In spite of all opposition from Port Said it has latterly much in-creased in size, and store rents have risen. Port Said labours under the disadvantage that it does not possess the actual amount of ground which would enable such stores to be built if business were transferred to that channel. Two other causes put Port Said at a disadvantage. The one is that Alexandria is more easily accessible to the cotton-growing lands, and the other that the ridiculously selfish policy of the company stifles all enter-

Colonel Thackwell, commanding the 38th, rode round by the outlying pickets this morning. As interpreter I was able to be of some use, so I accompanied him on his rounds. We visited several houses not far from the line of the Ramleh railway. Most of those near the line, as I have already stated, had been utterly wrecked. One large house we came to, the property of a wealthy Greek named Sinadino, we found untouched, with named Sinadino, we found untouched, with two servants still remaining in charge of it. Only one servant was on the spot when we came up, and on questioning him we found that, so far, the house had escaped; but he spoke of leaving it to go into Alexandria for his own safety. He stated that only last night two houses in the vicinity had been broken into and robbed. He said he would not tree to be killed. When we told him that not stop to be killed. When we told him that a nightly picket of British soldiers would patrol the neighbourhood he seemed re-assured, but said that unless soldiers were sent he would not stay. This was the gist of what several other native servants had to say. They had so far remained loyal to their masters and guarded their property, but as raids of Belliuing were a rightly compared they could neighbourhood he seemed re-asdouins were of nightly occurrence they could not stay without protection. Col. Thackwell is in a difficult position, but is doing all in his power to reassure the peaceably disposed remnants of the Ramleh population.
Although the houses that have to be guarded are spread over a great deal of ground, owing to the way in which they are scattered about, especially at the extreme east of Ram-leh, yet he has decided to put a sufficient guard at the further or east end to prevent marauding parties from entering among the ouses to pillago,
It was reported that a man had been shot

last night by our picket near the terminus of the Ramleh railway at Schutze station. came on a group of native servants, gar-deners, etc., and one man we instructed to lead us to the spot where the man was sup-posed to have been shot. We soon found him about half-a-mile from the Schutze station quite dead. There was a small glass bowl lying by his side, being, no doubt, a portion of the plunder he was trying to make away The fact of this Bedouin having been shot in the act of plundering may have a momentarily deterrent effect by showing that we

have a guard on the alert at night-time. have a guard on the alert at night-time.

There is hardly a single European who has ventured yet to take up his abode in Ramleh again; the risk is considered too great. And they are not far wrong. Only yesterday I rode up to the house of a friend to ascertain rode up to the house of a line in charge if from the two servants remaining in charge if all were safe. I found everything safe and the servants willing to stay. This morning I the servants willing to stay. This morning found it had been broken into by Bedouins or other native roughs, and partially robbed and damaged. This shows how insecure the piace is. From a military point of view, it may not be absolutely necessary to have our line of outposts beyond the further end of Ramleh, but surely when so much European property still remains untouched it is hardly for much to expect that some others. From a military point of view, it property still remains untouched it is hardly too much to expect that some steps may be taken towards protecting it. We have suffi-cient men quartered at the barracks near the Palace to render the task feasible without incurring much, if any, extra risk. The ground

COMPRESSED TO SEC. AND CO.

is not such as to make it impossible to allow of our outposts falling back under cover of the strong position we have on the Water-works-hill in case of an overwhelming force making its appearance from the direction of Aboukir. However this may be, the thanks of all residents, English and others, are due to the sensible and energetic measures being taken by Colonel Thackwell, who is doing his best consistently with his duty to restore confidence and protect property. He has ordered the native chief of police to have a proclamation put up to the effect that all peaceably - disposed persons, natives or foreigners, must remain in their houses after dark. This is done with the object of avoiding loss of innocent life, it being impossible to distinguish friends from foes in the darkness. The native police in Ramleh number six men, and are practically useless, especially as they dare not be abroad at night for fear of an assault by Bedouins. An addition has been promised in the shape of a contingent of our soldiers, which will doubtless have the effect of encouraging them. To-night there is to be a strong picket placed at the farther end of Ramleh, besides a small contingent which is old off to assist the native police.

The Chief of Police informed me that a certain Bedouin Sheikh, well-known in Ramleh, has been leading a band of marauders into the village nightly in search of plunder.

Some excitement is felt here as to what may be the result of the bombardment of the Aboukir Forts. Some think that there is a considerable force of the enemy's troops there, who may advance on our position here after the Aboukir Forts have been silenced. This also I do not deem probable, because, even on the supposition that the force is there, they have a near retreat towards Kafrdawar, mediately to the south of Aboukir, and they would not be likely to incur the double risk of being shelled from our ships along the coast as well as having to encounter our force intrenched on the waterworks ridge. mander Hammill, of the Monarch, commands the naval brigade remaining on the hill, Commander Thomas, who was in charge, having had to return to his ship, the Alexandra. The health of the troops remains good in spite of the warm weather. The enemy are still hoverthe warm weather. The enemy are still hovering about near Millaha junction. Yesterday I rode past our farthest outlying picket with two officers and could distinctly observe a group of about 30 men working on the Cairo line, apparently taking up rails or mining it. Last night a working party went up by train as far as this point to repair the rails. They met with no opposition, nor did they see any of the enemy near.

Telegraphing on Sunday evening, the correspondent of the Standard at Alexan-

At eight o'clock last night the ironclad train escorted a working party to repair the line at the break beyond our outposts. The work was necessary, as the break not only prevented the advance towards Arabi's position, but so long as it existed we were unable to transfer rolling stock from the Garbarrie to the Ramleh line, as the junction of these rail-ways lay beyond the point at which the rails Trains started simulhave been removed. tancously at eight o'clock from both termini, and carried, in addition to the strong body of blue jackets attached to the ironclad train, a company of the 60th Rifles and a company of Marine Artillery. The force was under the command of Colonel Newson. On arriving at their destination the trains came to a stop, and, the troops alighting, the mounted in-fantry advanced, followed by the Marines and 60th in extended skirmishing order, covering the working party of engineers. In the moonlight the country was visible for miles round, but a perfect stillness reigned, and the enemy made no sign of his presence. The sappers worked splendidly, and in two ho train of forty trucks had been successfully shunted from the Garbarrie line on to the Ramleh line. At two o'clock in the party returned to Alexandria. Along the line of railway by which the rebel army had fallen back from Alexandria several bodies were seen. Broken carriages lay by the road, and the occupants had evidently been dragged out and murdered. Everywhere, in the broken relics and arms thrown away, there was evidence of the disorder and demoralisation which had prevailed among the troops, and there can be no doubt now that had a thousand men been sent in pursuit the whole army would have become a mob of broken fugitives.

Complaints having been made of looting at night by natives in some of the houses at Ramleh, it was determined to put a stop to it, and last night parties were posted in different and last night parties were posted in different parts of the village. Captain Piggot, of the Mounted Infantry, knowing the ground, assisted Colonel Thackwell in placing the men. The watch was a successful one, for a party of Bedouins were caught coming out of a house, laden with plunder. They were fired upon and fled, throwing away their booty and leaving one of their number dead behind them. This morning everything seemed so quiet in the enemy's lines that it was suspected that th had altogether abandoned the advanced p sition reconnoitred by General Alison on Friday evening. Accordingly, Captain Piggot reconnoitred the ground early; he saw only vedettes, the infantry having either retired, or lying close. The mounted infantry then rode out to Fort Mundarra. This and all the other forts in that direction are at present flying the white flag, which, according to the Arab idea, appears to indicate that they do not wish to fire at them, but are quite prepared to fire at us if it suits them to do so. pared to tire at us it it suits them to do so.

On Friday evening M. de Lesseps arrived here from Kafr Dowar, by special train from Ismailia, with a safe-conduct from Arabi. This he had no difficulty in obtaining, as he had, in previous communications with him, assured the rebel General of his entire sympathy and approval of his conduct, and prould Arabi abstain from injuring mised that, should Arabi abstain from injuring the Canal, neither France nor Italy would assist England in her military operations. With such powerful encouragement, it is easy to understand that Arabi has no idea of surrender. The canard current here yesterday of his sending in parlementaires to treat was no palpable a hoax that it was credited by no well-informed persons. Reouf Pacha, one of the Deputies from Cairo, asserts that not only has Arabi been encouraged in his resistance by the promises of the moral support of Italy and France, made to him by M. de Lesseps and the Italian Consul, but also by

the sympathy of Baron Ring, who has acted as his very good friend at Constantinopic.

According to reports received at the Palace, some of the copies of the Khedive's Proclamation dismissing Arabi having reached Kafr Dower, the General himself, read, the docu-Dowar, the General himself read the documents to his officers and soldiers, who replied with loud acclamations of confidence in their Chief, and of contempt for the Khedive, against whom Arabi uttered some insolent The rebel General afterwards forthreats. The repet general anterwards for-warded copies of the Proclamation to Cairo, requesting the Provisional Government to as-semble a meeting of Notables, Sheiks, Mollahs, Bedouins, and officers, and to submit the matter to their discretion. Arabi is also stated at the Palace to have laid aside his military uniform and to have assumed the green turban and robes of a descendant of the Prophet. A council of the Captains of the Fleet was held yesterday afternoon on Loard the Helicon, to discuss the action to be taken against the Aboukir forts. As a bombardment of these forts will probably take place shortly, the following information concerning them may be of interest at this juncture:-The sweep of the shore of the bay is about seven miles in length, and the bat-teries lie at a distance of some four housand yards apart. They are armed with Armstrong guns. The most formidable work is Fort Tewlik, built in 1878-74. It is situated on high ground, and commands the

whole line of shore batteries. It was built by an American officer, on the model of the celebrated Confederate fort at Mobile, which for twelve days resisted Admiral Farragut's fleet. Its parapets are fifty feet thick, and are constructed of rammed earth and sand. The armament is six nine-inch Armstrong runs. At the other end of the bay is Railway

ort, also armed with Armstrongs The news that France has abandoned her intention of co-operating with us has given much satisfaction, as it was greatly that feelings of rivalry and ill-will migh arise between the armies and lead to seriou difficulties. Upon the other hand, there great disgust at the news that Turkish troo are coming. The sympathies of the Turks will naturally be with their co-religionists and no cordial co-operation or assistance can be expected from them. Many go so far as be expected from them. Many go so lar as to apprehend a danger of their joining Arabi's troops, but this is scarcely probable; but, upon the other hand, there can be little doubt that all sorts of delays, procrastination, disputes, and troubles will arise. The unanimous opinion here is altergalage hostile to any mous opinion here is altogether hostile to any interference by the Turks with the progress of the campaign.

In a later message the same correspondent states

Some of the Arabic Cairo newspapers have come to hand here. Their virulence against us is intense. In the *Taif*, Sheik Abdullah Vedim, one of the finest Arabic writers, indites daily the fiercest denunciations against the renegade Khedive and the atrocities of the English, who, he asserts, defile the mosques and violate the harems. He makes the most cloquent appeals to the Moslems of the whole world, and particularly of India, to rise and assist Egypt. He declared the reports of a Turkish expedition coming to assist the Eng-lish to be blasphemous, as the Khalif would cease to be the Khalif did he sanction such a

crime against Islam.

The Helicon, with the Admiral and staff, steamed down to Aboukir this afternoon. The Admiral and the Captains of the Fleet went along the shore in the launch, and reconnoitred the Forts. They found them very strong, especially Fort Tewfik. The guns are evidently 10-in., 18-ton Armstrongs. Nothing has yet been decided as to operations against them. But it is believed to be the opinion of the Admiral and the Captains that it is undesirable to attempt anything until the military arm is in a position to co-operate on shore effectually with the ships. launch was steaming around Aboukir great activity was manifested in the forts; and, al-though over each work the white flag was flying, the men all stood to their guns, and

were ready to open fire at any moment.

Lord Charles Beresford to-day handed over the duty of preserving order and managing the police arrangements of the town to the military, under Major Gordon. It is difficult to exaggerate the excellent services which this energetic officer has rendered since he first landed. An absolute chaos then reigned, and this in a very short time he reduced to order. The rapid return to tranquillity and the security of life and property are due in no slight degree to his tact and energy and to that of his hard-worked Staff. The native Tribunal, whose work has been of the highest value, is due to his initiation. The only source of anxiety now remaining is the unsatisfactory character of the native gendarmerie, which requires thorough reorganisation, a task of which Lord Charles Beresford quite appreciated the necessity, but was unable to undertake, no British officer with the requisite knowledge of the language being available. The Daily News publishes the following

other despatches from its corres-

ALEXANDRIA, SUNDAY, 1 P.M. In consequence of the repeated despatch of detailed accounts of the number and positions of the British forces by some newspaper orrespondents, after having been cautioned by the Admiral, a censorship over all Press messages has been established by Admiral Seymour by order of the Home Government. Every one has confidence in the officer on whom the disagreeable duty falls, and it is much to be regretted that the enterprise of certain corre-pondents has caused a hard-andfast rule to be applied to all. The city, and even the Khedive's palace, is full of Arabi's spies and friends, and it is felt that too much importance is attached to the news telegraphed London and transmitted from London to Arabi. He is perfectly informed of all that akes places long before the news can arrive from England, and if not, the most effectual way to prevent such news reaching him would

be to cut the wire at Kantara.

If not allowed to enter into details of the forces on the spot it is hoped that we may be allowed to criticise the shortcomings of the home authorities, and ask why the troops have arrived without ammunition, and why the medical staff have been sent out unpro-

vided with medical and surgical requirements. The attitude and insolent conduct of the natives and the unaccountable reappearance of the Mustafezzins on duty have caused great discontent and anxiety among the Europeans. A meeting of all nationalities has been held, and a memorial adopted and presented to Lord Charles Beresford and Major Gordon, the late and present head of the English police department. A deputaand received with tion was introduced, every attention. Everything Major Gordon every attention. Everything Major Gordon can do people feel will be done, but the system is faulty. The town is erowded with the Arabs of the worst class, who are fomenting mischief and idling. The lower class of Greeks, Italians, and Maltese, who are bitter against the Mustafezzins for their share in the massacres of the 11th June, sooner or later will come into contact not only with them, but with the English police working with them. All regret the removal of Lord Charles Beresford just as he was organizing a difficult service, and Major Gorganizing and Major Gorganizing and Major Gorganizing and Major Gorganizing as well as the service of th don, with an entirely new set of men, will be again removed when the army goes to the front, unless a permanent chief be selected here or sent from England. Houses that escaped pillage during and after the bombardment are now looted within sight of British bayonets, but not a man can be spared to pro-

PORT SAID, JULY 29, NOON. M. de Losseps having heard that the Orion had stopped at Ismailia and that the captain intended landing men there, started on Thursday night for that place. He is said to have declared that the English should only land after passing over his dead body and that of his son Victor. His course, as I mentioned in my last despatch, is condemned by all the Europeans here. People are amazed that the chairman of a public company should claim to exercise sovereign rights over the property of that company. He even talks, it is said, of enlisting the services of a tribe of Bedouins which he states are devoted to him, for the surpose of opposing if necessary by arms any European intervention in this part of Egypt Admiral Conrad has telegraphed to the French Government complaining of his behaviour and stating that he is encouraging the natives increasing the general excitement, and ren dering the position much more critical and the Admiral's task much more difficult than it would otherwise be.

THE PRINGE OF WALES AND THE EGYPTIAN

EXPEDITION.

The Times says:—We understand that the Prince of Wales has been desirous to accompany the head-quarters of the expeditionary force to be sent to Egypt, but that, in defendence to the wishes of the Open has been deference to the wishes of the Queen, he has abandoned the project. Although, no doubt, there are good reasons for the decision of her Majesty, yet that his Royal Highness should have been anxious to share the lahours of this important enterprise will enhance the re-spect and estcem with which he is regarded by all classes of his countrymen.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES. (FROM THE " OBSERVER.")

An audience filling every seat in the theatre assembled at the Lyceum on Saturday night, on the occasion of the 130th performance of Romeo and Juliet, the close of the season and a special benefit for the manager. This institution Mr. Irving, who was presented with a wreath when he was called before the curtain. defended with much graceful tact in the course of his customary speech at the close of the performance—a speech which was re-ceived by his audience with warm appreciation throughout. With reference to his prospective arrangements, Mr. Irving alluded only to the reproduction of Romeo and Juliet and the production of Much Ado About Nothing. He made no mention of Coriolanus, a drama loudly called for by several of those present, when doubtful allusion was made to further plans for the future. The season here reopens earlier than usual, and it is worth noting that, contrary to the expectation which has been expressed in some quarters, Mr. Irving will then resume the rôle which he has hitherto played.

Mr. Booth's season at the Adelphi draws rapidly to a close. In place of Richelieu, with which it opened, the less familiar Fool's Revenge has been given during the past week, and on Thursday morning next the American actor promises in Don Casar de Basan the only impersonation new to London playgoers included in his present programme. Mr. Booth's Bertuccio was, of course, very fully discussed on the occasion of his former visit to this country some eighteen months ago. His conception and execution of the role remain as striking as ever. By laying stress upon the moral no less than the physical deformity of the ill-used Jester, by accentuating the incongruities of the character, and by a general treatment which is meladranatic rather. then treating in which is melodramatic rather than tragic in quality, Mr. Booth makes of the late Mr. Taylor's hero a figure which may or may not be held artistic in its design, but which is undeniably a startling and memorable stagecreation. It is not so equal a performance as Mr. Booth's Richelicu; nor has it, like that admirable study, the balanced power which belongs to perfect appropriateness. Yet, in certain passages, it attains a higher degree of It is not so equal a performance as effectiveness; nor is there any reason for surprise that many of the actor's warmest admirers rank this amongst his two or three chief successes. On the whole, Mr. Booth is somewhat more capably supported than he was at the Princess's, as Miss Pateman and Mr. Plympton perform their respective tasks very But, in most respects, these represen-

tations have left much to be desired. Under the title Merely Players a neat little drama, founded upon a French play called Tabarin, was produced on the last night of the season at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. the season at the Times of the last the season at the Times of the season at the S capable of mighty effective interpretation. This hero is a strolling player, whose stage illustration of rage and grief regarded from the standpoint of comedy is suddenly turned into tragic reality by some news which he learns in the course of his performance. Mr. Bearbelow, Trage, though too provides and Beerbohm Tree, though too nervous and restless to do himself justice, was able to was able to prove that he fully realised the dramatic possibilities of such a character placed in such situation, and his earnest efforts aided not a

little the satisfactory result of the production.

My Brave Little Wife, a lever de rideau, played during the week at Toole's Theatre before Rough and Ready, has for its heroine a courageous young woman, who more than holds her own in an encounter with a burglar It has not much interest of any kind.

Saturday night is fixed for the production at Drury Lane, of Messrs. Pettitt and Harris's new sensational drama, Pluck: A Story of £50,000, which has for its chief characters City merchants and their children, and for its principal incidents the events suggested by ich titles for its tableaux as "The Disaster," "Locked in the Safe," "The City Panic," and the "Conflagration." Messrs. Barnes, Dacre, and Harris, Miss Caroline Hill, and Miss Lydia Foote are included in the

The Covent-garden promenade concerts will commence on Saturday, August 5th, and great preparations have been made to render them effective and popular. The orchestra will be a splendid one, with Mr. Carrodus as first violin, and many of the finest artistes of the Royal Italian Opera will be included among the performers. Miss Marie Schuman will be solo violinist, and several of the most popular vocalists will appear during the season. The vocalists will appear during the season. promenade is being arranged as a Spanish market-place by Mr. Bruce Smith, and the Floral Hall will, as last year, be added as a smeking lounge. Messrs. Jones and Barber will supply refreshments. The important duties of conductor will, as last year, be un-

dertaken by Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe.

Mr. A. W. Pinero is at work on a new piece for the St. James's Theatre, and he has been commissioned to supply a novelty to be produced during next year at the Haymarket.

Mr. Pinero will thus be in possession of the two principal comedy houses.

Wagner's Meistersinger, when produced this year by the German opera company at Drurylane, proved extremely successful, and many musical amateurs remarked that the work would go well in English. Miss Emily Sol-dene appears to be of the same opinion, and that lady has decided to produce an English version next season, with all the effects used by the German company. We have every reason to believe that the opera will be successful, for the story is humorous and agree-able, and the music has none of the harshness found in Wagner's serious operas.

On the occasion of the close of her tour, at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham, Mrs. Langtry was presented with a handsome album containing photographs of all the members of her The presentation was made on company. The presentation was made on behalf of the company by Mr. George Keogh, the acting-manager, who, in a few well-chosen words, expressed the esteem in which Mrs. Langtry was held by the subscribers, and concluded by wishing her every success in her forthcoming tour through America. The in-scription on the album was as follows:— "L. L. From the members of her company. on completion of her first tour. Nottingham, July 2d, 1882,"

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER .-The marriage of the Duke of Westminster, K.G., with the Hon. Katharine Caroline Cavendish, youngest daughter of the late Cavendish, youngest daugnter of the late Lord Chesham, took place at Holkham on Saturday morning. The ceremony was performed in the private chapel of Holkham. The Rev. Bryant Burgess, M.A., Rector of Latimer, Bucks, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Napier, M.A., Vicar of Holkham, Chesham gaye his sister away. Lord Chesham gave his sister away. The only relatives present were the Earl and Countess of Leicester, Dowager Lady Chesham, Countess of Letester, Dowage Lady Lyttelton, Hon. William and Hon. Edwin Cavendish, Lady Dacre, and Mr. John Wheatley. There was only one bridesmaid, Lady Mabel Cook, niece of the bride. The bride were a short costume of white foulard, trimmed with antique Mechlin tace, and a lace veil; her ornaments being a pearl necklace and diamond brooches. Lady Mabel Coke, the child of Lord and Lady Mabel Coke, the child of Lord and Lady Leicester, wore a white muslin dress, trimmed with lace, and small lace hat. She also wore a pearl and diamond brooch, the gift of the Duke of Westminster. Soon after the marriage ceremony the Duke and Duchess left Holkham by special carriage for London, and after taking tea at Grosvenor House left for Fonthill Abbey, the Marchioness of Westminster's place in Wilts, where their Graces are expected to remain till the end of the ensuing month, and then go to Eaton Hall, and afterwards to Scotland. The bride wore the dress she was married in, with a white lace bounct.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

Mennio, No. 20,933 -FOUNDED 1814

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr. 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES-

A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES—£1 12s. 0d. Terms of Advertisements :- 75, 60, or

50 centimes a line, according to the number insertions. None under Three Francs. Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 2fr. a line.
Notices, 3fr. a line. — Paragraphs, 5fr. a line. SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and the United States of America; also through the Messageries, Bankers, and Booksellers.

LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Calignant's Messenger," 168, Strand; also by G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Bayes, Henoy and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Son, 186, Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Annislane, General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160, Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane. NICE:-15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, JULY 31-AUGUST 1, 1882.

THE CRISIS. The acceptance by the Porte of the invi-

tation to send troops to Egypt addressed to it by the Conference is still the dominant fact in a complicated and anxious situation. No active steps have yet been taken for the despatch of a Turkish contingent, and, indeed, before any such steps could be taken certain preliminary conditions, regarded by the English Government as absolutely essential, to use Mr. Gladstone's words, must be complied with. Circumstances have completely changed since the Identic Note was first delivered to the Porte. England has resolved on active intervention in Egypt, so that any intervention on the part of the Porte would no longer be a simple acceptance of the invitation of the Powers, but would have to be adjusted to the conditions established by the action of England. In the first place, therefore, the condition precedent of the acceptance by England of Turkish co-operation must be fulfilled. The Sultan must issue a proclamation upholding Tewfik Pacha and denouncing Arabi as a rebel. Until this is done there can be no question of the despatch of Turkish troops. Whether the Conference sees fit to impose this condition or not, it has been imposed by England, and cannot be withdrawn. Moreover, the unconditional acceptance of the Identic Note does not immediately and entirely free the action of the Porte in the matter. The last clause of that document recites that "the application of the articles and conditions enumerated above will form the object of a subsequent agreement between the six Powers and Turkey." Such an agreement must necessarily be based on the circumstances actually existing, among which the presence of English troops in Alexandria and the resolve of England to intervene herself are the most important. If it be true, moreover, that the Russian Plenipotentiary has received instructions to withdraw from the general discussions of the Conference, and only to take part in its deliberations concerning the measures necessary for the security of the Suez Canal, the Conference can no longer be competent to frame the further agreement contemplated in the Identic Note. In any case it is clear that the position of England in the matter entitles her to a determining voice in any further negotiations preliminary to a Turkish intervention. The Porte has itself to thank if its action in the whole matter has given rise to profound suspicion and distrust. It is impossible not to see that the sudden resolve of the Sultan to send troops to Egypt has been prompted, not by any sincere desire to re-establish order in the country and to restore the authority of the Khedive, but simply by the fear that the work would be undertaken and accomplished by England. It is not very long since the Sultan conferred on Arabi an important decoration and mark of his favour, nor was it until England's resolve was shown that the Porte showed any readiness to accept the invitation of the Powers. We have a right to inquire closely into the motives of this sudden change of purpose, and if the result of the inquiry is to increase our suspicions of the Sultan's sincerity, the fault is certainly not ours. In any case, the co-operation of Turkish forces in the task that England has undertaken can now only be accepted on such conditions as will afford both England and Europe effectual guarantees of the good faith of the Porte in the matter. If such guarantees cannot be given, or if such guarantees as the Porte may be inclined to offer are held to be insufficient, the employment of Turkish troops must be regarded, as inadmissible. Such a conclusion is only the logical issue of the terms specified in the Identic Note. By that instrument the Powers stand as much committed as England is to the suppression of Arabi and the restoration of order in Egypt. That was the sole purpose of inviting the Sultan's intervention, and the Powers would only stultify themselves if they allowed the Sultan to intervene without being fully satisfied that the purpose would be fulfilled. If, on the other hand,

The Daily News says :- It is reported from Constantinople that the Conference is considered at an end, the Russian Ambassador having declined to take further part in it, except so far as the protection of the Suez Canal is concerned. The despatch in which Lord Dufferin is directed by Lord Granville to insist upon the Sultan upholding the Khedive, and denouncing Arabi as a rebel, may almost be considered obsolete. The conditions have not been accepted, and they would in any case be of little or no value. But the promised or rather the threatened intervention of Turkey in Egypt is by far the most serious element in the immediate situation. The pretence that in sending troops the Sultan would be carrying out the proposals of the Conference is simply absurd. When the Identic Note was presented the Porte returned no answer. The delay amounted in fact to a refusal, and the Powers would have been fully justified in formally accepting it as such, and giving Turkey notice that it was withdrawn. The same Itter demands of the English Government, the reason why. The rancour of faction give Spain a line of reasoning may be an

the Conference is dissolved by the with-

drawal of the Russian Plenipotentiary,

England will pursue alone the object

which she has hitherto sought in concert.

-Times.

value. Even if the Sultan were to fulfil Lord Granville's requirements by proclaiming Arabi a rebel and promising to uphold the authority of the Khedive, there is absolutely no security for the discharge of his undertaking. On Friday last Lord Dufferin was instructed to impose these conditions upon the Porte as necessary preliminaries to our acceptance of Turkish co-operation, and further to ask how the force sent was to be disposed. Questions of this kind may have a formal significance, but they are certainly not meant to be treated as diplomatic curiosities, and dallied with or pottered over after the true old Turkish fashion. One rule for dealing with the Porte is to consider all inquiries not replied to within a reasonable time as answered in the sense most unfavourable to Turkey. In a sense her Majesty's Ministers have acted upon that plan. They have not slackened in their military preparations while the Porte and the Palace were concocting their next manœuvre. So far, so good. But it is necessary for us to act without the slightest reliance upon Turkish assurances. It is time that we should make up our minds how to act in the event of Turkish troops being despatched. We by no means regard such a result as certain. The Sultan would pause before taking so critical a step without encouragement, and that he is not very likely to receive from any quarter. Germany is believed to have pressed him to issue the proclamations required by the British Government, but that is now a question of little, if any, importance. If Abdul Hamid despatches a force to Egypt, it matters not whether he gives information to us, which may be true or false, or what he intends to do with it. If such a force were allowed to land, there can be no security that it would not-or rather there can be little doubt that it would-join Arabi's army. The maxim, "Divide and control," might thus be very much in point. If two armies are likely when they meet to act against a third, it requires no argument to show that the third must in common prudence prevent their meeting. This is no time for squeamish scruples about the sovereign rights of the Sultan. He has neglected to use his position, and his neglect has resulted to our prejudice. In the discharge of a plain duty we are fully justified in providing for our own safety without regard to his wishes or designs. The Standard says :- The Prime Min-

ister is capable of a good deal of self-

deception, but he could hardly deceive

himself so egregiously as all that. More-

over, his colleagues shared the impression he announced. What conclusion are we to draw? Are we to conclude that the erman Powers, and those who are acting in subordination to them, deliberately misled the British Cabinet? That would be an inference too injurious to them to be adopted without plain and conclusive proof. Is it that, in the course of the negotiations at Constantinople, and of hostilities in Egypt, they changed their minds? The weather vane does not more accurately represent the veering of the wind than does the attitude of France represent the general impression of the intentions and policy of the Governments of Berlin and Vienna. England has not thought it necessary to watch and wait upon their mutations with the same cautious subservience. We now perceive the result. Whatever conclusions we might be forced to adopt if we confined ourselves to mere technicalities, common sense tells us that Powers which approved, if they did approve, the independent action of England, are acting illogically and inconsistently in encouraging, if they are encouraging, the Sultan to send troops to Egypt, with the avowed object of superseding or thwarting England's military campaign. Were we to search for a single word which should express the present attitude of the European Powers, we should be forced to say that it was somewhat sinister. There is an ominous appearance in the gradual withdrawal from us of every kind of co-operation, encouragement, or even approval. This may indicate nothing more than cold indifference; but if there be more than thisif there be any grounds for supposing that we are not being treated by Europe with straightforwardness-there is a straightforward and efficient way of baffling the calculations that have prompted all this tortuousness. The Government may rely upon it that the nation will see them through any difficulty in which they may have become entangled by the bad faith of others. Having gone to Egypt to vindicate the authority of the Khedive and our own acknowledged interests, we cannot and shall not retire until the task we have undertaken is fulfilled both in spirit and to the letter. But if we are resolved to finish successfully the work to which we have pledged ourselves, we are bound to give warning to all persons who would baulk or impede our mission to stand aside until it is executed. So long as we cling to the formalities and fictions of the Conference, of the European Concert, of a European Mandate. and such like figments of inexperienced statesmanship, we shall be perpetually finding ourselves entangled in one cobweb after another. If the conditions of the Conference do not confer on us the right to forbid the despatch of Turkish troops to Egypt at present, then we must make the right for ourselves, by declaring in plain and positive terms that we will not at one and the same time restore order in Egypt for the benefit of Europe, and allow Europe to hamper our freedom and confound our policy. We have been quite forbearing, quite complaisant enough. The people of this country are prepared to pay for a costly and difficult expedition, but they are not prepared to be made the tools of Europe at

#### ENGLAND AND THE FRENCH ALLIANCE.

the same time.

The course which France has chosen to adopt has lessons for us which we should take to heart. For one thing, we may see more clearly by all this how uncertain are the foundations of European politics, at a time when we are entering upon a war in which all Europe is more or less concerned and more or less authorized to meddle in. If France, which has hitherto appeared so resolute in defence of her position and pretensions in Egypt, and so fiercely opposed to the intervention of Turkey anywhere in North Africa, suddenly steps back from the one and no longer has a word to say against the other, we know

over all French factions there is one dominating fear, and this fear it was that decided the vote of Saturday. Prince Bismarck and his machinations are a haunting dread in every political coterie in France; and since it is certain that the German Chancellor pulls the strings at Constantinople, while at the same time he is strong in European alliances and ready at all hours to launch his forces in any direction. we ought not to be surprised if French politicians shrink from adventures which might further embroil their country abroad or weaken it at home. No doubt, when shrinking from adventure includes the abandonment of Egypt to military occupation by the English, these fears appear excessive; but for our own part we incline to think that those Frenchmen are wisest who argue that the claims of France in Egypt are not forfeited because she refuses to occupy the country without a European mandate, and therefore that there is no overwhelming reason why she should run the risks of entanglement and surprise. whether the fears inspired from Berlin are excessive or not, we know them to be very natural and reasonable; and there can be no doubt at any rate as to what they have led to. And, amongst other things, what they have led to is demonstration of the exceeding foolishness of our Government in casting off a good understanding with the German Powers and relying altogether on a French alliance. In the instability of French politics alone there was reason enough for doing nothing of the kind; but there were other and far more weighty considerations. In allying ourselves with France, after the Hands-off declamation, we voluntarily took a share in the difficulties of France with Germany. Wnatever we might think of doing or hope to do in combination with France was always liable to embarrassment and defeat through the hostiliof Germany to our ally, at last moment, of the hostilithe ties of Germany. Moreover, as we have said repeatedly to no purpose, the Anglo-French alliance was one that did not suit Germany in the least; and it was certain from the moment it was formed that Prince Bismarck would do his utmost to break it up in such a way as would be a lesson to ourselves. If he had been a man less powerful, less resolute, less wily, his efforts in that direction might not have been of much importance; but being what he is, they were pretty sure to succeed in some way or other. And they have succeeded. There's an end of the understandings with France now; and the grand question is whether they are to be followed forthwith by others of a more stable and profitable character, or whether we are to be taught by more humiliations and mbarrassments where to seek them-car in hand or otherwise. It is a proof of the grossest ignorance and the most obstinate blundering in foreign politics that they were not sought long ago .- St. James's

THE END OF THE CONFERENCE. ACTION OF RUSSIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the following despatch dated Monday:—

The diplomatic situation has now reached a

deadlock from which it is difficult at present

to foresee the issue, and certain features of which are well calculated to increase the general uneasiness. Without giving an opinion as to what motives or influences prompted the Porte to join the Conference at the eleventh hour, I can confidently state that nothing could have placed the English Government in a more embarrassed position. Such terms as England can, under existing circumstances, agree to in view of Turkish co-operation, the Porte, is not disposed to accept. Indeed, what they are evidently aiming at in Constantinople is the entirely independent action of Turkey, and that, it is superfluous to say, is altogether out of the question. But what is the attitude of the Powers in presence of the Porte's pretensions? I am in a position to give some particulars on the subject. The Powers friendly to Turkey maintain that England's expectations and demands have recently undergone a complete modification, and that what the Queen's Government claims now is not what Lord Dufferin proposed at the Conference. The Identic Note, it is urged, was presented to the Porte by England together with the other Powers concerned after the bombardment of Alexandria, and after English troops had been landed there—that is to say, at a moment when the situation was quite as critical as it is at present. Lord Dufferin did not give it to be understood that restrictions and reservations would be afterwards forthcoming; and his colleagues at the Conference were entitled to suppose that the acceptation pure and simple of the Identic Note would give full satisfaction in London. None of the Continental Powers expected England to withdraw a single man from Egypt, and when Said Pacha mooted the estion at the Conference, Baron Calice was the first to remonstrate with him, and to point out that such a suggestion was wholly unreasonable. But apparently it was expected that England would allow Turkey to take the lead in the task to be accomplished, and would only assume it herself in case the Turks should fail. The English Government, I understand, have clearly intimated that they are not prepared to countenance anything of Order is to be restored in Egypt by British troops, and the only basis of negotiations for Turkish co-operation can be in what limited measure the assistance of an Ottoman force is to be accepted. Russia, by withholding the instructions that should have been sent to her representative for the last sitting of the Conference, was the first to manifest dissatisfaction. I have even reason to believe that a more tangible proof of the Russian Government's disapproval would have been given had not contrary advice been

tendered from Vienna and Berlin. Here,

however, there can be no doubt that what is

called England's new policy is also most un-favourably viewed. I heard it said this after-

moon that it would be better if England de-

clared she intended to follow the course

that suited her best, and thus gave the signal for the break up of the

Conference. She cannot suppose that Turkey will consent to play second fiddle in a country where the Sultan is

sovereign. English action in Egypt indepen-

dently of the Porte must inevitably lead to a

religious war, and not improbably to a Euro-

pean one. From the outset it will bring

about the complete isolation of England. Such

is the prospect held out to us in quarters

whither we have been invited to look for moral support. I beg leave to add that the

views I have here submitted are by no means

harmony with those I have formed myself,

ublished by the newspaper El Imparcial, of

Madrid, that Germany had invited Spain to

take part in the measures for guarding the Suez Canal, I am able to convey the following

information. Some time ago it was rumoured

that certain Governments were anxious to ad-

nit Spain to the European Concert as one o

the Great Powers. The truth was that

it had been proposed in a confidential and altogether informal manner to

but which, for the moment, I am not called upon to expound. Concerning the statement

even if their acceptance were of any real | may account for it in some measure; but | ference as one of the Mediterranean Powers. | when sufficient forces are present to avert | in their welfare, and that they hope in any The idea did not meet with favour in London, and was allowed to drop. It has been resumed in an equally informal way in connec-tion with the Suez Canal. When Lord Dufferin opened the debate on the Suez Canal at oference he invited the representatives of the Powers to state what measures they held it would be advisable to stake, and at what moment they should be carried out. He put forward the Anglo-French scheme on be-half of his own Government and that of France, adding that they would both welcome the co-operation of Italy. But Italy has refused, and the French Government has since been upset. It has now occurred to some of the parties concerned that, in the absence of France, a European sanction might be extended to the measures in question, if another maritime Power, Spain or Holland, for instance, participated in them. This looks uncommonly like another pitfall.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Times' correspondent at Alexandria, telegraphing on Monday, says :-A young midshipman of the Alexandra, named Dudley de Chair, was sent on Saturday from Rasel-Tin to the Ramleh outposts with despatches. He left the Palace at about five in the morning, and has never returned. As no reply was expected to the despatches, his absence at first caused no alarm, it being supposed that he had stayed at the outposts to unch; but not returning later inquiry was made, and it was found that the despatches had never arrived. Every search was at once made. A reward was offered, and it has been ascertained that at Mandara, about five miles beyond the Palace, at which he should have delivered the despatches, and just where myself met soldiers a few days ago, he was seen to go up to two soldiers, and to make signs that he wanted food. They gave him grapes and bread, and then arrested him. The evidence adds that the officer was followed at a little distance by a coastguardsman, whom the soldiers also arrested, and asked whether he formed an escort to the officer. He replied in the negative, upon which he was beaten. He then said he was acting as escort, upon which he was also taken prisoner. It is difficult to understand how De Chair managed to tray so far out of his way. He had only to go five miles, and he went 10, literally passing through our lines. Why, also, he made no attempt at escape when he saw the soldiers is curious, but this will probably tell in his favour. As for his fate, I should think he was likely to be safe at present. He will be considered valuable property in Arabi's hands, who, however, if he knew his interest, would probably do best by handing him in safety to our lines and gaining the credit of one act of generosity to place against his many crimes. The Khedive is greatly distressed and is employing every effort to secure the young man's safety. I repeat that I do not consider his life for the present to be in danger.

When the Egyptian Railways were first put under European control, the board consisted of two Englishmen, General Marriott and Mr. Lemesurier, one Frenchman, and one native. On the death of General Marriott England waived her claim to two representatives, and the vacancy was not supplied. I believe Sir Rivers Wilson opposed this concession as being impolitic, and circumstances now show its extreme inconvenience. Mr. Lemesurier is the sole English administrator, and in the event of his health necessitating relief from his present very arduous duties, the railway would be represented by a Frenchman and by a native; which latter, however unjustly, is suspected of complicity with Arabi. Many of the railway employés are very deeply implicated, and this greatly increases Mr. Lemesurier's responsibility. It is a singular feet that no natives are so bitter is a singular fact that no natives are so bitter against England as those who have been educated there, and who from their knowledge of the language enjoy in many instances positions of responsibility. Hanafi, Suleiman, and Shukri Effendis, all of whom are of this class, are among the most dangerous and bigoted with whom we have to deal.

The correspondent of the Standard at Alexandria telegraphed on Monday :-The hostility of some at least of the Foreign Powers to the British action has received another illustration here to-day. An Italian of the name of Angelo, employed in the Egyptian Police, has been arrested upon the charge of leading a band of Greek and native plunderers at the sacking of the town. Italian Consul-General telegraphed to Rome for permission to surrender him to the jurisdiction of the Court-mactial, but the request has been refused by the Italian Government. Last night and throughout the day all has been quiet at the outposts, except that Commander Thomas went out before morning with a small party beyond the British lines. His object was to verify, if possible, the His object was to verny, a possible, statements respecting the missing midshipman. His party came upon a body of Bedouins, who at once opened fire, as Commander Thomas had no mission to fight, he fell back within our lines. There is no doubt that a considerable body of Bedouins are lying between Ramleh and Aboukir, and it is possible that there will be a skirmish with them to-night, as information has been received that they meditate an attack upon our lines. The most unreasonable complaints are made by the owners of houses at Ramleh of thefts committed by natives. These gentle-men live in Alexandria, and leave their houses empty and unprotected, and appear to consider that the British troops have nothing else to do than to act gratuitously as caretakers for them, Ramleh is a place covering a large extent of ground, and the outpost work of the soldiers, and the necessity for always being ready for an attack, are duties that are quite sufficiently heavy without those of constantly patrolling Ramleh. Deserted houses, full of handsome furniture of all kinds, offer an irresistible temptation to the native plunderer, as they would, indeed, to the plunderers of any nationality; and it is clearly the duty of the owners, if they do not care to live in them, to employ watchmen, instead of clamouring for the troops to act in that capacity.

The complaints against the English soldiers continue, but I am convinced from what I have seen, and from the careful inquiries I have been able to make, that the vast majority of these stories are mere Alexandrian canards, passed from mouth to mouth, and ever growing in magnitude, as appears to be the custom of Alexandria, where the most preposterous lies are always in circulation. I always riding about, and except the case of the soldier drunk on duty, which I before mentioned, I can say that I have seen no misconduct, no disorder, nor plundering of any kind. With the exception of the body of blue jackets acting as artillerymen, all the Naval Brigade have now re-embarked, having been relieved of their duties on shore by the troops. It is impossible to speak too highly of the admirable service that they have rendered since they first came on shore. Officers and men have alike been always ready and willing and eager for employment. During a very critical period, when the long lines of walls and the vast city were held 1,800 men in the face of numerous enemies threatening an attack in front, and a hostile population ready to rise within, the admirable arrangements made by the officers, from Capt. Fisher downwards, and the steadiness and good conduct of the men were beyond praise, and deserve recognition from the country. Khedive has addressed a letter Beauchamp Seymour, in reply to the Admiral's communication of the 25th, expressing his confidence in England's disinterested and friendly intentions towards Egypt. He gives the Admiral carte blanche as to the measures to be taken for the protection of the Canal and the restoration of order, adding, how-

such a calamity as that which befel Alexandria.

For two days past a white object has been noticed in Arabi's camp. It is to-day replaced by an unmistakable white flag. What the meaning of this may be is entirely un-known. The news that England insists upon the Turkish contingent being under English command has given great satisfaction in Egyptian official quarters, where it is re-garded as the only possible means for avoid-ing a repetition of dangerous hesitations and intrigues such as were carried on by the Turkish Mission. Three of the Cairo deputies return to-morrow to the capital. these one remains obdurate as to the necessity of a national resistance to the end; while two state their intention of advocating submission to the Khedive; but it is doubtful whether, when they reach Cairo, they will dare to maintain views opposed to those of Arabi. Several movements have taken place on the part of our ironclads; but upon these it will be prudent to be silent for the pre-

The Standard also publishes the following telegrams from its correspondent at

Port Said :-

PORT SAID (via ALEXANDRIA), SATURDAY. The Arabs are working indefatigably at fortifications all along the coast, especially at Damietta and Rosetta, at spots selected with admirable judgment to command the points at which a landing could be effected. The water all along the coast is very shallow, and big ships cannot approach within four miles of Rosetta and three of Damietta. The number of points at which troops could be debarked is much restricted by the scarcity of water along the spit of sand separating the sea from the inland lakes and shallows. The English and French Admirals are apparently working with a thoroughly good understand-ing. They have been equally harrassed by M. de Lesseps with his pretensions and pro-tests, and his departure for Ismailia—whence he goes, I believe, to Alexandria-must be a great relief to them both. It was reported that the French Admiral Conrad had appealed to his Government against the interference of M. de Lesseps, but this was not

Admiral Conrad said to me, "I regard M. de Lesseps as merely a private individual. He is a very distinguished man, and an old friend of mine, but he is in no sense qualified to take action here. The Canal is safe, and we mean to keep it so, which is what M. de Lesseps wants, but the two Governments, sustained by the sanction of the Powers in Conference, are the sole judges of the means to be pursued to this end. I asked whether French troops would be landed, and Admiral Conrad said that in this respect he should act according to his judgment, and refuse to allow the Canal authorities any voice in the matter.

M. de Lesseps called on Admiral Hoskins on Thursday night after eleven o'clock, before starting for Ismailia, but the Admiral refused to see him at that hour. I believe that he wished to renew the protest he had already lodged. M. de Lesseps, junior, telegraphed here on Thursday night a vehement protest against the Orion and Coquette anchoring at Ismailia instead of pursuing their way on to The feeling of the French Suez. on shore against the course which M. de Lesseps has taken is extremely strong. The other day the English Vice-Consul received an extravagant anonymous letter, declaring that the French inhabitants had resolved fire the town themselves unless M. de Lesseps was suppressed and measures taken for the defence of the inhabitants against the Arabs. The English Vice Consul to-day received a letter declaring that, as he had aided the Governor of Port Said to escape Arabi's vengeance, he had been con-demned to death. The Vice Governor has left for Alexandria. The Admiral has advised the Governor to remain, saying that in a few days he would probably be reinstated at his

The French Consul tells me that, unless otherwise instructed, he shall not reply to the Circular of the new Governor, should that official follow the usua! custom of addressing one to the Consuls of the various nationalities. He will, however, attend the reception and carry on relations with bim until takes place in the situation. The German Government have taken a step in advance of anything which we have done in the Canal, and while we are hesitating they have, as usual, acted. In reply to a request from their Consul as to some German ships still at Suez passing through the Canal, he received orders from his Government to detain there until the gunboat Moewe-which entered the Canal this morning, can reach Suez and return through the Canal as their escort.

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT. Two of the detachments of the 1st Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards were inspected on Monday morning by the Prince of Wales, Colonel of the Household Cavalry at the Albany Barracks. His Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, and the young Princesses arrived at the barracks between ten and eleven o'clock. There was an immense assemblage of spectators both inside and outside the barracks. The Prince was attended by Colonel Sir Dighton Probyn, and among those present were the Duke of Athole, Lord and Lady Waterford, Lord Seafield, and Lord de Lisle. The band of the Life Guards were in attendance under the conductorship of Mr. Charles Godfrey. The in-spection commenced about half-past ten clock, and was concluded shortly after eleven. The total number of officers and men was over 300, there being 160 of each regiment, and they form the detachments who will leave England in advance of the 2d Life Guards' squadron. They were under the command of Colonel Milne Home, M.P. (of the Royal Horse Guards), Major the Hon. O. Montague (of the Blues), and Colonel C. R. Talbot (of the 1st Life Guards). The Prince of Wales, at the close of the march past, expressed his satisfaction. The Duke of Cambridge was to have been present at the inspec-

tion, but was unavoidably absent. The first Battalion of the Brigade of Guards which is to take part in the Egyptian Expedition left on Sunday morning for Alexandria. It was expected that the Battalion would march from the Wellington Barracks to the station at Liverpool-street, and be thence conveyed by train to the Royal Albert Docks. where the Orient was awaiting their reception. The men, however, were marched to the steam-boat pier at Westminster, where they embarked on board three ordinary river boats, whence they were conveyed direct to the dock. The troops fell in on parade at seven o'clock in their white undress serge jackets, but with white Indian helmets and ougrees, instead of the bearskins. They were in heavy marching order, with valises, great-coats, rifles, and full pouches, each man carrying, besides, a white canvas bag with clothing for use on ship board. The officers were in the ordinary blue undress uniform of the corps, and the field state showed 700 rank and file, 30 officers, 46 sergeants, and 21 drummers and pipers. Being formed into square, the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, read the following letter from Sir A. F. Ponsonby:—"My dear Knox—The Queen regrets that she is unable to be present at the embarkation of the 1st Battalion of the Scots Guards to-morrow. Her Majesty knows that the Scots Guards will do their duty as gallantly as they have always hitherto done, and commands me to convey to you her best wishes for their welfare.—Yours very truly, Henry F. Ponsonby." To this, he said, he had replied as follows :- " My dear General-Will you kindly inform her Majesty that and the restoration of order, adding, how-eyer, a hope that action will only be taken

position to do their duty as Queen's Guards should .- Yours very sincerely, G. W. Knox, Lieutenant-Colonel." The men were enthusiastically cheered as they passed down the river. When the Albert Docks were reached they at once landed, and then embarked on board the Orient. At 11.15 the steamer was pulled out into the basin, and immediately afterwards the Duke of Connaught came down the river in a special steamer, accompanied by the Duchess and by the Prince and Princess of Wales with the three young prin-cesses, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. Childers, and others. Shortly afterwards the Orient was towed into the river, and started on her

About mid-day the Orient arrived off Dover. When passing by the vessel was stopped by a signal gun fired from the Admiralty pier, the reason being that some important messages had been received from the Duke, one from her Majesty the Queen, another from the Prince of Wales, and several others of minor importance. Those from the Queen and the Prince of Wales were especially ended to the Prince of Wales were espe trusted to Captain Sir Thomas Bruce, who, as soon as he received them, put off in the harbour tug Granville, and proceeded out to the Orient, which was then lying-to. On the tug reaching the vessel the messages were handed to the Duke, who, like the rest of those on board, appeared to be in excellent spirit. The Orient was detained off Dover ltogether about half an hour, when she proceeded westward. Great interest was manifested by the public in the passing of the vessel down Channel, and a large number of people assembled on the piers and sea fronts during the morning, anxiously awaiting her arrival. The vessel was expected down the previous night, and the weather being beautifully fine a great many people remained on the sea fronts until nearly midnight watching

The Lusitania, one of the Orient steamers, arrived in London on Sunday, and has been at once taken in hand for the Shropshire Regiment. All the other ships at London, Livarpool, Glasgow, Woolwich, and elsewhere, are making rapid progress.

The A Battery of the 1st Brigade, and the J Battery of the 3d Brigade of Royal Artillery, each numbering just over 150 officers and men, came down from Hilsea to Southsea-common on Monday morning for inspection by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. In the course of a brief address his Serene Highness congratulated the officers and men, who were in the light uniform which had been served out, on their smart appearance, and wished them success in their approaching active service. Both batteries are to embark on board the Palmyra transport at Portsmouth on Thursday. The Dunrobin Castte, one of the steamers of the Donald Currie line, arrived alongside of the South Railway jetty in the dockyard on Monday morning, and embarked the 1st battalion of the North Lincoln (the 10th Regiment) from Aldershot for Ireland, where she takes in

other troops for Gibraltar. Many workmen are employed incessantly and by relays upon the three Allan Line steamers, Grecian, Prussian, and Canadian, getting them ready for transport service to the East. Even on Sunday the work was carried on vigorously. Accommodation is to vided in each vessel for 160 horses and men,

besides infantry. Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir John Adye leave by the night mail on Friday for Brindisi. It is not yet decided who is to discharge the duties of adjutant-general to the forces during Sir Garnet's absence from the War Office. His third aide-de-camp will be Lieutenant Adye, son of the officer second in command. Lieutenant Childers, another of the general's aides-de-camp, is son of the Secretary at War. The Cunard steamer Palmyra took her

departure from the Mersey about eleven o'clock on Monday morning for Southampton, where she is to take on board several hundred horses and men, besides a quantity of stores for conveyance to Egypt. She is fully fitted up for the transport service. The same company's steamer Catalonia was to follow the next tide, about twelve o'clock on Monday night, her destination also being Southampton. The Catalonia being the largest vessel so far chartered by the Government, will take on board at Southampton over a thousand men and a number of horses. The steamer Iberia, chartered from the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, received on board on Monday after-noon the 2d Leinster Regiment, the number of 550 men and five horses. On Sunday a baggage party of 50 members of this regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Fulton, arrived at Liverpool, and at once proceeded to the Morpeth Dock, Birkenhead, where the Iberia was lying. The Leinster Regiment came from Preston, where they have been quartered during the last seven months. Colonel Forbes was in command. The Iberia was to leave about twelve o'clock on Monday night. She goes direct to Kingstown, where the 2d Leinster will disembark. They are going to Ireland to take the place of the 2d Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, who will emkark on board the *Iberia* at Kingstown for conveyance to the East. The strength of the contingent to be taken out by the Iberia from Kingstown is 780 men and 36 officers, with 60 horses. The state rooms of the Iberia remain intact, as well as her grand saloon, for the accommodation of the officers, but the whole of the fore cabins have been removed to make room for the men. The permanent smoke-room has also been removed. There were still a few joiners engaged erecting the fittings in the early part of Monday, but the arrangements for the most part were in a complete state. The men's quarters on this steamer seem to be exceptionally comfortable and good. They are on the main deck of the steamer, therefore being usually light and airy. The steamers which went on Monday were all provisioned for their crews.

CORRESPONDENCE ON EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS. Further correspondence respecting the affairs of Egypt has been laid before Parliament. The principal despatch is the follow-ing from Lord Granville to the Earl of

Dufferin :-Foreign Office, July 28, 1882. My Lord-The Turkish Ambassador communicated to me yesterday a telegram from the Porte, of which I enclose a copy. It is to the effect that, being resolved to use its incontestable sovereign rights over Egypt in an effective manner, and thereby to assure, without delay, the return of quietude, the Porte has decided upon the immediate despatch of a sufficient number of troops to Egypt. Under these circumstances, her Ma-jesty's Government desire that your Excellency will make to the Conference a declaration on their part in the following terms :-The destruction of the forts of Alexandria, necessitated by considerations of self-defence, and under circumstances constituting a case of force majeure, has been followed by occurrences which made it incumbent on the commanders of her Majesty's forces to take further steps to insure the safety of the Khedive and to restore peace and order in the town and neighbourhood. The hostile attitude of the rebel forces, and the great importance of protecting the free navigation of the Suez Canal, have necessitated further preparations, which her Majesty's Government believe will be sufficient of themselves for the restoration of the authority of the Khedive and the establishment of settled order in Egypt. While reserving to themselves the liberty of action which the pressure of events may render expedient and necessary, her Majesty's Government will be glad to receive the co-operation of any Powers who are ready to afford it. They are accordingly prepared to accept frankly the assistance which the Sultan has now announced his readiness to give in

MORNING EDITION. Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20.934 .- FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 mouth, 11fr., 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr. EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES— A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES-£1 12s. 0d.;

Terms of Advertisements :- 75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the number of insertions. None under Three Francs. BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 2fr. a line

Notices, 3fr. a line. - Paragraphs, 5fr. a line. SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and the United States of America; also through the Messageries,

LONBON :-- Advertisements and Sub-LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Calignani's Messenger." 168, Strand; also by G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Bates, Hendy and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smin and Sox, 186, Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160, Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane. NICE:-15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 1-2, 1882.

EGYPT AND THE POWERS.

The threatened dissolution of the Con-

ference has been indefinitely postponed. Sir Charles Dilke stated on Tuesday night, in reply to Mr. Bourke, that M. Onou, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, had been directed to rejoin the meetings of the other five Ambassadors at Constantinople. The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs further announced, in answer to Mr. Cowen, that all the Great Powers had requested the Sultan to proclaim Arabi a rebel. It must be presumed that the instructions for which M. Onou was waiting have now been received, and we have reason to believe that her Majesty's Ministers are not aware of any intention on the Czar's part to limit his future participation to the question of the Suez Canal. Germany is reported to have proposed that the Canal should be formally placed under the protection of all the Powers, and our Paris correspondent telegraphs that France may thus have an opportunity of taking part in the action of Europe. But the logic of facts is not to be confined within the limits of understandings arrived at or protocols drawn up in the Turkish capital. We have no wish to undervalue the advantages of procuring the general consent of Europe to measures which may seem to be required in the interests of European peace. The European Concert has done good in the past, and may yet do more in the future. But at the present moment the interest of England is so plain, and her duty so clear, that they can scarcely be explained or illustrated by the suggestions of foreign Governments. The military preparations which have excited so much attention in Eng and during the last few weeks were designed and are being completed for the simple purpose of restoring order in Egypt. The Cabinet has shown itself at least sufficiently anxious to enlist the sympathies and attract the support of other nations. The result of these well-intended efforts has not been such as to suggest the expediency of renewing them, or to interfere in the least degree with the project of sole English action in Egypt. France, for reasons which appear to her and to us sufficient, has withdrawn from further participation in a course which affects no direct concerns of her own. Italy declines, on grounds of which she is certainly the best judge and which it would be ungrateful in Englishmen to scrutinise severely, to co-operate with this country in an enterprise for the success of which England is responsible. The other Powers, with one exception, maintain a complete neutrality, which there is no reason to suppose is other vise than benevolent. Turkey still · promises or threatens to put down rebellion in what she regards as a Turkish province. But we cannot consent to be hampered by cooperation of this more than ambiguous sort. The overwhelming defeat of M. de Freycinet in the Chamber furnished a pretty clear indication of French dislike for foreign intervention. But our correspondent describes in greater detail the evidences of popular opinion on a policy of adventure and interference. It seems to us that his testimony may be received with satisfaction from more than one point of view. Excellent as are the relations subsisting at the present moment between the Prench Republic and ourselves, it is no matter for regret that France should withdraw from co-operation in a work which we can do more simply and more easily alone. But, independently of this selfish and practical question, the peaceful disposition of the French democracy is a good omen for the future. The disturbing force in the situation is Turkey. Our Alexandria correspondent telegraphs that the Khedive has been informed of the despatch of troops from Constantinople. This contingent, which is called the first, is nominally sent for the purpose of protecting Tewfik's personal safety. It may or not be preliminary to the arrival of a larger force, with ulterior purposes. It has become abundantly clear that a Turkish occupation of Egypt would in any circumstances or under any conditions be most perilous. We cannot allow ourselves to be obstructed in the discharge of our duty by a Power which has abstained from doing anything in Egypt until it saw an opportunity of doing mischief. The past relations between Arabi Pacha and his august Sovereign, which culminated in the grotesque mission of Dervish Pacha, and in Arabi's decoration, make it very difficult to believe that Turkish troops, if landed in Egypt, would co-operate in any way with England. Even if they would there are very serious objections to accepting their aid. Nothing which England could do for Egypt would be more undoubtedly beneficial than to save the latter

country from Turkish occupation. We

mention elsewhere the probability of

Turkish troops being admitted to co-opera-

tion with England, provided that they are

placed under the command of Sir Garnet

Wolseley. The condition is stringent, but

the situation would be dangerous, and the

necessity of receiving assistance from

Turkey on any terms is not apparent. In

face of the evidence which is said to have

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 scus; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

EPANCE A single journal, 8 scus; complicity with Arabi Pacha—the proposed proclamation against Arabi would be almost entirely worthloss. Daily Name most entirely worthless .- Daily News.

The Times says :- Until the request of the Powers is complied with, the Porte cannot even pretend to have received a m. idate from the Powers, and in these circumstances it is probable that the premature despatch of Turkish troops to Egypt would lead to something more than diplomatic difficulties. It is reported, indeed, that 5,000 troops are ready to embark forthwith, and that financial arrangements have been made to cover the expenses of the expedition. The Ottoman Bank is to find the funds, the security offered being, first, the undertaking of the Powers that Egypt would bear the expense of a Turkish intervention, and secondly, a surrender made by the Russian Government of the instalment of the War Indemnity now due. The latter arrangement is one which naturally suggests certain reflections on the relation of Russia to the Conference and its policy in respect of the Egyptian difficulty; but as the Russian Government has consented to rejoin the Conference, we may perhaps assume that its complaisance towards the Porte is conditional on the Sultan's acceptance of the terms of the Identic Note. The same remark applies with even greater force to the other security accepted by the Ottoman Bank. The revenues of Egypt would be applied by the Powers to defray the cost of a Turkish intervention in Egypt only in the event of a strict adhesion by the Porte to the programme laid down in the Identic Note and in documents supplementary to it. Until, therefore, the Porte has come to an understanding either with the Conference itself or, in default of the Conference, with the Power now most interested in Egypt-that is, with England—i may become the duty of this country to see that the troops of the Porte are not despatched to Egypt. Of other questions answered yesterday the most important was that which related to M. de Lesseps. It is satisfactory to learn that this gentle nan-whose signal services to civilizat on must be frankly acknowledged-is no longer to be allowed without protest to assume the character of an independent potentate. Grave objections have been entertained in many quarters to what is called the neutralization of the Suez Canal; but even that might almost be regarded as a preferable alternative to the overbearing and meddlesome autocracy of M. de Lesseps.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. In the House of Lords on Tuesday, on the report stage of the Arrears Bill, Lord Emly ment requiring the joint action of landlord and tenant, that the decision of the landlord might be overruled by the Land Commissioners on reasonable cause shown. Lord Carlingford regarded this as an amendment. not to the Bill of the Government but to the Bill of Lord Salisbury, and must leave the matter to be dealt with by the noble marquis. Lord Salisbury could not see how the amendment would work, nor could not see how the rejection of the Bill was a necessary consequence of the acceptance of his amendment, except in so far as it pleased the peculiar humour of the Prime Minister that it should be so. Lord Granville, in a few sentences somewhat sharply spoken, denounced as "unworthy" this attempt to separate Gladstone from his report having been colleagues. The agreed to. the Duke of Abercorn, on the motion for the third reading, moved an amendment making it compulsory that the Land Commissioners should take into account the value of the tenant right when estimating the ability of the tenant to pay arrears. Lord Fitzgerald, making his maiden speech in the House, supported the amendment, rather than run the risk of what he regarded as the great loss of the Bill. Lord Salisbury retorted that if the Bill failed it would be through the obstinacy of the Prime Minister, a remark which brought up Earl Granville with a renewed protest against this outburst of person-Lord O'Hagan warned the House of ality. the great responsibility that would rest upon hem if the Bill were abandoned. Ultimately the amendment was agreed to, and the Bill passed. The remaining business disposed of, their lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Mr. O'Donnell gave notice to move that before progress is made with the new Rules of Procedure a Select Committee shall be appointed to consider the action of the Chairman of Committees and her Majesty's Ministers in respect of the suspension of sixteen members on the 1st July last, and the conduct of the Speaker in compelling a division on the second reading of a Bill in February of last year. Replying to Mr. Bourke, Sir Charles Dilke said the Russian Chargé d'Affaires had been directed by his Government to rejoin the Con-The hon. baronet was not able to ference. state anything with respect to the probable termination of the Conference. No information had been received by the Government confirming the report in the newspapers of a meeting at Cairo, at which a resolution had been passed supporting Arabi and repudiating the Khedive. In reply to Mr. Joseph Cower Sir Charles Dilke stated that all the Great Powers requested the Saltan to proclaim Arabi a rebel. Replying to the Earlof Bective the Under-Secretary of State said the attention of Her Majes 's Government had been called to the report that M. de Lesseps had prevented the landing of French troops at Port Said, and was travelling under safe conduct from Arabi Pacha. Official complaint had been addressed to the Government concerning his conduct. Replying to Sir Stafford Northcote, as to the order of the business, the remier mentioned several small bills, now blocked, with which he thought progres might be made. As to the Arrears Bill, he stated, to the evident surprise of the House it is proposed to postpone the consideration of the Lords' amendments beyond Friday He promised to refer to the subject at to-day' sitting-when the Scotch Education Bill will be taken. Mr. Trevelyan informed Mr. Sexton that no appointment in succession to Colonel Brackenbury had been definitely made. To Mr. Ritchie the Premier said he would in the course of a few days make a statement with respect to the

Procedure Rules. On consideration of the report of the Municipal Corporations Bill, Mr. Biggar moved several amendments. Mr. Firth moved an amendment designed to bring elections in the City of London within the purview of the measure, but it was pointed out to him by the Speaker that the bill referred only to corporations under the Municipal Corporation Act. The amendments being disposed of, the motion was put that the bill be read a third time, Mr. Dodds taking the opportunity to congratulate the President of the Local Government Board on having passed a bill that had been before Parliament for ten years, that would consolidate forty existing Acts of Parliament, and would be of the greatest possible assistance to the public in their relations with municipal corporations. On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Gourley led off some conversation on naval reserves. The discussion did not take up much time, the House getting early into Committee of Supply, taking up the Navy Estimates, of which some votes were agreed just come to light, and which proves what almost everyone believed—the Sultan's to. imates, of w

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN. The Times has received the following telegrams from its correspondent with the British forces :-

ALEYANDRIA, Aug. 1, 10.50 A.M. The state of the town is causing serious inquietude. The natives who have remained are the incendiaries; the majority of those who have returned are the looters, looking after their concealed pillage. It is impossible to mistake the bitterly hostile attitude of this class, as well as of the Mustaphezin, again employed as police; while large numbers of Becouins are massed without the town, and the respectable natives are prevented from returning. Learning that Captain Fisher was abandoning shore duties, the Khedive sent for him, and complimented him on the behaviour of the Naval Brigade, expressing regret at the change. This regret is shared by all residents. The Brigade has done its work excellently, and inspired a confidence which is as yet wanting to its successors.

Midshipman De Chair is at Cairo and is well treated. The American General Stone Pacha's family have been allowed to leave Cairo for Ismailia. The total expense of Lord Charles Beresford's police force for the 16 days during which streets were cleared, dangerous ruins pulled down, fire-engines bought and worked, telephone communication opened throughout all the posts, dead buried, the sanitary commission and court of inquiry established—all the expense of estab-lishing and preserving order—including the pay of police, dragomans, and labourers, does not exceed £700. Sir A. Colvin leaves by this mail; Sir F. Goldsmid probably by the

The Commission from Cairo returned this morning, taking with them copies of the Khedive's and Ragheb's proclamations. At Kafrdawar they saw Arabi and gave him a copy, which he read, saying:—"You have fulfilled your mission; you may publish this in Cairo." He is preparing a counter manifesto, which I hope to forward to-morrow. Arabi has dismissed the Mudir of Assiout, sending up a new Mudir, but the old Mudir and the people refused to receive him and he was sent back. Captain Fisher and a small party have proceeded to Meks with a guarded train, with the object of reconnoitring. The absence of water is beginning to cause serious inconvenience. Rogers Bey and others who had gone to live on shore are trying to return to the harbour. The Iris, which came in from Port Said, has returned there, and it is believed that troops will be landed there. RAMLEH, AUG. 1, 10 AM.

I have just returned from riding round our pickets. Special attention is being paid just now to guarding the Ram!eh houses. Last night the measures taken to prevent marauders coming in among the scattered houses proved successful. A stronger picket was placed at the extreme east of the village in such a position that they could see any party approaching from Aboukir and stop them. About midnight a mounted party of 30 men, supposed to be Bedouins, at acked the centre of our line of pickets, but on receiving a volley, attacking our pickets on the right. They approached with 400 yards, but as it was bright moonlight they were observed and fired upon. They then retired. Meanwhile, another mounted party of 20 attacked our left picket. but were unsuccessful. It is not known if any loss was inflicted on the attacking party. This is the first time an attempt has been made by mounted men, and shows that they are not to be easily deterred. Their tactics and manner of attacking point them out as most probably Bedouins. At present we have a bright moon, and this enables the pickets to see the plain; but any one approaching across the difficulty of keeping out these robbers will be increased when we have no moon. The water question still forms the subject of anxious consideration. The 17th Company of Royal Engineers, under Captain Wood, is doing useful work, trying to obtain water in likely spots by boring with the Abyssinian Lieutenant Thomson with a boring party to-day obtained water at a depth of 16 feet. A well is being sunk close this spot, and there are hopes of getting a fair quantity of good water for the supply of the force on the ridge. We have been able to get two engines and about thirty trucks from Gabarri round to Moharrem Bey Gate. These trucks were much wanted for transport service. The Téméraire is now lying off the Palace, where she has relieved the Northumberland. The 46th Regiment is probably coming to Ramleh to-day. They will be quartered with the Rifles, and the 38th (South Staffordshire) at the Palace Barracks. The enemy seem to have strengthened their outposts towards Kafrdawar.

The Standard publishes the subjoined despatches from its correspondents at

Alexandria and Port Said :-ALEXANDRIA, TUESDAY, 7 P.S. Sherif Pacha had this morning a long inter-view with the Khedive, who places great confidence in him. Sherif considers that it is impossible for him to assume office at present. The present moment would be, he thinks, very inopportune for a change of Ministry. The Cabinet having now, by their recent Proclamation completely compromised themselves with the Military Party, are bound to the Khedive. Weretheydismissed from office they might again become dangerous. Much consternation is felt among the French population here at the instructions which the French Consul General has received from his Government. These are practically to leave the whole affair alone, and to take no part whatever in it. The profess to doubt the unsel-French here now fishness of England's conduct, and their openly expressed jealousy and anger show how dangerous would have been any joint action of the two nations here. The Government refuses to renew the contract for the Tanjore as a refuge for inhabitants of Alexandria. There are, indeed, only some twenty British subjects on board, and these can very easily find accommodation on shore. Being Alex-andrians, they of course complain; but, in point of fact, they have every reason for being very grateful for past favours, Yesterday Captain Vyse and the Mounted

Infantry encountered some Bedouins at the village where Commander Thomas was yesterday fired upon. There was a slight skirmish in which one Ledouin was killed. This morning the Mounted Infantry report that the country on that side is clear of the Arabs; but, as reports continue to come in that they are collecting beyond Fort Meks, it has been determined Fort Meks, that that fort shall be occupied to-morrow

morning by a party of Marines.

To-day the members of the Commission passed through the lines to Arabi's camp by train. There was no hitch. The trains approached each other cautiously, as upon the last occasion. After the delegates had alighted and their baggage had been taken out of the train the engine-driver was seized with a sudden panic, reversed his engine, turned on full steam, and ran back to our lines, leaving the coolies behind. They were much frightened, and hurried back on foot There was a great deal of laughter excited among our troops by the incident. riving at Arabi's camp the delegates, who had been requested to obtain news about Mr. de Chair, telegraphed to the effect that he had been sent as a prisoner to Cairo, and that he was well and kindly treated. Arabi has ordered Stone Pacha's family to be escorted from Cairo to Ismailia by a troop of cavalry. The Pacha, who has been feeling

saries of Arabi as to the punishments which will await all those who shall in any way give aid to or take service under the British. General Alison has inspected the arrangements There was a brief halt at Colnbrook, made by the Quartermaster General and Commissary General's Departments, under Captain Sandwith and Mr. Robinson. He found everything in a very satisfactory state. Captain Morrison is now in command of the force of sailors acting as artillerymen on Sir Auckland Colvin is going to England. Mr. Ormstein will act as Controller during his absence.

PORT SAID (via ALEXANDRIA), MONDAY. The new Governor has to-day issued a circular to the Consuls, which runs as fol-

"Reing summoned in urgent haste to fill the post of Governor of the Canal and of the town of Port Said, vacated by the withdrawal of his Excellency Ismail Hamdy Pa '1a, I have the honour to inform you that I have taken possession of the post from the 27th inst. The good relations which I had the opportunity of establishing formerly, when employed in the same functions, with the Consuls of the town, lead me to hope that your kindly assistance will not fail me, especially in the difficult circumstances through which the country is passing at this moment.

"J. VOUCHDY." (Signed) It is to be remarked that no reference is made to the source from which the new Governor claims to derive his authority. This silence is, perhaps, a sign that he fee's the weakness of his position. The Consuls have agreed that they will make no answer to the communication; but when the Governor calls or inquires they will demand at whose nomination he assumes the post.

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

SAILING OF THE GUARDS. The Prince of Wales believes it would be

agreeable to the Queen, as it certainly would

be to him, if it can be so arranged that the

Holland, with the Household Cavalry, shall

pass through Cowes Roads on Wednesday

morning at about ten o'clock, so that her Majesty may have the opportunity of communicating with the ship." Such was the message from Marlborough House delivered in writing to Captain Milligan, of the National liner, Holland, on Tuesday morning, and it is almost needless to say that a reply was telegraphed promising compliance with the Royal request. The Duke of Cambridge went down by special train te Nor h Woolwich and witnessed the embarkation. The squadron of the 1st Life Guards and a portion of the Horse Guards Blue, headed by their bands, marched down to the docks from London, and were got on board the ship with rapidity and order begotten of official experience; after which the Duke of Cambridge assembled the officers and addressed them on the quarter-deck. He impressed upon them the importance of maintaining a cordial good feeling with the regiments brigaded with them under conditions of an unusual character, and warned them to prepare for hard-ships and annoyances which would try their self-denial and fortitude; but expressed his belief that, as they were all gentlemen hold-ing an honourable position in society, they would before all things maintain the cause o the Queen and the dignity of the realm. He would not tell them to do their duty, for that they would be sure to do, and regretting that he was not one of them, bound on the same service, he concluded by saving that England felt her honour safe in the hands of her noble soldiers. His Royal Highness also visited the troop decks, and addressed a few cheery words to the men, who responded with clap oing of hands as the Duke passed from decl to deck. Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for War, was also present, and he was attended by the Earl of Morley, Under-Secretary of State, Major FitzGeorge, Sir A. D. Hayter M.P., Financial Secretary, and General G. W. Higginson, commanding the home district. A great many officers of the two regiments went down in steamboats to bid their comrades farewell, and a special message of Good luck and a happy return " was brought to officers and men from the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Duke of Cambridge shook hands with all the officers, and an equally warm leave-taking was witnessed between the men and the officers from whom they were about to part. Among these were the veteran Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, Colonel F. . Burnaby, Lord Arthur Somerset, Viscount Dalrymple, Colone' J. K. Fraser, and many others. Major the Hon. C. Byng was the embarking officer, and Colonel H. P. Ewart, of the 2d Life Guards, was present to prepare for the shipment of his men and horses in the Calabria. The following is a list of the officers sailing in the Holland :- First Life Guards, Majors the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot and C. Needham; Capt. Sir S. M. Lockhart, Lieutenants C. N. Miles, Lord Rodney, T. C. P. Calley, and H. G. Leigh; Veterinary Surgeon F. Walker, and Surgeon S. G. Hamilton Royal Horse Guards (Blue)—Colonel D. M. Home, Major the Hon. O. P. Montagu, Lieutonants Childe-Pemberton, C. W. Selwyn, and Sir J. C. Willoughby. Within an hour every one on board was in his sea kit, and in holiday spirits, and when the bell was rung to clear the ship of strangers, this first signa of departure was answered with a hearty cheer. The moorings were cast off, and the me mounted the ratlines with nautical dexterit to return the salutations of the crowd. board the steam tug Beatrice, which led the vay across the dock basin, were Lady Hayter Lady Morley, Mrs. Childers, and the mother less daughters of Colonel Home, for whose grief there was natural sympathy, Sir George Chambers, Mr. Norwood, M.P., and Colone Martindale represented the Dock Company, and Sir Alexander Milne, Admiral of th Fleet, typified the Royal Navy. At the dock entrance the mounted band of the Blues played the regimental march as the ship passed out, succeeded by "Auld Lang Syne, which was cordially taken up by the bonnie Scots who constitute so large a portion of the household cavalry. In order to land her horses, the Holland carries large flat horseboats, 8 feet by 30 feet, and the like provi-sion is made for all the cavalry ships. The Holland was to have got out to sea before nightfall, in order to reach the Solent for her Majesty's inspection. The Courland also started from Woolwich Arsenal with officers and men of the Army Hospital and Transport Corps, and the Tower Hill went at midnight from the Albert Docks to take the Royal Horse Artillery from Southampton. The three sister hips, Ludyate Hill, Notting Hill, and Tower Hill, have all been engaged for the Government service on account of their great size and ight draught, which renders them especially adapted for troop service. They measure over 400 feet, and with 2,500 tons on board

Notting Hill is at the Cape of Good Hope unloading to convey 800 mules to Suez.

On Tuesday morning the 2d Life Guards Squadron of the Household Cavalry Regiment left the Spital Barracks, Windsor, en route for Egypt. The detachment, which was commanded by Major Townshend, with whom were Captain Tennant, Lieutenants Smith, Cunninghame, French, Abdy, and the Hon. S. Hanbury, Surgeon-Major Hume Spry, S. Hanbury, Surgeon-Major Hume Spry Veterinary-Surgeon Rostron, and Quarter master Haines, consisted of 10 officers, 152 non-commissioned officers and men, and 146 horses, the troopers wearing white helmets and puggarees. The squadron on quitting and puggarees. The squidron on quitting Windsor for Knightsbridge was accompanied on its march through the town by a number of the residents. Upwards of twenty of the

draw only 16 feet. The Ludgate Hill will

therefore probably go alongside Woolwich Arsenal to embark the Horse Artillery. The

where the men dismounted and the horses were watered. The band of the 11th Hussars and many officers and men came out from Hounslow to give a cheery farewell to their comrades in arms. At Kew, where the second halt took place, there were large crowds, and ever, where the squadron met with a demonstrative greeting from all classes. At the Knightsbridge Barracks there were waiting crowds bota in the park and in the street on the other side of the building, though no one seemed to know with any degree of certainty when the men would arrive. Shortly before one o'clock the Prince of Wales, attended by Gen. Sir D. Probyn, both mounted, and in undress uniform, appeared in the park, and simultaneously the Princess of Wales and her three daughters drove to the same spot in an open carriage. Her Royal Highness drove through the officers' entrance and shook hands with the Marquis of Abergavenny and other friends. At about one o'clock the kettledrums were heard at the western end of the park, the band of the 1st Life Guards having ridden out to meet their fellow-cavalrymen. The marching squadron were loudly cheered, as, dusty and hot, they came down the drive. At the barracks entrance there was a brief pause while the band played the National Anthem. The squadron then rode into the yard, and formed into line. The Prince and Princess followed, and his Royal Highness having dismounted, the troops rode past in single file, the limited area not permitting further move-ments, as at Albany-street on Monday. After the march past and re-formation of line, the Prince of Wales called the officers to the front, and said he was very pleased to have the opportunity of seeing them again before their departure for Egypt; of wishing them a hearty God-speed, and of expressing the hope that they might all have a happy return. was now some time since they had been called upon to perform foreign service, but he felt convinced that thre would be no departure from the manner in which they had hitherto distinguished themselver. If the oc-sion arose he knew they would behave as they had always done. The officers were then introduced and addressed individually by the Prince and Princess while the troops dismounted and led their horses to the

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS IN THE

FIELD. The following "Rules for Newspaper Correspondents with an Army in the Field" have been drawn up by the War Office:—

1. A'l newspaper correspondents at the seat of war must be furnished with a licence granted under the authority of the Com-mander-in-Chief of the Army at home. In this licence it will be stated the paper or papers to which the correspondent is agent.

2. On no account may a correspondent write for other papers except those mentioned on his licence. If he desire to do so, he must get leave, the fact being duly registered on his licence.

3. Licences will not be granted to those correspondents in the field. Retired officers would be preferred.

4. All correspondents in the field are under the Mutiny Act during their stay with the Correspondents will not be allowed to go to the outposts without special permis-

6. The use of any cipher is forbidden to correspondents. French and German are the only foreign languages permitted.

7. A military Staff Officer will be named to supervise all press matters. He will grant licences (and passes when necessary) to all correspondents in the field; he will be the channel through which the General Commanding in the field communicates with correspondents; each newspaper having a cor-respondent in the field to send him a copy of every issue of their papers, so that he may, by examining their contents, be assured that the press laws in the field are strictly ad-

8. This military staff officer will have the power of insisting that all communications sent by correspondents to their newspapers him: and should he deem the intelligence to be dangerous to the good of the army he may stop it, or alter it.

9. The military authorities will give as much information as they may consider advisable and consistent with their duty to correspondents. The above - mentioned Staff Officer will fix an hour when the correspondents should call upon him daily for information, and he will be authorized to tell them everything that can be published with safety to the army.
10. The military authorities will facilitate,

as far as they can, the despatch and the conveyance of the messages of correspondents. 11. Should the means of communication at the disposal of the General Commanding in the field not be sufficient to convey the messages of correspondents, the latter may, under the sanction of the General Commanding, arrange for a special means of transmitting their messages. It is, however, to be clearly understood that such arrangements are to be entirely under the control of the Staff Officer

12. Editors of newspapers desirous of sending agents to the theatre of war, and the correspondents whom they propose for that pur-pose, will be required to sign the following declaration:—"We have read the rules for newspaper correspondents with an army in the field, and we hereby agree to abide by the same.'

MR. EDWARD DICEY ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

Mr. Edward Dicey opens the present number of the Nineteenth Century with a paper on England's intervention in Egypt. He sees only three political solutions of the Egyptian difficulty :- "The first, the simplest, and the most obvious would be for England to take Egypt under her protection in the same way as France has taken Tunis. Those who have followed my writings on this subject cannot doubt that this is the course I personally should recommend." Neither the English Government nor the English people, however, as he admits, are in a mood for assuming an English protectorate over Egypt, and putting such a solution aside, he continu We come to the second, and, as I deem, the most probable under the circumstances namely, the internationalisation, if I may use the word, of Egypt. From whatever cause, England and France have failed to discharge the liabilities they had assumed with respec to Egypt; while the present condition of the country shows that the Control was not adequate to preserve order, unless it had an mount of direct support which England and France were not prepared to give. Rightly or wrongly, the two countries have decided hat the question of Egypt is not one for them to settle by themselves, and have appealed to the European Concert to help them out of their difficulties. In consequence Europe will claim to have a part in the future, adminstra-tion of Egypt. The other Powers will cer-tainly not consent to England and France monopolising in future the control of the country. Unless I am mistaken, the arrangement most likely to find favour with the European Concert is the neutralisation of Egypt and the appointment, in lieu of the Anglo-French Control, of an International Commission in which all the Powers would be equally re-presented, though possibly the presidency might be reserved to England in recognition cavalry. The Pacha, who has been feeling very anxious at the uncertainty as to what might eventually happen at Cairo in the event of an advance, is greatly relieved at the news. The native labourers working for us are greatly alarmed at threats which have been conveyed to them by emis-

more fatal to the political independence of the country than an English Protectorate, while would be detrimental to our interests in Egypt as the highway to India." remains the third solution, which Mr. Dicey regards as the one which should receive England's active support:—"That course would be the restoration to the Khedive of his authority as an independent ruler. . . . If he is really to govern Egypt, he must have a greater latitude of action than has hitherto been allowed him. He must have authority to act in his own name and of his own will, not as the mere mouthpiece of others. If, nowever, he is to use the authority necessary for an Egyptian sovereign, the direct tutelage of the Control would have to be removed. But a similar and equally effective control might be exercised by the enforced presence in his Cabinet of European Ministers. In fact, what I should propose would be a return to the system established under the Nubar-Wilson-Blignières Ministry in 1878. The essential principle of this system was that the supervision of Europe over Egypt should be exercised through Europeans taking part in the administration and responsible to the sovereign; not through Europeans standing outside and apart from the administration. Of course, the composition of such a Ministry would have to be modified from what it was in 1878 to meet the altered relations of England, F. nce, and the other Continental Powers towards Egypt, but the fundamental principle would remain the same. Such is roughly the solution I should propose. I do not pretend that it is satisfactory, but it seems to me, short of actual annexation, to be the least unsatisfactory settlement that could be proposed."

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The Times says the following private letter s from an American who holds a high of-

ficial position in Egypt:—
"Dear ——, We left Alexandria the 28th
June, and arrived at Venice the 3d July. I have heard to-day (the 21st) that my house was burnt and everything in it destroyed by fire, not by looting. I have no details. My loss in dry cash is at least \$10,000, or £2,000. But I had, as you know, many things-many objects of art which no money can replace—the old wood carving of the Passion of Our ord, of which no copy exists, for example. I have, of course, no reproaches to make against anybody or any Government. The United States are strong enough to find redress for their citizens, and we are not bound by any European conceit. Undoubtedly, it was a great and cruel mistake to drive an enraged and savage enemy out of his weak defences, at long range, and at a harmless distance, without an adequate protection at hand for the helpless city. I think your Admiral was too eager for the fray, and I think, too, he underrated Arabi. I saw him the day before we sailed, and he talked gaily of knocking the forts into pieces in half an hour. But it took ten or more an hour. But it took ten or more hours. He talked, too, of putting Arabi en route so far that there would be no time to damage the city. Yet he must have known what everybody knew before I left, that Arabi openly declared that, if driven from his strongholds, he would deliver the city to fire and sack. Still, under these circumstances, he opened fire on the forts, which at the bost could never have been rendered formidable. and left the city unprotected for more than a day. But it seems to me a more cruel mistake is going to be committed. English occupation of Egypt, by England single handed. I mean, and stronghanded, is the sole remedy for existing evils. Yet I well foresee that your Government, entangled by a sham alliance with France, or obedient to the manyvoiced European concert, is going to stop short at some half-way house. It will be a fatal error. What means this talk about Alexandria and the Canal being England's sole concern, but everything else belonging to the Powers? There is only one straight path which you cannot see for the jack-o'lantern of a French alliance and the European concert. But remember, at least, one thing, In spite of all your blunders in gaining power, you are the only people in Europe who know how to use it well."

> LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE "WORLD.")

If the expedition actually goes to Egypt, Sir Garnet will be greatly missed at the Horse Guards. He has done that somewhat effete establishment a world of good since he has been there, and has made his influence felt through pretty nearly all branches of the department. Sir Garnet has great powers of work, and a knack of going straight to the pith of a question. His decisions are short, practical, and are easily obtained. This must e a great boon in a busy office, where most things by long habit are ultimately referred to the Chief of the Staff, and where verbiage and circumlocution have it all their own way, Of course Sir Garnet is just now overwhelmed with work. The Secretary of State for War seems to rely mainly upon him. At least, the high functionary nominally at the head of the army cannot be in very great request. At this particularly busy season, when we are fitting out an expeditionary army,

H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief has been

spending the week at Goodwood!

There has been the usual rush for appointnents on the staff of the army of Egypt. Naturally the Wolseleyites have got the lion's share. Sir Garnet is proverbial for sticking to his friends; but he is besides wise enough to attach to himself any new man with good stuff in him. The hulk of the posts upon the head-quarter staff seem to have been filled upon his recommendation. Most of the ames-such as Butler, Swaine, Mauriceare familiar enough as comrades and trusted subordinates of Sir Garnet in previous campaigns. Others not less familiar are, however, missing. General Greaves is Adjutant-General in India; Sir Thomas Baker in Ire-land as Chief of the Staff; and no officers employed in Ireland have been allowed to go to Egypt, except two of Lord Spencer's A.D.C.s—Colonel Stewart and Major Grove. Poor Henry Brackenbury is still out in the cold. Mr. Childers, it is said—and presumably at the instance of Lord Spencer-positively refuses to give him an appointment, Redvers Buller's marriage will probably have prevented his joining Sir Garnet just at pre-

Sir Garnet, on the whole, is more fortunate than was the Duke of Wellington when prothan was the Duke of Wenington when proceeding to Belgium just before Waterloo. The great Duke was simply powerless against Court and social intrigue, and complains, in his despatches, that the Duke of York palmed off on to him all manner of men, many inexperienced and incompetent among them. No amount of pressure would be able to push such officers forward in these days; but it is evident that Sir Garnet has not had it all his own way. Some of the names indicate that other influences have had some effect. "Jim" Dormer, a good staff officer all round, who has won golden opinions, especially in Edinburgh last year, and more recently at Portsmouth, was probably nominated Deputy-Adjutant-General by the Duke himself. Paul Methuen, again, one of those hard-working guardsmen who are an honour to the Houseguardsmen who are an honour to the House-hold Brigade, owes his appointment to his own merits rather than to the fact of his being a Wolseleyite. But, as a general rule, other men, even the best men, have had no chance. All last week the invariable answer was "All posts are filled," much to the disgust of the

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20.935 .- FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 2-3, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS. The Conference met on Wednesday and listened to a formal declaration by Said Pacha in reply to the demands preferred by Lord Dufferin. It embodies the illusory arguments and excuses with which we have already been made acquainted through other channels as to the postponement of the proclamation against Arabi Pacha. The Sultan is still distracted and perplexed by the difficulties which beset his path. He is exceedingly reluctant to denounce Arabi as a rebel, and at first endeavoured to waive the disagreeable demand by saying that he could not listen to it unless it came from the Conference. The Powers now urge him to take the course originally prescribed by England, and the failure of his hope that they would disagree upon the point leaves him as profoundly embarrassed as before. Indeed, his position has altered for the worse. He can no longer plead the mandate of Europe in justification of the despatch of troops to Egypt, unless he first proclaims Arabi a rebel. If he does this, he fears that Arabi will denounce his pretensions to a universal Caliphate, and represent him as leagued with infidels to maintain their sway over faithful Mussulmans. To stand idly by while Arabi resists the dictation of England seems to him only less dangerous to his pretensions. Perhaps we ought to suppose him better acquainted than Europeans can possibly be with the temper of his co-religionists and the sources of his own authority; yet it is difficult to believe that his position would be in any way compromised were he to display the courage which a consciousness of his secular and spiritual elevation ought to inspire. If any pretender who, while rebelling against his authority, can also strike at Christians is in a position to denounce the Sultan as a traitor to the faith, it is not easy to see wherein lies the advantage of his double headship of Islam. But, whatever may be the value of the scruples and apprehensions with which he seems to be tormented, the Sultan may rely upon it that the worst thing he can do for himself and the Ottoman Empire is to play false to England. If he cannot issue the desired proclamation and loyally carry out any co-operation to which he may be admitted, he had much better keep his troops at home. His prestige will certainly suffer less in that way than if he embarks upon a conflict which, however embarrassing for England, will probably end in the downfall of his tottering power. For the moment, however, he appears to be so far paralyzed by the difficulties of action as to be unable to decide upon anything. The attitude of the Continental Powers, and more particularly of Russia, is difficult to explain upon any theory. The only thing quite certain about it is that no ingenuity can reconcile it with the theory of moral concurrence with England. Whether Russia means to break up the Conference or to remain in it, or to propose some other method of dealing with the whole question, it is impossible to determine upon the evidence now before us. The general impression left by the mass of contradictory reports is that she is manœuvring to gain some definite though as yet undisclosed end, and with that view is showing that she can become disagreeable, unless it is made worth her while to abstain. Yet it cannot be to the interest of Russia at present to provoke any needless extension of the area of disturbance. She is in want of money, and probably would have readily obtained it had the East remained tranquil, though she cannot hope to get it so long as the present uncertainty exists. The extraordinary interest taken by Prince Bismarck in the reconstruction of the Freycinet Cabinet is another point that stands in need of elucidation. The fear of M. Gambetta's return to power, which has been a very useful stalking-horse in its time, can scarcely do duty at present, since that contingency is too remote to trouble the most sensitive German. The project for a combined protectorate of the Canal is supposed to offer France an easy road to the resumption of her position; but behind this are ominous whispers of neutralization, which is altogether another affair. To other nations it does not practically matter whether ships

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LORDS.

of war can pass through the Canal or not;

but the closing of that waterway to our

troops obviously involves reconsideration of

our whole position in respect to Egypt. Amid

the conflict of selfish aims going on around

us, our only hope of success lies in carefully

defining our policy and putting forth our

strength for its accomplishment. If Turk-

ish troops are to be kept out of Egypt, it

can only be by the firmness of our at-

titude; and if, after all, they are sent there,

our extrication from what will undoubtedly

prove a most embarrassing situation will

have to be effected by our own address

and our own strength. From the point

of view of native interests, the entry of

Turkish troops into Egypt will be an un-

mixed calamity, but that notorious fact

does not induce even those professedly

anxious for Egyptian well-being to offer

us any substantial assistance. The final

arrangement of Egyptian affairs, which

we have pledged ourselves to undertake in

common with the other Powers, will cer-

tainly not be facilitated by that Turkish

co-operation which some of them are

secretly encouraging. On the contrary,

the Turks once in Egypt will prove more

difficult to deal with than Arabi himself.

The accusation that we aim at setting up

a British protectorate, without regard or

provision for the development of a genuine

Egyptian nationality, ought to have been

dissipated by the reiterated assurances we

have given .- Times.

The country may be much nearer to a The Prime Minister, as the leader of the Opposition said on Tuesday night, is "a man who is firm in his resolutions, and much in the habit of sticking to them." He is, moreover, as has been definitely known,

seen on some important occasions before now, apt to strike out an unexpected line, and he may do so now. That he should dissolve seems out of the question. A dissolution at such a moment as this. with the spirit of insurgency ready instantly to break out in Ireland and with military and diplomatic prospects abroad in as difficult and as critical a condition as they have been in for many years past, would be nothing less than a grave national danger. That the action of the Lords should have even brought us within measurable distance of such a danger is one of several objections to the course which Lord Salisbury says that he will persist in. Almost the same may be said of resignation. It is possible, indeed, that Lord Salisbury might take the reins, wind up the session, and face the country some months hence, when we may hope that things may be smoother both in Ireland and in Egypt. But the change of Government would take time, and, in face of diplomatic perplexities that shift and change twice or thrice a day, it would be no trifle that Great Britain should be practically off the stage where hers is so important a part, for a fortnight or three weeks. The Lords, therefore, by practically throwing out the Arrears Bill—for this is what it really comes to-say to the Ministry :-"We are pretty safe in assuming that you cannot dissolve and that you cannot resign; therefore we will take the opportunity of satisfying our class prejudices as landlords and our party prejudices as Tories by rejecting your Bill, notwithstanding your assertion (which, for that matter, all our Irish friends assure us is not unfounded) that the rejection of the Bill will have a most disastrous effect in Ireland." That is what Lord Salisbury says. He may depend upon it that, however the crisis may be ultimately tided over, this truly unworthy and unstatesmanlike bit of tactics at such a moment will make a mark in the public mind. When the time comes for reconsidering the functions of the House of Lords in the Constitution, it will not be forgotten that they took the opportunity of their country being in a strong tide of difficulties to put the national Government into a fix, for the sake of spiting a Minister and securing the worst of the Irish landlords in full possession of their right to evict. That will make a pretty story for the platform one of these fine days, and it will be a true

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

story .- Pall Mall Gazette.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, the early part of the sitting was occupied by the consideration of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill. Several amendments were made, and Mr. Mundella announced the names of the Commissionersviz., Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Elgin, Lord Shand, Mr. Ramsay, M.P., Mr. J. A. Campbell, M.P., and the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Subsequently the Bill was read a third time. There was a short discussion on a resolution moved by Mr. Trevelyan in Committee of the whole House preparatory to the proposed increase in the pay and allowances of the Royal Irish Con-stabulary. Mr Sexton, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Biggar made some remarks on the conduct of the police. Mr. Trevelyan explained the details of his scheme, and Mr. A. Moore and Mr. O'Shaughnessy gave it a general support. The Budget Bill, as amended, was considered and ordered to be read a third time; and the Entail (Scotland) Bill, which stood for Committee, was talked out by Mr. Biggar. The Parcels Post Bill was committed, but no progress was made with it. On the Order of Supply, Sir A. Hayter, answering a question put by Sir S. Northcote at the commencement of the sitting as to the alleged "scare" of the 60th Rifles at Alexandria, said that up to 4 o'clock, though the Adjutant-General had tele raphed to Sir A. Alison on seeing the report in a morning paper, no confirmatory intelligence had been received at the War Office, but a private telegram had been received by a member of the House, which probably explained the affair, stating that the foremost outpost at Ramleh, consisting of a corporal and six men, had been attacked by the Bedouins in the night, and, obeying orders, had retired firing. At daybreak a company had been sent out and had re-occupied the This explanation was received with much cheering from both sides. Several Bills were forwarded a stage, and the House ad-

POLITICAL ITEMS. (FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.")

Shortly before 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a private telegram reached Sir John Hay from Alexandria giving the true account of the falling back of an outpost at Alexandria. This was the document Sir Arthur Hayter subsequently read to the House, and which appears in our Parliamentary report. Much indignation was expressed in the House at the calumny so recklessly circu-lated to the discredit of a distinguished re-

We understand that should the Lords reject the Arrears Bill on its second presentation, Parliament would not be dissolved till at least an attempt had been made to deal with the County Franchise.

A meeting of Conservative Peers was held on Wednesday at Lord Salisbury's house in Arlington-street. We understand that Lord Salisbury declared his intention to insist upon both his amendments, and that in agreement with this view the meeting

eparated. We are requested, in correction of an ment in a contemporary, to state that the Liberals will contest the representation of Lewes at the next election, and that the name of the candidate will shortly be an-

The rapid progress made within the last few days with Supply makes it possible that, in the at present unlikely event of an amicable nderstanding being come to on the Arrears Bill, the adjournment might take place on the

Some political significance having been attached to the circumstance that neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Sir William Harcourt has accepted the invitations to the Lord Mayor's dinner, we may mention that in both cases the reason for declining rested entirely upon private grounds.

We regret to learn that Sir David Wedderburn, acting upon medical advice, is about to retire from the representation of Haddington Burghs. His retirement from the House of Commons has excited general regret on the Liberal side of the House.

Mr. Hinde Palmer has a notice before the House of Commons declaring that the state of the Patent Museum has long been a discredit to the country, and contrasts most unfavour-ably with the Museums of Inventions at Paris and Washington.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- At half-pas seven, on Tuesday evening, a collision occurred between two trains on the new line to East Grinstead, resulting in serious injuries to ten men. One train, containing ballast, parliamentary crisis than is supposed. Riddlesdaws Tuppel page Court, met in the Riddlesdown Tunnel, near Croydon, and ten of the men were severely injured. The driver of one of the trains had his eye forced out, and one or two of the men lie in a dangerous condition. The cause of the accident is not square is now filling with booths of wood to

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

NIGHT ATTACK ON THE OUTPOSTS. The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Wednesday:-Last night the enemy, for the first time, took the initiative and made an attack upon our outposts. The affair was by no means a serious one, and, although the assailants had the advantage of a surprise, they gained nothing by their attack. I have received the following account of the affair from the officer commanding the piquet:—The post which was attacked is some distance in advance of our lines, and is not meant to be held in case of the enemy showing in any force. It consists of a small building and a clump of palm trees on the banks of the Canal, a short distance up the Isthmus leading to the enemy's lines. This post is held during the night by a company of Infantry, which was last night supolied by the 60th Rifles, under Major Ward. The night was a bright one, the moon being nearly full. It was, however, by no means clear, as after sunset a heavy mist rises from the marshy lakes on either side of the sand spit, rendering all objects dim and indistinct, and greatly deadening sound. Under cover of this mist a body of the enemy's Cavalry came stealthily up. The deep sand still further mufiled the sound of their horses' footfall, and they got up close to the sentry in advance of the piquet before they were seen by him. As he perceived a moving body through the mist, he challenged, and

then fired. The serjeant and five men who were under arms in support at once ran forward, but the enemy's horse came down at a gallop, and, after firing, the little body retired on the main piquet. These had at once, upon the sound of the sentry's gun, fallen in, and now retired from the clump of palms upon a ditch a short distance in the rear, which was a more defensible position, and thence opened fire upon the enemy, who consisted of a large body of cavalry, but in the mist no estimate could be formed of their number. Their movements were directed by trumpet. They kept up a scattering fire for a few minutes, but as soon as fire was opened from the ditch their fire slackened, and they

quickly fell back. In accordance with general orders, the piquet now retired, in an orderly manner, along the Canal upon the pumping station, which is fortified, and is, in fact, our advanced post. No more was seen of the enemy, who, apparently, having failed in catching us napping, at once retired to their camp. The firing was hot for a few minutes, but with the retirement of the rebel cavalry all became quiet again. No alarm was sounded in the lines, and the troops were not disturbed by the little This morning the post was re-ocskirmish. cupied at daybreak.

Four of the piquet, at the first sudden alarm, instead of falling in with the rest, broke away from the company, and made off to the rear. They are at present under arrest. It is fair to say, however, that they seized their arms, and did not bolt without their weapons. Even among the best troops slight panies arise from sudden night attacks, and that four men out of a company should fail to behave like veterans at their first night attack

s not to be wondered at. dead horse was found in front of the post, but if any of the enemy were killed or wounded they were carried off. The duties of the troops stationed at the front are heavy and the garrison at Ramleh has been strengthened to-day by another regiment. The effect of the skirmish last night seems to have been to check the Bedouins looting the villages outside our lines, for to-day all has been perfeetly quiet, and no movement is visible outside our advanced posts. The enemy now does not show his troops in force. An ad-vanced guard is stationed in our immediate front, but his real position is six miles away. We can faintly see the tops of his tents in the distance. He is still busily entrenching. It is difficult to surmise the objects of the enemy's attack last night, but he probably thought that our small advanced guard could be easily cut off. He failed in his object, but his advance was boldly and, indeed, skilfully made. To-day there is much uneasiness among the Arab population. There are reports current among them that to-morrow a great attack is to be made by the enemy, and word is being passed from house to house for all to keep indoors. There does not appear any foundation, for the belief, and still less for the panic. General Alison, however, is taking all pre-cautions, in case the rumour should for once be justified by the event. Sabet Pacha, the Khedive's agent at Constantinople, telegraphs that a Turkish contingent will be embarked immediately.

The Times' correspondent gives the following version of the attack on the out-

At half-past 3 this (Wednesday) morning, just before daybreak, about 50 mounted Arabs

attacked one of our outposts on the Mahmoudieh Canal, which forms our extreme left, facing Lake Marcotis to the south-east. The attacking party crept up under the embank-ment on this side of the Canal. Our advanced sentry was evidently unable to see them at first, for they had come up abreas of him and almost passed him before they fired on him. He returned the fire, and being unhurt, ran back to the main body of the picket, who were about 100 yards off, to give the alarm. There was some sharp skir-mishing, and a good many shots were fired. It not being certain in the darkness as to what force the enemy had, our picket fell back on the pumping station, about 400 yards in their rear. This building we had previously fortified with sand bags on the roof, and it is capable of being successfully held by a small party of riflemen for a long time against great odds. The picket entered the building, and keeping up a beick fore on the grown for a short time successfully brisk fire on the enemy for a short time succeeded in driving them off. Four companies of the 38th, who were just at this time relieving the 60th Rifles on the Waterworks ridge, were forthwi h brought down to the pumping station on hearing the firing, but on proceeding as day broke to the ground where the picket had first been attacked they found no sign of the enemy, except one dead horse, which they had left behind them. The enemy's loss is not known. They had plenty of time to carry off any killed or wounded before we came up in force. There were no casualties on our side. Our pickets are holding the old position again. The attacking party are not supposed to have been Arabi's cavalry, but as well as could be made out in the dim light it is thought they were Bedouins; either a portion of the band who have been harassing our pickets at the east end of Ramleh for the last few nights, and who have tried another point; or else they may be a party of Bedouins employed by Arabi to reconnoitre.

The same correspondent also telegraphed on Wednesday:-The Canal is holding out better than was expected. The company is now pumping 5,000 tons of water daily, 1,500 tons to 2,000 tons of which goes into reservoirs to be stored. The remainder is consumed. This will probably continue for another ten days, by which time there will probably be a stock of 20,000 tons, which for absolute necessities

might be made to last for two months under siege regulations. At this time last year the consumption was 20,000 tons daily. Sir A. Colvin has delayed his departure until the return of Sir E. Malet.

A force of Marines from the Inconstant, Superb, and Achilles, under the command of Colonel Le Grand, was to-day placed to hold

the Meks forts.

Major Gordon has assumed the duties of Chief of Police, formerly held by Lord Charles Beresford. It is necessary that a very strong hand should be held over the town, the con-

turned out of the ships. Ninet, a Swiss subject of the lowest antecedents, has telegraphed to the postmaster, asking that his letters may be sent to Arabi's camp. The statement that Turkey has despatched a force under Dervish Pacha creates consternation. Arabi's proelamation has not yet been published; but it is understood to insist on all natives leaving the employment of Europeans in the town, as he intends attacking inforce, and will treat as Christians all natives in their service.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Wednesday:-Information from Cairo to the 30th July reports all quiet, but says that on receipt orders from Arabi the soldiers and fanatics will be ready to enact the same work of ruin and destruction as at Alexandria. It is believed, as already stated, that Arabi is prepared to burn every town as he moves back on Cairo The delegates from Cairo, who returned from The delegates from Cairo, who returned from Alexandria yesterday, were passed through the enemy's camp by Arabi, who gave them despatches for his Ministry and Military Council at Cairo. It appears quite certain that Mr. de Chair, the captured midshipman, is now at Cairo, and is well treated. rumoured that Arabi intends to attack Alexandria. My opinion is that he will do nothing of the kind. He will play his own game, not ours. He has everything to gain in not coming west of Kafr Dowar. The inhabitants of Upper Egypt are more favour-able to the Khedive than to Arabi. Their crops of wheat and grain are unsold. Owing to Arabi's dictatorship the merchants have kept away this year. If there were any force in Upper Egypt the Bedouins would join the Khedive's cause and assist the English troops No supplies of fodder could be sent to Arabi There are one or two Moudirs who side with him, and some thousands of Berberins have been sent there, but the majority of the Moudirs and of the population are said to be anxious to join the Khedive. The Admiral, accompanied by Captain Holham, Lieutenant Lambton, and a party of bluejackets, landed at Mex this morning, visited the forts, and went on to Lake Marcotis. They found all quiet, and observed the Bedouins entrenched in the distance. By request of the Khedive, Sir A. Colvin has postponed his departure for a

The ironclad fortified train that went to Mex yesterday with a party of bluejackets returned to-day with soldiers to occupy the forts, and watch any advance of the Bedonins between Lake Marcotis and the sea. The steam launches of the gunboats are busy supplying the forts with provisi ons and water.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a despatch dated August 2,

On Monday, believing that the works a Aboukir were about to be bombarded, I went aboard the *Teméraire*, in which vessel a passage had been kindly granted to me by Captain Nicholson, whose orders, however, were countermanded at the eleventh hour, his ship being told off to relieve the Northumberland off Ramleh. I accompanied her thither, still anticipating that Tuesday would bring with it an attack upon Aboukir. To the great disgust, however, of all naval men here, amongst tion whatsoever has been taken. The Teméraire is at present being utilised for the illumination of Ramleh by projected electric light A good many naval officers seem to be of opinion that the substitution of the turret for the barbette system is highly desirable. It is said to be impossible to train a gun properly whilst down, as firing causes the ship to roll. To ensure good practice the gun must be laid whilst elevated, which exposes the gunner as

well as the gun for some time. The news of the Turkish Contingent's departure has been received by the foreign colonists here with feelings akin to conster nation. It is said that, if the English leave the Turks behind them when they take their departure, few Europeans will remain in this Intelligence from Cairo, under date the 28th ult., states that great excitement prevailed there, but that life and property were safe. The Monarch and Iris have already left for Port Said, and the Orion is gon to Ismailia. A transport is expected here

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

Under date Osborne, August 2, the Court Circular contains the subjoined :- "Her Majesty walked out this morning with the Princesses, and from the terrace saw the steam transport Holland pass with the detachments of the the three regiments of Household Cavalry on board, on their way to Egypt, where they will serve under the command of Major-General Drury Lowe, C.B., commanding the cavalry of the expedition. As the ship was passing Osborne her Majesty sig-nalled to Lieutenant-Colonel Milne Home, in command of the troops on board, as follows I wish you all God speed, and shall hope to near of you from Gibraltar.' Her Majesty had news of the Duke of Connaught from th Start Point, where the Orient was signalled

The squadron of the 2d Life Guards, which marched from Windsor to London on Monlay, left the Knightsbridge Barracks early on Wednesday morning, en route for Egypt. Soon after three, when dawn was beginning to break, the sabres of the Life Guardsmen began to clank upon the stones of the inner courtyard, and by a quarter to four a full muster was present on parade, the men wearing their red tunics, which, on the voyage out, will be exchanged for serge, as being more suitable to the climate. Notwithstanding the early hour, many friends of the men obtained admission to the barracks, and among them were several ladies, who bade affectionate adieus to the mounted horsemen. As four o'clock struck, the Duke of Cambridge, mounted on a brown horse, passed through the barracks, and stationed himself on the ride opposite the gateway. At this time there were very few bystanders. The cavalry, on emerging from the yard, went past the Duke at a walk, saluting his Royal Highness as they did so. The Commanderin-Chief made particular inquiry of General Marshall, late commanding the 2d Life Guard , as to the names of the officers, and was informed that the detachment was under the command of Major Townshend, and numbered 150 men, all told. Accompanying the Guardsmen were the following officers:-Captain Tennant, Lieutenant Abdy, Lieutenant French, Lieutenant Cunninghame, Lieutenant Hanbury, Surgeon-Major Hume-Spry, Veterinary-Surgeon J. A. Rostron, and Quartermaster and Paymaster (for the combined detachments) Charles Stanhope Haines. Heading the contingent, playing familiar and inspiriting airs, came the band of the 1st Life Guards, that of the 2d Life Guards having been left at Windsor. As the last horseman rode through the gates

a ringing cheer was given by those who re-mained behind, and the Duke of Cambridge, who had closely scrutinised the soldiers as he walked his horse beside them, quickened his speed, and by taking another road reached Hyde Park Corner in time to witness the whole troop repass him. He then fell in at the rear, and finally took leave of Major Townshend at the corner of Park-lane, the

time then being twenty minutes past four a.m. Escorted by a large crowd of followers and a string of cabs, the squadron proceeded by way of Piccadilly, where many of the win-dows were occupied by spectators, into St. James's-street, to the full length of which the cavalcade extended. At Marlborough House the guard presented arms. The number of people in the streets was small, and Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, Trafalgar-square, and Northumberland-avenue were comparatively deserted. On the Thames Embankment the red-

lunteer blue-jackets manning the Rainbow, which were heartily returned, and this display was the first marked outburst of enthusiasm Meanwhile the followers increased in numbers, and at the end of Blackfriars Bridge where the band balted and played "Auld Lang Syne" as the men rode by, a large crowd soon gathered, and cheered heartily. Proceeding via Queen Victoria-street, the Mansion House was reached, and another crowd of well-wishers encountered. The route then followed Leadenhall-street, and Aldgate, and so to the East of London, where the workpeople, assembled in great force, were very

enthusiastic in their welcomes, thronging the doorsteps and the balconies of the model lodging houses. Some in their eagerness to be gracious even ran after the Guardsmen and proffered beer in huge flasks, which was rate-fully accepted. In Poplar the dockmen joined in singing "We don't want to fight," and, Canning Town being traversed, a reception not less cordial was given by the employes at the ironworks. As the troops neared the Albert Dock a display of bunting was conspicuous. Arrived on the marshes by the Manor-way-road the dust rose in clouds, but still, holding by the stirrup-straps of this or that Guardsman, one or two young women, who had walked the entire distance, tramped bravely on, in order to bid a hurried and last good-bye at the gates of the Albert Dock, further than which the public were not per-

mitted to go.

Within the barrier it was found that the remainder of the Royal Horse Guards, sixty in number, under the command of Captain Wickham, Acting Adjutant for the Household Cavalry, who was accompanied by Captain Brocklehurst and Lord Edward Somerset, had already arrived, ready to embark with the Life Guards upon the Calabria, Transport No. 3, which was lying in readiness alongside the wharf. It was then seven o'clock, the march of eleven miles having been accomplished by the Guards in three hours exactly, and without mishap, with the exception of the temporary unhorsing of two men successively under Stepney Railway Bridge. On the order to dismount, the horses were led into he dock sheds, there to await shipment, having been divested of their trappings.

The Calabria, Captain Kellett, is a vessel owned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. She is of 3,240 tons burden, and takes a total of 213 soldiers, including 13 officers, 3 staff sergeants, 18 sergeants, 2 drummers, 1 corporal, and 176 privates; also 24 officers' chargers and 168 troopers' horses. The officers are rather more cramped in their quarters than was originally intended, owing to the sudden determination on the part of Sir Garnet Wolseley to sail by this vessel instead of journeying partly overland, his medical men having thought that the longer sea voyage will do much to restore his health. By the direction of Captain Brownlow, R.N., C.B., of the Admiralty, who came down early to inspect arrangements, Sir Garnet has been provided with an extra comfortable cabin, with a swing cot. General Drury Lowe, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, also makes his passage in

the Calabria.

At eleven o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Teck arrived by train, and at once proceeded to the Calabria, accompanied by Lady Jersey and others, and attended by Sir George Chambers and Colonel Martindale, who received them. The illustrious visitors viewed with evident interest the work of embarkation, and during their stay were joined by the party of the Duke of Beaufort and that of the Earl of Lonsda'e, who arrived in two steam launches. In taking her departure the Princess Mary especially desired to bid farewell to the officers about to set out on the Egyptian expedition. Among others present were Colonel Burnaby, Viscount Downe, Viscount Templeton, and Lord Bateman. Representing the Admiralty, Captain Singleton, R.N., and Lieutenant Broadley, R.N., reported favourably upon the ship before leaving, and Colonel Blundell, and Major the Hon. C. C. Byng, 1st Life Guards, for the War Office, did the like in respect to the interior arrangements. Shortly after one o'clock the last horse was embarked, and at half-past the hour Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had driven down in a brougham, was received by Sir George Chambers and Colonel Martindale, and with a light step entered the Calabria. The distinguished officer wore a er y ulster, tightly buttoned, and having the hood drawn over his head. Captain Wardrop, 3rd Dragoon Guards, will act as aidee-camp to the General Officer Commanding in-Chief. Soon afterwards the vessel was cleared of strangers, and two dock tugs-the Victoria and the Beatrice, the latter having visitors on board—secured hold and skilfully pulled her to the entrance of the dock, where, after a few minutes' delay, two river tugs assumed charge, and by their aid the Calabria was taken into mid-river. As she cleared the dock gates at three p.m., the military band stationed upon the quay played the National Anthem, while huzzas resounded from the ships in dock and the wharves, every vantage point being black with enthusiastic spectators. As the troopship steamed down the Thames, her rigging thick with soldiers, cheering and singing, and her bulwarks crowded to the utmost, her tugs did their best to answer the "hip-hip-hooray," which the steam launches succeeded with their whistles in simulating. The ship was to follow in the wake of the Holland through the Solent.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, WEDNESDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon with Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, and at East Cowes inspected the floral arch erected in honour of the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Albany on Monday. Captain Bigge was in attendance on horseback as Equerry in Waiting. The Right Hon. Sir William Harcourt arrived at Osborne yesterday, and had an audience of her Majesty The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle also arrived, and was introduced to the Queen's presence by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and did homage. The Rev. Canon Lord Wriothesley Russell, Deputy Clerk of the Closet, was in attendance. Princess Beatrice was present with the Queen during the ceremony. Sir Edward Malet, K.C.B., arrived at Osborne yesterday, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. Her Majesty walked out this morning with the Princesses, and from the terrace saw the steam transport Holland pass with the detachments of the three regiments of Household Cavalry on board on their way to Egypt, where they will serve under the command of Major-General Drury-Lowe, C.B., commanding the cavalry of the expedition.

The Duke of Madrid, accompanied by his son, Don Jaime de Borbon, left London on Wednesday night by mail train from Charing cross for Brussels. The Duke was compelled to travel viā Ostend instead of Calais owing to the fact that the order given by the French Government last year expelling him from France has never been rescinded. From Belgium the Duke intends to proceed to Austria on a visit to his mother, duchess Beatrix d'Este, and his uncle, the Duke of Bordeaux. Thence he will go to Viareggio, in Italy, to meet his wife daughters, who have been taking the baths at Aix-les-Bains since their recent visit to England, and will return to London in October next.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath and family have left their residence in Berkeley-square for Longleate, Wilts.

The Marquis of Northampton and Lady Margaret Compton have left Northampton House, Piccadilly, for Castle Ashby, North-The Earl and Countess of Rosebery and children have left Lansdowne House for

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon and family have left town for The Grove, Lord and Lady Ashburton have left town

for The Grange, Alresford, Hants, for the Sir William and Lady Scott and Miss Scott

have left their residence in Lowndes-square for Ancrum, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. The marriage of Colonel Sir William Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Miss Florence Levy, youngest daughter of Mr. J. M. Levy, took place on Wednesday forenoon at St George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a select party of the nearest relatives and intimate friends of both families.

The wedding was of a very private character on account of the special circumstance that Sir William Owen Lanyon is on the point of proceeding to Egypt as colonel on the st ff. There were no bridesmaids. The gallant colonel will join Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff on Saturday morning and proceed at once to Egypt. The wedding presents were numerous and costly, and included gifts from a great many old comrades, friends, and associates of Sir Owen Lanyon. Earl Ferrers has left Brown's Hotel for

Staunton Harold. Mr. Long, M.P., has undergone an opera-

tion for a painful malady from which he has been suffering for some time, and he has been therefore prevented from attending in the House of Commons during the past ten days. Mr. O. Clayton, his medical adviser, has forbidden his attending the House of Commons again this session.

MR. CHAPLIN AND MR. STANHOPE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A large and influential political gathering took place on Wednesday evening at Alford, one of the principal towns in Mid-Lincolnshire. Mr. Chaplin and Mr. E. Stanhope, the representatives for the division, were present. The chair was taken by Captain Higgins, President of the Local Conservative

Mr. Chaplin referred to the Royal Commission on Agriculture and the Report just issued. He said he did not think from the evidence laid before the Commissioners that there was any reason to fear competition from the American meat trade, and, though it was impossible to say what would occur with reference to the wheat imported, he felt convinced that it would not render wheat growing in England unprofitable. He had been charged with advocating in the North Lincolnshire election campaign a duty of 5s. on corn. He had never been so foolish as to give his support to any such impossible proposal. At a time when the Fair Trade movement was attracting some attention, and when many of the manufacturing population had given it their adhesion, he had expressed himself in favour of the imposition of a duty on co n imported from countries which refused to receive English manufactures, and he believed the agricultural community generally would support such a proposal. Adverting to the state of things in Egypt should be the last person in the world to attempt to embarrass the Government, or to follow the example of the present Prime Minister, when Lord Beaconsfield was struggling with the difficulties and dangers of the Eastern Question. I was bound to say, however, that the present difficult state of affairs was in a great measure due to the deplorable want of decision on the part of the present Government. From first to last they had no definite policy at all. They were led by the nose entirely by France; but when the change of Government came in that country they threw the responsibility on a Conference. This action completely tied the hands of the British Government when they most required freedom of action. This pre-vented them landing troops to stop the massacres and destruction of Alexandria which took place after the bombardment; and had their action been free they could at once have prevented the escape of Arabi, and thus brought the war to a termination. Though the responsibility had been referred to a Conference, England was now acting without the mandate of Europe, while Turkey, who was about to send troops to Egypt on her own account, would be acting with the mandate of Europe. He did not wish in any way to embarrass the present Government, but he was bound to say that for the difficulties in which they now found themselves he held that the Government were largely responsible, and while he was ready to give them all the aid and all the means which were necessary for extricating them from this terrible position, and to maintain the honour and interests of England in the present crisis, yet he must reserve to himself the right on any future occasion to criticise and censure their policy in the past. He had opposed the foreign policy of the Government because he supported that of Lord Beaconsfield, and the two were dia-metrically opposite. He believed that the policy of the late Lord Beaconsfield was for he interests of England, and was calculated to avert war and maintain European peace. Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy was calculated to lead to danger to the Empire and bring disorder into the country. Referring to the Arrears Bill, he condemned it as a demoraising measure, and said that was the opinion of Mr. Forster, as expressed in the House of Commons a year ago, in the presence of Mr. Gladstone, who by his silence assented to it.

sence of a great crisis, which he trusted might be short, but which might have the widest possible extension. The present Government had entered upon a war without the moral support of Europe, and with all the Great Powers standing in watchful reserve. God grant that the war might be short and successful! When the time came-and the erisis, he hoped, might be passed-it would be their duty to offer to the Government such criticism and censure as their conduct de-served. The subject of Egypt was not new, The late Government had to consider it, and provided for the maintenance of our position in Egypt and the Suez Canal by a pur-chase of shares in the latter and by the acquisition of Cyprus. Both steps had been strongly condemned by the Liberal Party, but they had already to acknowledge the good policy. Almost everything the members of her Majesty's Government condemned a few years ago they had now been compelled to adopt. They had to go to Parliament to get a vote of credit for the pur-pose of increasing the military and naval forces. They had called out the Reserves.
They had occupied Cyprus with troops and turned it into a sanato ium for the Egyptian army, forgetting that only two years ago Sir William Harcourt condemned it as a plague spot, and said that any Minister sending troops there deserved impeaching. The present Government had also to bring troops from India. He did not wish to speak harshly of the Government, nor had he any ill-will against the gentlemen who composed it; but if he ventured to express his opinion precisely and accurately of the present Administration he should say that it was the most incapable Government of modern times. It was thoroughly incapable of everything except spending money. The speaker then proceeded to compare the financial position of the country with what it was a few years ago; and, after commenting on the Irish policy, said the Government should get the country out of the mess in which it was in. A vote of confidence in the two hon. mem-

Mr. STANHOPE said they were in the pre-

THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY .- The Australian papers state this that Bishopric, vacant by the death of the late Bishop Barker, will not improbably be offered to an English clergyman. The names most prominently mentioned are Canon George Venables, vicar of Great Yarmouth, Canon Barry, the Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, and the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley,

bers concluded the proceedings.

NOTICE.

No. 20,935 .- FOUNDED 1814

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

## Great-Britain. LONDON, AUGUST 2-3, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS. The Conference met on Wednesday and

listened to a formal declaration by Said

Pacha in reply to the demands preferred by Lord Dufferin. It embodies the illusory arguments and excuses with which we have already been made acquainted through other channels as to the postponement of the proclamation against Arabi Pacha. The Sultan is still distracted and perplexed by the difficulties which beset his path. He is exceedingly reluctant to denounce Arabi as a rebel, and at first endeavoured to waive the disagreeable demand by saying that he could not listen to it unless it came from the Conference. The Powers now urge him to take the course originally prescribed by England, and the failure of his hope that they would disagree upon the point leaves him as profoundly embarrassed as before. Indeed, his position has altered for the worse. He can no longer plead the mandate of Europe in justification of the despatch of troops to Egypt, unless he first proclaims Arabi a rebel. If he does this, he fears that Arabi will denounce his pretensions to a universal Caliphate, and represent him as leagued with infidels to maintain their sway over faithful Mussulmans. To stand idly by while Arabi resists the dictation of England seems to him only less dangerous to his pretensions. Perhaps we ought to suppose him better acquainted than Europeans can possibly be with the temper of his co-religionists and the sources of his own authority; yet it is difficult to believe that his position would be in any way compromised were he to display the courage which a consciousness of his secular and spiritual elevation ought to inspire. If any pretender who, while rebelling against his authority, can also strike at Christians is in a position to denounce the Sultan as a traitor to the faith, it is not easy to see wherein lies the advantage of his double headship of Islam. But, whatever may be the value of the scruples and apprehensions with which he seems to be tormented, the Sultan may rely upon it that the worst thing he can do for himself and the Ottoman Empire is to play false to England. If he cannot issue the desired proclamation and loyally carry out any co-operation to which he may be admitted, he had much better keep his troops at home. His prestige certainly suffer less in that way than if he embarks upon a conflict which, ever embarrassing for England, will probably end in the downfall of his tottering power. For the moment, however, he appears to be so far paralyzed by the difficulties of action as to be unable to decide upon anything. The attitude of the Continental Powers, and more particularly of Russia, is difficult to explain upon any theory. The only thing quite certain about it is that no ingenuity can reconcile it with the theory of moral concurrence with England. Whether Russia means to break up the Conference or to remain in it, or to propose some other method of dealing with the whole question, it is impossible to determine upon the evidence now before us. The general impression left by the mass of contradictory reports is that she is manœuvring to gain some definite though as yet undisclosed end, and with that view is showing that she can become disagreeable, unless it is made worth her while to abstain. Yet it cannot be to the interest of Russia at present to provoke any needless extension of the area of disturbance. She is in want of money, and probably would have readily obtained it had the East remained tranquil, though she cannot hope to get it so long as the present uncertainty exists. The extraordinary interest taken by Prince Bismarck in the reconstruction of the Freycinet Cabinet is another point that stands in need of elucidation. The fear of M. Gambetta's return to power, which has been a very useful stalking-horse in its time, can scarcely do duty at present, since that contingency is too remote to trouble the most sensitive German. The project for a combined protectorate of the Canal is supposed to offer France an easy road to the resumption of her position; but behind this are ominous whispers of neutralization, which is altogether another affair. To other nations it does not practically matter whether ships of war can pass through the Canal or not; but the closing of that waterway to our troops obviously involves reconsideration of our whole position in respect to Egypt. Amid the conflict of selfish aims going on around us, our only hope of success lies in carefully defining our policy and putting forth our strength for its accomplishment. If Turkish troops are to be kept out of Egypt, it can only be by the firmness of our attitude; and if, after all, they are sent there, our extrication from what will undoubtedly prove a most embarrassing situation will have to be effected by our own address and our own strength. From the point of view of native interests, the entry of Turkish troops into Egypt will be an unmixed calamity, but that notorious fact does not induce even those professedly anxious for Egyptian well-being to offer

> have given .- Times. Two HUNDRED FISHING BOATS MISSING .-- A Scotch correspondent states that up to a late hour on Wednesday night only eight hundred of the Peterhead fishing boats caught in a gale which raged on Wednesday had returned to port, leaving nearly two hundred unac-counted for. During the night the harbour has been crowded with relatives of the crews. Nine large boats are also missing from Kirk-wall. The mail boat is unable to cross Pentland Firth.

arrangement of Egyptian affairs, which

tainly not be facilitated by that Turkish

co-operation which some of them are secretly encouraging. On the contrary,

the Turks once in Egypt will prove more

difficult to deal with than Arabi himself.

The accusation that we aim at setting up

a British protectorate, without regard or

provision for the development of a genuine

Egyptian nationality, ought to have been

dissipated by the reiterated assurances we

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN. NIGHT ATTACK ON THE OUTPOSTS.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Wednesday:-Last night the enemy, for the first time, took the initiative and made an attack upon our outposts. The affair was by no means one, and, although the assailants had the advantage of a surprise, they gained nothing by their attack. I have received the following account of the affair from the officer commanding the piquet :- The post which was attacked is some distance in advance of our lines, and is not meant to be held in case of the

enemy showing in any force. It consists of a small building and a clump of palm trees on the banks of the Canal, a short distance on the banks of the Canal, a short distance up the Isthmus leading to the enemy's lines. This post is held during the night by a company of Infantry, which was last night supplied by the 60th Rifles, under Major Ward. The night was a bright one, the moon being nearly full. It was, however, by no means lear, as after sunset a heavy mist rises from clear, as after sunset a neavy mist rises from the marshy lakes on either side of the sand spit, rendering all objects dim and indistinct, and greatly deadening sound. Under cover of this mist a body of the enemy's Cavalry came stealthily up. The deep sand still further muffled the sound of their horses' footfall, and they got up close to the sentry in advance of the piquet before they were seen by him. As he perceived a moving body through the mist, he challenged, and The serjeant and five men who then fired. The serjeant and live men who were under arms in support at once ran forward, but the enemy's horse came down at a gallop, and, after firing, the little body retired on the main piquet. These had at once, upon the sound of the sentry's gun, fallen in, and now retired from the clump of palms upon a ditch a short distance in the rear upon a ditch a short distance in the rear, which was a more defensible position, and thence opened fire upon the enemy, who consisted of a large body of cavalry, but in the mist no estimate could be formed of their number. Their movements were directed by trumpet. They kept up a scattering fire for a few minutes, but as soon as fire was opened from the ditch their fire slackened, and they

quickly fell back. In accordance with general orders, the piquet now retired, in an orderly manner, along the Canal upon the pumping station, which is fortified, and is, in fact, our advanced post. No more was seen of the enemy, who, apparently, having failed in catching us napping, at once retired to their camp. The firing was hot for a few minutes, but with the retirement of the rebel cavalry all became quiet again. No alarm was sounded in the lines, and the troops were not disturbed by the little skirmish. This morning the post was re-oc-

cupied at daybreak. Four of the piquet, at the first sudden alarm, instead of falling in with the rest, broke away from the company, and made off to the rear. They are at present under arrest. It is fair to say, however, that they seized their arms, and did not bolt without their weapons. Even among the best troops slight panics arise from sudden night attacks, and that four men out of a company should fail to behave like veterans at their first night attack is not to be wondered at.

dead horse was found in front of the post, but if any of the enemy were killed or wounded they were carried off. The duties of the troops stationed at the front are heavy, of the troops stationed at the front are heavy, and the garrison at Ramleh has been strengthened to-day by another regiment. The effect of the skirmish last night seems to have been to check the Bedouins looting the villages outside our lines, for to-day all has been perfeetly quiet, and no movement is visible outside our advanced posts. The enemy now does not show his troops in force. An advanced guard is stationed in our immediate front, but his real position is six miles away. We can faintly see the tops of his tents in the distance. He is still busily entrenching. It is difficult to surmise the objects of the ene-my's attack last night, but he probably thought that our small advanced guard could be easily cut off. He failed in his object, but his advance was boldly and, indeed, skilfully made. To-day there is much uneasiness among the Arab population. There are reports current among them that to-morrow a great attack is to be made by the enemy, and word is being passed from house to house for all to keep in-doors. There does not appear any founda-tion for the belief, and still less for the panic. General Alison, however, is taking all precautions, in case the rumour should for be justified by the event. Sabet Pacha, the Khedive's agent at Constantinople, telegraphs that a Turkish contingent will be embarked

The Times' correspondent gives the following version of the attack on the outposts:-

At half-past 3 this (Wednesday) morning, just before daybreak, about 50 mounted Arabs attacked one of our outposts on the Mahmou-dieh Canal, which forms our extreme left, facing Lake Mareotis to the south-east. The attacking party crept up under the embank-ment on this side of the Canal. Our advanced sentry was evidently unable to see them at first, for they had come up abreast of him and almost passed him before they fired on him. He returned the fire, and being unhurt, ran back to the main body of the picket, who were about 100 yards off, to give the alarm. There was some sharp skirmishing, and a good many shots were fired It not being certain in the darkness as to what force the enemy had, our picket fell back on the pumping station, about 400 yards in their rear. This building we had pre-viously fortified with sand bags on the roof, is capable of being successfully held by a small party of riflemen for a long time against great odds. The picket entered the building, and keeping up a brisk fire on the enemy for a short time suc-ceeded in driving them off. Four companies of the 38th, who were just at this time re-lieving the 60th Rifles on the Waterworks ridge, were forthwith brought down to the pumping station on hearing the firing, but on proceeding as day broke to the ground where the picket had first been attacked they found no sign of the enemy, except one dead horse, which they had left behind them. The enemy's loss is not known. They had plenty of time to carry off any killed or wounded before we came up in force. There were no casualties on our side. Our pickets are holding the old position again. The attacking party are not supposed to have been Arabi's cavalry, but as well as could be made out in the dim light it is thought they were Bedouins; either a portion of the band who have been harassing pickets at the east end of Ramleh for the last us any substantial assistance. The final few nights, and who have tried another point; or else they may be a party of Bedouins emwe have pledged ourselves to undertake in ployed by Arabi to reconnoitre. common with the other Powers, will cer-

The same correspondent also tele-

graphed on Wednesday:—
The Canal is holding out better than was expected. The company is now pumping 5,000 tons of water daily, 1,500 tons to 2,000 tons of which goes into reservoirs to be stored. The remainder is consumed. This will probably continue for another ten days, by which time there will probably be a stock of 20,000 tons, which for absolute necessities might be made to last for two months under siege regulations. At this time last year the consumption was 20,000 tons daily.

Sir A. Colvin has delayed his departure until the return of Sir E. Malet. A force of Marines from the Inconstant, Superb, and Achilles, under the command of olonel Le Grand, was to-day placed to hole

the Meks forts.

Major Gordon has assumed the duties of Chief of Police, formerly held by Lord Charles Beresford. It is necessary that a very strong hand should be held over the town, the con dition of which excites uneasiness. The square is now filling with booths of wood to accommodate traders and possibly refugees

turned out of the ships. Ninet, a Swiss subject of the lowest antecedents, has telegraphed to the postmaster, asking that his letters may be sent to Arabi's camp. The statement that Turkey has despatched a force under Dervish Pacha creates consternation. Arabi's clamation has not yet been published; but it is understood to insist on all natives leaving the employment of Europeans in the town, as

he intends attacking inforce, and will treat as

Christians all natives in their service. The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Wednesday:-Information from Cairo to the 30th July re-ports all quiet, but says that on receipt of orders from Arabi the soldiers and fanatics will be ready to enact the same work of ruin and destruction as at Alexandria. It is be-lieved, as already stated, that Arabi is prepared to burn every town as he moves back on Cairo. The delegates from Cairo, who returned from Alexandria yesterday, were passed through the enemy's camp by Arabi, who gave them despatches for his Ministry and Military Council at Cairo. It appears quite certain that Mr. de Chair, the captured midshipman, is now at Cairo, and is well treated. It is rumoured that Arabi intends to attack Alexandria. My opinion is that he will do nothing of the kind. He will play his own game, not ours. He has everything to gain in not coming west of Kafr Dowar. The innabitants of Upper Egypt are more favourable to the Khedive than to Arabi. Their crops of wheat and grain are unsold. Owing to Arabi's dictatorship the merchants have kept away this year. If there were any force Upper Egypt the Bedouins would join the in Upper Egypt the Bedouins would join the Khedive's cause and assist the English troops No supplies of fodder could be sent to Arabi. There are one or two Moudirs who side with him, and some thousands of Berberins have been sent there, but the majority of the Moudirs and of the population are said to be anxious to join the Khedive. The Admiral, accompanied by Captain Hotham, Lieutenant Lambton, and a party of bluejackets, landed at Mex this morning, visited the forts, and went on to Lake Marcotis. They found all quiet, and observed the Bedouins entrenched in the distance. By request of the Khedive, Sir

The ironclad fortified train that went to Mex yesterday with a party of bluejackets returned to-day with soldiers to occupy the forts, and watch any advance of the Bedonins between Lake Marcotis and the sea. The steam launches of the gunboats are busy supplying the forts with provisions and water.

A. Colvin has postponed his departure for a

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a despatch dated August 2,

On Monday, believing that the works at Aboukir were about to be bombarded, I went aboard the *Temeraire*, in which vessel a passage had been kindly granted to me by Captain Nicholson, whose orders, however, were countermanded at the eleventh hour, his ship being told off to relieve the Northumberland off Ramleh. I accompanied her thither, still anticipating that Tuesday would bring with it an attack upon Aboukir. To the great dis-gust, however, of all naval men here, amongst whom a very warlike spirit prevails, no action whatsoever has been taken. The Téméraire is at present being utilised for the illumination of Ramleh by projected electric light.

A good many naval officers seem to be of opinion that the substitution of the turret for the barbette system is highly desirable. said to be impossible to train a gun properly whilst down, as firing causes the ship to roll. To ensure good practice the gun must be laid whilst elevated, which exposes the gunners as

well as the gun for some time.

The news of the Turkish Contingent's departure has been received by the foreign colonists here with feelings akin to conster-nation. It is said that, if the English leave the Turks behind them when they take their departure, few Europeans will remain in this Intelligence from Cairo, under date the 28th ult., states that great excitement prevailed there, but that life and property were safe. The Monarch and Iris have already left for Port Said, and the Orion is gone to Ismailia. A transport is expected here

#### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

Under date Osborne, August 2, the Court Circular contains the subjoined:—"Her Majesty walked out this morning with the Princesses, and from the terrace saw the steam transport Holland pass with the detachments of the the three regiments of Household Cavalry on board, on their way to Egypt, where they will serve under the command of Major-General Drury Lowe, C.B., commanding the cavalry of the expedition. As the ship was passing Osborne her Majesty signalled to Lieutenant-Colonel Milne Home, in command of the troops on board, as follows:
I wish you all God speed, and shall hope to hear of you from Gibraltar.' Her Majesty had news of the Duke of Connaught from the Start Point, where the Orient was signalled

All well. The squadron of the 2d Life Guards, which marched from Windsor to London on Mon-day, left the Knightsbridge Barracks early on Wednesday morning, en route for Egypt. Soon after three, when dawn was beginning to break, the sabres of the Life Guardsmen began to clank upon the stones of the inner courtyard, and by a quarter to four a full muster was present on parade, the men wearing their red tunics, which, on the voyage out, will be exchanged for serge, as more suitable to the climate. Notwithstand-ing the early hour, many friends of the men obtained admission to the barracks, and among them were several ladies, who bade affectionate adieus to the mounted horsemen. As four o'clock struck, the Duke of Cambridge, mounted on a brown horse, passed through the barracks, and stationed himself on the ride opposite the gateway. At this time there were your for barray. time there were very few bystanders. The cavalry, on emerging from the yard, went past the Duke at a walk, saluting his Royal Highness as they did so. The Commander-in-Chief made particular inquiry of General Marshall, late commanding the 2d Life Guards as to the names of the officers, and was informed that the detachment was under the command of Major Townshend, and numbered 150 men, all told. Accompanying the Guardsmen were the following officers:— Captain Tennant, Lieutenant Abdy, Lieutenant French, Lieutenant Cunninghame, Lieutenant Hanbury, Surgeon-Major Hume-Spry, Veterinary-Surgeon J. A. Rostron, and Quartermaster and Paymaster (for the combined detachments) Charles Stanhope Haines. Heading the contingent, playing familiar and inspiriting airs, came the band of the 1st Life Guards, that of the 2d Life Guards having been left at Windsor. As the last horseman rode through the gates a ringing cheer was given by those who re-mained behind, and the Duke of Cambridge, who had closely scrutinised the soldiers as he walked his horse beside them, quickened his speed, and by taking another road reached Park Corner in time to witness the whole troop repass him. He then fell in at the rear, and finally took leave of Major Townshend at the corner of Park-lane, the time then being twenty minutes past four a.m.
Escorted by a large crowd of followers and a string of cabs, the squadron proceeded by way of Piccadilly, where many of the win-dows were occupied by spectators, into St. James's-street, to the full length of which the

James's-street, to the full legislation when the cavalcade extended. At Marlborough House the guard presented arms. The number of people in the streets was small, and Pall-mall, Cockspur-street, Trafalgar-square, and North-

umberland-avenue were comparatively deserted. On the Thames Embankment the red-coats were received with cheers from the vo-

POLITICAL ITEMS. (FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

Shortly before 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a private telegram reached Sir John Hay from Alexandria giving the true account of the falling back of an outpost at Alex-andria. This was the document Sir Arthur Hayter subsequently read to the House, and which appears in our Parliamentary report. indignation was expressed in the House at the calumny so recklessly circulated to the discredit of a distinguished re-

on Wednesday at Lord Salisbury's house in Arlington-street. We understand that Lord Salisbury declared his intention to insist upon both his amendments, and that in agreement with this view the meeting We are requested, in correction of an

tion of Lewes at the next election, and that the name of the candidate will shortly be announced.

announcement in a contemporary, to state that the Liberals will contest the representa-

15th inst. Some political significance having been attached to the circumstance that neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Sir William Harcourt has accepted the invitations to the Lord Mayor's

private grounds. We regret to learn that Sir David Wedder burn, acting upon medical advice, is about to retire from the representation of Haddington Burghs. His retirement from the House of commons has excited general regret on the

Mr. Hinde Palmer has a notice before the to the country, and contrasts most unfavour-

In the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, the early part of the sitting was occupied by the consideration of the Educa-tional Endowments (Scotland) Bill. Several amendments were made, and Mr. Mundella announced the names of the Commissionersannounced the names of the Commissioners—viz., Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Elgin, Lord Shand, Mr. Ramsay, M.P., Mr. J. A. Campbell, M.P., and the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Subsequently the Bill was read a third time. There was a short discussion on a resolution moved by Mr. Trevelyan in Committee of the whole House preparatory to the proposed increase in the

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

gracious even ran after the Guardsmen and proffered beer in huge flasks, which was gratefully accepted. In Poplar the dockmen joined in singing "We don't want to fight," etc.; and, Canning Town being trayersed, a reservice not less condial was given by the emception not less cordial was given by the employés at the ironworks. As the troops neared the Albert Dock a display of bunting was con-spicuous. Arrived on the marshes by the Manor-way-road the dust rose in clouds, but still, holding by the stirrup-straps of this or that Guardsman, one or two young women, who had walked the entire distance, tramped bravely on, in order to bid a hurried and last good-bye at the gates of the Albert Dock, further than which the public were not per-

mitted to go. Within the barrier it was found that the remainder of the Royal Horse Guards, sixty in number, under the command of Captain Wickham, Acting Adjutant for the Household Cavalry, who was accompanied by Captain Brocklehurst and Lord Edward Somerset, had already arrived, ready to embark with the Life Guards upon the Calabria, Transport No. 3, which was lying in readiness alongside the wharf. It was then seven o'clock, the march of eleven miles having been accomolished by the Guards in three hours exactly and without mishap, with the exception of the temporary unhorsing of two men successively under Stepney Railway Bridge. On the order to dismount, the horses were led into the dock sheds, there to await shipment, hav-

lunteer blue-jackets manning the Rainbow,

which were heartily returned, and this display

was the first marked outburst of enthusiasm.

Meanwhile the followers increased in num-

bers, and at the end of Blackfriars Bridge, where the band halted and played "Auld Lang Syne" as the men rode by, a large crowd soon gathered, and cheered heartily. Proceeding via Queen Victoria-street heartily.

the Mansion House was reached, and another crowd of well-wishers encountered. The route

then followed Leadenhall-street, and Aldgate,

and so to the East of London, where the work-

people, assembled in great force, were very

enthusiastic in their welcomes, thronging the

doorsteps and the balconies of the model

lodging houses. Some in their eagerness to be

ing been divested of their trappings.

The Calabria, Captain Kellett, is a vessel owned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. She is of 3,240 tons burden, and takes a total of 213 soldiers, including 13 officers, 3 staff sergeants, 18 sergeants, 2 drummers, 1 corporal, and 176 privates; also 24 officers' chargers and 168 troopers' horses. The officers are rather more cramped in their quarters than was ori-ginally intended, owing to the sudden deter-mination on the part of Sir Garnet Wolseley to sail by this vessel instead of journeying partly overland, his medical men having thought that the longer sea voyage will do much to restore his health. By the direction of Captain Brownlow, R.N., C.B., of the Admiralty, who came down early to inspect arrangements, Sir Garnet has been provided with an extra comfortable cabin, with a swing cot. General Drury Lowe, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, also makes his passage in

the Calabria. At eleven o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Teck arrived by train, and at once proceeded to the Calabria, accompanied by Lady Jersey and others, and attended by Sir George Chambers and Colonel Martindale, who received them. The illustrious visitors viewed with evident interest the work of embarkation, and during their stay were joined by the party of the Duke of Beaufort and that of the Earl of Lonsdale, who arrived in two steam launches. In taking her departure the Princess Mary especially desired to bid farewell to the officers about to set out on the Egyptian expedition. Among others present were Colonel Burnaby, Viscount Downe, Viscount Templeton, and Lord Bateman. Representing the Admiralty, Captain Singleton, R.N., and Lieutenant Broadtain Singleton, K.N., and Fleatenant Boats ley, R.N., reported favourably upon the ship before leaving, and Colonel Blundell, and Major the Hon. C. C. Byng, 1st Life Guards, for the War Office, did the like in respect to the interior arrangements. Shortly after one o'clock the last horse was embarked, and at half-past the hour Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had driven down in a brougham, was re-ceived by Sir George Chambers and Colonel Martindale, and with a light step entered the Calabria. The distinguished officer wore a grey ulster, tightly buttoned, and having the hood drawn over his head. Captain Wardrop, 3rd Dragoon Guards, will act as aidede-camp to the General Officer Commanding-Soon afterwards the vessel was cleared of strangers, and two dock tugs-the Victoria and the Beatrice, the latter having visitors on board—secured hold and skilfully pulled her to the entrance of the dock, where, after a few minutes' delay, two river tugs assumed charge, and by their aid the Calabria was taken into mid-river. As she cleared the dock gates at three p.m., the military band stationed upon the quay played the National Anthem, while huzzas resounded from the ships in dock and the wharves, every van-tage point being black with enthusiastic spectators. As the troopship steamed down the Thames, her rigging thick with soldiers, cheering and singing, and her bulwarks crowded to the utmost, her tugs did their best to answer the "hip-hip-hooray," which the steam leunches succeeded with their whistless in simulating. The ship was to follow in the wake of the Holland through the Solent.

We understand that should the Lords reject the Arrears Bill on its second presentation Parliament would not be dissolved till at least an attempt had been made to deal with the County Franchise.

A meeting of Conservative Peers was held

The rapid progress made within the last few days with Supply makes it possible that, in the at present unlikely event of an amicable understanding being come to on the Arrears Bill, the adjournment might take place on the

dinner, we may mention that in both cases the reason for declining rested entirely upon

Liberal side of the House. House of Commons declaring that the state of the Patent Museum has long been a discredit ably with the Museums of Inventions at and Washington. Museums of Inventions at Paris

proparatory to the proposed in the con-stabulary. Mr Sexton, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Biggar made some remarks on the conduct of the police. Mr. Trevelyan ex-plained the details of his scheme, and Mr. A. moore and Mr. O'Shaughnessy gave it a general support. The Budget Bill, as amended, was considered and ordered to be read a third time; and the Entail (Scotland) Bill, which stood for Committee, was talk ed out by Mr. Biggar. The Parcels Post Bill Biggar. The Parcels Post Bill committed, but no progress was with it. On the Order of Supply, Sir A. Hayter, answering a question put by Sir S. Northcote at the commencement of the sitting as to the alleged "scare" of the 60th Rifles at Alexandria, said that up to 4 o'clock, though the Adjutant-General had telegraphed Sir A. Alison on seeing the

port in a morning paper, no confirmatory intelligence had been received at the War Office, but a private telegram had been received by a member of the House, which probably explained the affair, stating that the foremost outpost at Ramleh, consisting of a corporal and six men, had been attacked by the Bedouins in the night, and, obeying orders the bedouins in the night, and, obeying orders, had retired firing. At daybreak a company had been sent out and had re-occupied the post. This explanation was received with much cheering from both sides. Several Bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

CETEWAYO IN ENGLAND. A correspondent of the Central News, who accompanied Cetewayo from Madeira, writing from Plymouth on Thursday, says: — The ex-King of the Zulus arrived here to-day from Cape Town after a protracted voyage. Cetewayo is accompanied by his cousin, Umgemgewana, who officiates as his Prime Minister; also by two councillors, Unkosana and Ungobozang, the former of whom led a regiment at Isandula and the latter one at Rorke's Drift. The ex-King's personal suite consists of a native interpretor, a native doctor, and two native servants. Mr. Henriquez Shepstone has come to represent the Natal Government, and this gentleman is accompanied by an in-terpreter. The party left Cape Town in the Union Company's steamer Arab on the 12th of July, reaching Madeira in sixteen days. The voyage was occasionally stormy, especially between the island and Plymouth. wayo came on board in somewhat tattered garments. He wore a hat garnished with gull's feathers, and in his hand he carried his knobkerrie, which he used upon his farm for killing birds. There was, however, waiting him on board the steamer an elaborate outfit, which includes the undress uniform of a general in the British army, to be worn on special occasions in England. Immediately ongetting on board the Arab the ex-King had a hot bath, and he and his native followers were each provided with a suit of clothes; that signed to Cetewayo being of tashic somewhat roomy cut, and composed of light grey tweed. Those prepared for his cousin and two chiefs were blue trousers and loosely made jerseys and soft African hats. The ex-King and his suite suffered from sea-sickne but for a short time only. They speedily found their appetties. The ex-King and his cousin occupied state rooms, Cetewayo's servant sleeping within call of his master. The two chiefs of Isandula and Rorke's Drift had leather in the second class. Cetewayo, his berths in the second class. Cetewayo, his kinsman, and two councillors messed in the where, at the ex-King's request, they occupied a table by themselves. Their appe-tite left nothing to be desired; between Cape Town and Madeira they consumed 800lb.

ecustomed. The ex-King complained of the accustomed. The ex-King complained of the barbarism of mixing food on one plate. The Zulus, therefore, eat every article of food by itself, beginning with beef, which is consumed without either mustard, salt, or pepper. This is followed by a relay of seed-potatoes, and at breakfast the potatoes are succeeded by porridge, occasionally washed down with whiskey or champagne. The ex-King is very scrupulous about his person, taking a bath every morning. In his demeanour Cetewayo is most gentle, utterly belying the popular conception which pictures him as a ru turbulent savage. His intelligence is shown by the questions which he addresses to his interpreters, and his capacity to win men's friendship by the extraordinary sympathy felt with him by the passengers of the Arab. has been, in fact, every one's friend, and the passengers who left the ship at Plymouth bade him a hearty farewell. Cetewayo is very anxious to reach London, his desire being to see the Queen, about whom he is never tired of asking questions, and for whom he is always expressing his profound respect. He is hopeful that his visit to England may be followed by his restoration to Zululand, which is evidently now the dream of his life. pledges himself the friend of England, and if restored would, he says, stand a bulwark to the colony of Natal against Basuto and Boer alike. His antipathy to John Dunn is remarkable. He accuses that chief of treachery; and the two councillors by whom the ex-King is accompanied are brought from Zululand in to describe the state and feeling of the country under Dunn's rule. wayo seems to be convinced that he has been permitted to state his case to the Queen's Councillors he will have his sovereign rights restored. Cetewayo and his companions are nearly black, but their features are more refined than those of a negro. The party are not accompanied by women.

beef. Their menu is marked by some notable

departures from that to which Englishmen are

A representative of the Press Association who had an interview with Cetewayo on board the Arab in Plymouth Sound, writes :-The ex-King at first evinced some reluctance to converse with the newspaper correspondents, whom he regards as to a great extent the authors of his misfortunes. He professed himself delighted with his first view of English scenery, and shook hands cordially with every one, his face wearing a perpetual smile and his laugh resounding through the ship. In the course of conversation he intimated his conviction that his representations to the Queen would result in his being allowed to return direct to Zululand. It was pointed out to him that during his absence from Zululand disturbances had arisen, that blood had already been shed, and that much might go on before he could return. He was asked whether he could hope to return in time to put an end to the anarchy which was now threatened. He replied "Yes;" adding that his people would sit still when they heard that their King was gone to England. "But then," it was asked, "if you go back, what will John Dunn do? Will he run away, or will be fight?" Cetewayo, placing his hand on his throat, with a broad smile, said "I think he would run away." He was asked, "Do you think that the people of Zululand when they hear of your return will flock down and meet you on the banks of the River Tegula with their arms open?" The metaphor seemed to take his fancy. Raising his head and stretching out his arms, he said, "All of them, all of them." When the name of John Dunn was mentioned his eyes flashed with anger. In answer to an inquiry as to the treatment he has received during his captivity, he said that every one had been most kind to him. He thought his acquaintance with white the past. He had opposed the foreign policy

people, together with what he would learn in England, would enable him to make his people happier and better than they ever were before He is much aggrieved at the descriptions given of him in the newspapers, "as if he were a dog." He declared in emphatic tones that there never ought to have been any war, and ascribes the conflict to "the little greyheaded man" (Sir Bartle Frere) and the newsheaded man" (Sir Bartle Frere) and the news-papers, against the majority of which he is deeply prejudiced. His people, he says, want him, and he thinks John Dunn is the only stumbling-block in the way of his re-storation. Unless he be restored he believes there will be war; but he is confident the English people will not disappoint him. At half-past six o'clock the ex-King took leave of his visitors, and amid loud cheers the boat returned to shore. As it left, Cetewayo raised his hat in acknowledgment, exposing to view the iron circlet which surmounted his grey hair. The Arab left for Southampton.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, WEDNESDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon with Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, and at East Cowes inspected the floral arch erected in honour of the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Albany on Monday. Captain Bigge was in attendance on horseback as Equerry in Waiting. The Right Hon. Sir William Harcourt arrived at Osborne yesterday, and had an audience of her Majesty. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle also arrived, and was introduced to the Queen's presence by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and did homage. The Rev. Canon Lord Wriothesley Russell, Deputy Clerk of the Closet, was in attendance. Princess Beatrice was present with the Queen during the ceremony. Sir Edward Malet, K.C.B., arrived at Osborne yesterday, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

The Duke of Madrid, accompanied by his son, Don Jaime de Borbon, left London on Wednesday night by mail train from Charingcross for Brussels. The Duke was compelled to travel viâ Ostend instead of Calais owing to the fact that the order given by the French Government last year expelling him from France has never been rescinded. From Belgium the Duke intends to proceed to Austria on a visit to his mother, the Archduchess Beatrix d'Este, and his uncle, the Duke of Bordeaux. Thence he will go to Viareggio, in Italy, to meet his wife and daughters, who have been taking the baths at Aix-les-Bains since their recent visit to England, and will return to London in Octo-

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath and family have left their residence in Berkeley-

square for Longleate, Wilts.

The Marquis of Northampton and Lady Margaret Compton have left Northampton House, Piccadilly, for Castle Ashby, North-

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery and children have left Lansdowne House for The Earl and Countess of Clarendon and

family have left town for The Grove, Lord and Lady Ashburton have left town

for The Grange, Alresford, Hants, for the season.
Sir William and Lady Scott and Miss Scott

have left their residence in Lowndes-square for Ancrum, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Miss Florence Levy, youngest daughter of Mr. J. M. Lovy, took place on Wednesday forenoon at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, presence of a select party of the nearest relatives and intimate friends of both families. The wedding was of a very private character on account of the special circumstance that Sir William Owen Lanyon is on the point of proceeding to Egypt as colonel on the staff. There were no bridesmaids. The gallant colonel will join Sir Garnet Wolseley and

once to Egypt. The wedding presents were numerous and costly, and included gifts from a great many old comrades, friends, and associates of Sir Owen Lanyon.

staff on Saturday morning and proceed at

Earl Ferrers has left Brown's Hotel for Staunton Harold.
Mr. Long, M.P., has undergone an operation for a painful malady from which he has been suffering for some time, and he has been therefore prevented from attending in the House of Commons during the past ten days. Mr. O. Clayton, his medical adviser, has forbidden his attending the House of Commons again this session.

MR. CHAPLIN AND MR. STANHOPE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A large and influential political gathering took place on Wednesday evening at Alford, one of the principal towns in Mid-Lincolnshire. Mr. Chaplin and Mr. E. Stanhope, the representatives for the division, were The chair was taken by Captain Higgins, President of the Local Conservative

Association.

Mr. Chaplin referred to the Royal Commission on Agriculture and the Report just issued. He said he did not think from the evidence laid before the Commissioners that there was any reason to fear competition from the American meat trade, and, though it was impossible to say what would occur with reerence to the wheat imported, he felt convinced that it would not render wheat grow-ing in England unprofitable. He had been charged with advocating in the North Lincolnshire election campaign a duty of 5s. on corn. He had never been so foolish as to give his support to any such impossible proposal. At a time when the Fair Trade movement was attracting some attention, and when many of the manufacturing population had given it their adhesion, he had expressed himself in favour of the imposition of a duty on corn imported from countries which refused to receive English manufactures, and he believed the agricultural community generally would support such a proposal. Adverting to the state of things in Egypt should be the last person in the world to attempt to embarrass Adverting to the Government, or to follow the example of the present Prime Minister, when Lord Beaconsfield was struggling with the difficulties and dangers of the Eastern Question. He was bound to say, however, that the present difficult state of affairs was in a greaf measure due to the deplorable want of decision on the part of the present Government. From first to last they had no definite policy at all. They were led by the nose entirely by France; but when the change of Government came in that country they threw the responsibility on a Conference. This action completely tied the hands of the British Government when they most required freedom of action. This prevented them landing troops to stop the mas-sacres and destruction of Alexandria which took place after the bombardment; and had their action been free they could at once have prevented the escape of Arabi, and thus brought the war to a termination. Though Though the responsibility had been referred to a Conference, England was now acting without the mandate of Europe, while Turkey, who was about to send troops to Egypt on her own account, would be acting with the mandate of Europe. He did not wish in any way to em-barrass the present Government, but he was bound to say that for the difficulties in which they now found themselves he held that the Government were largely responsible, and while he was ready to give them all the aid and all the means which were necessary for extricating them from this terrible position, and to maintain the honour and interests of England in the present crisis, yet he must reserve to himself the right on any future occasion to criticise and censure their policy in

# Galignani's Messenger.

EDITION. EVENING

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

PARIS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, AUGUST 7-8, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

TERMS: PARIS-A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr. : three months, 28fr. FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr., 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr. EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES—

No. 20,937 .- FOUNDED 1814.

A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES-£1 12s. 0d. Terms of Advertisements: -75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the number of insertions. None under Three Francs.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 2fr. a line.
Notices, 3fr. a line. — Paragraphs, 5fr. a line. SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Pose office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and the United States of America; also through the Messageries, Bankers, and Booksellers.

LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignani's Messenger." 168, Strand; also by G. Straver, 30, Cerphill; Bayes, Hendy and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Son, 486, Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Ann's-lane General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160, Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane NICE :- 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

## Great-Britain. LONDON, AUGUST 5-6, 1882.

THE WEEKLY PAPERS ON THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

The Spectator is absolutely convinced that, with proper conditions of co-operation with Turkey, an open quarrel with Turkey,-war with Turkey even, so far as it might be necessary, inopportune as such a war would be,-would be far preferable to an alliance in which our ally was more dangerous than our foe. Of course, if a quarrel can be avoided without saddling ourselves with a treacherous and dangerous partner in a very delicate undertaking, a quarrel ought to be avoided. But nothing is much more certain than that Arabi has all along been acting as the secret instrument of the Porte, nor than that he himself believes that the Porte will use all the power it can get to protect the Egyptian army from extinction. To open our arms for such co-operation as this would be imbecitity: and there can be no doubt that the Government are as anxious as they can be to keep the unwelcome " assistance " a arm's-length. But they are hampered by their own language, and by their omission to brand the Sultan's conduct as it ought to have been branded long ago; and they may feel obliged to accept the gifts, though they fear the givers. If so, the only remedy is to get strong hold of the most important positions before the Turks arrive; to increase the contingents both from England and India; to insist on the Turkish troops being assigned to positions which our fleet can watch, and to impress on the enerals the immense importance of swiftness in a campaign in which time is every thing, and a reasonable audacity almost

as essential as coolness itself. The Saturday Review thinks it is not impassible that Arabi may give in when challenged by the Sultan, and may surrender himself to the indulgence of his great accomplice rather than run the risk of a protracted struggle and the greater risk of being called to account for the massacres. If the rebellion disappeared at the command of the Sultan, it would be hardly possible to contest the right of the Sultan to restore the authority of the Khedive in the shape which suited him We might be inclined to go away: but if we did, we should have failed to obtain all the objects for which we are striving. We should not have a friendly Government, but a most unfriendly Go vernment in Egypt. We should not be able to ensure any real inquiry into the origin of the massacres. We should not have any kind of control over the Canal which we should not have had if we had never sent a man to Egypt. In other words, we could not go away. We may not desire to occupy Egypt for ever or to annex it; but we must take care of it for awhile; and the process of taking care of Egypt is likely to prove long, costly, and

The Statist says the fact is that we are hampered on every side by our own past blunders. We have to meet the Sultan on the threshold of his own province, bearing our own invitation and that of the Conference we summoned to enter it, and ostensibly bent on doing precisely what we desired him to do. The Conference, whose moral support is so unspeakably comforting to Mr. Gladstone, declines to assist us in any way. It will not so much as lay down the condition of English and Turkish co-operation, lest perchance they might wear the aspect of a mandate to England. Yet England has not even the courage to do what should have been done long ago-withdraw her representative. While we are thus entangled, without an ally and without an active friend in the difficult task of saving Egypt from Arabi and from the Turk, our moral supporters are concerting a joint "protec tion," probably to be followed by a neutralization of the Canal, free use of which constitutes our chief political concern in Egypt. It looks as if the oyster may have disappeared before we are done fighting about its shell.

The Economist observes that we invited Turkish co-operation, and although we might now fairly enough object to it on the ground that it has been offered too late, yet we cannot do that without raising difficult questions with the other European Powers. What we can and must do, however, is to keep it within such strictly limited and clearly defined bounds as will render it as innocuous as possible; and antil the conditions under which it is to take place are approved and sanctioned by us, it will be our duty, at all hazards, to prevent the landing in Egypt of a single Ottoman soldier. This is, of course, no slight responsibility to undertake. must face the fact that a cannon-shot fired by us in open hostility to Turkey would, in all probability, be the signal for a contest the outcome of which it is impossible to foresee. The whole Eastern Question, with all its infinite possibilities and dangers, would be torn open afresh. Turkey cannot but be aware that, whatever its other results, such an upheaval could hardly fail to end in her effacement; and we must hope that motives of self-interest will lead her to come to such an understanding with us as will avert the possibility of open rupture. Even with such an understanding, however, difficulties are only too likely to arise. Our aims and those of Turkey are so utterly divergent, that it is not easy to see how they can be present time.

reconciled. And while we are thus marching to different goals cordial co-operation is an impossibility, and it will be fortunate

indeed if actual conflict does not arise. TURKEY AND HER FRIENDS. Though there is still pretty good reason to hope that terms will be arranged between England and Turkey relative to co-operation in Egypt, the evidence becomes clearer that there are influences at Constantinople and elsewhere working against such a consummation. Is it impossible, we asked a couple of days ago, that Russia is quietly pushing projects that bode not friendship but a great deal of mischief to Turkey And would not such projects be much favoured by a collision between England and Turkey? This guess at the riddle of the recent action of Russia does not grow less improbable as time goes on. That Russia is troubling the waters on more sides than one is easy to see. The Italian idea, for instance, of protecting the Canal by means of an international maritime police, is now confessed to have had its origin " in the capital of one of the Northern Powers," and we know pretty well which of the capitals is meant. "The policy of this country," says the correspondent of the Standard at St. Petersburg, "is directed mainly on the principle that England must not have Egypt unless Russia has the Bosphorus, and of that there is no great prospect just now." Certainly there is no great prospect, nor any prospect of it at all just now, but one never knows what may be picked up by diligent fishing in troubled waters. One thing only is perfectly certain, that a collision between England and Turkey would end in a more or less serious weakening of the latter, and that all weakening of Turkey is so much to the good for Russia. We do not always listen with implicit faith to "the leading diplomatists thoroughly conversant with European affairs," whose views are retailed to us by the Paris correspondent of the Times. But this time the leading diplomatist seems to talk good sense. "A struggle of Tur-key against England," he says, "means an explosion all over European Turkey it means Austria pushing towards Salonica; it means Constantinople at stake, a general conflagration, Turkey annihilated, whoever the victor might be." The very extent of the conflagration might well have alarms for Russia as well as for Turkey, for, as used to be said, the road from St. Petersburg to Constantinnple lies through Vienna. But sufficient unto the day is the good thereof, and Russia is only resuming a very old and familiar part. This is not the first time that the English Ambassador has found Russia at the Sultan's ear. The play between Lord Dufferin on the one hand, and M. Onou and M. Nelidoff on the other, is only the restoration in the evolution of the Eastern Question of the status quo before the last Russo-Turkish war. What of Germany in all this? The tempo which Prince Bismarck's policy has had in the refusal of the French Chamber to sanction an Egyptian expedition, and in the fall of M. de Freycinet, is what has given Russia a chance of making a little move on her own account. But, ef course, Prince Bismarck's ascendency may be recovered any day, and would be recovered very speedily if the possibilities of a European disturbance, which he no more wants just now than Mr. Bright wants it, came dangerously near. As it happens, Russia is not the only Power to whom trouble between England and Turkey would not be wholly inconvenient. "The fact," as we read, "that a casus belli is on the cards between England and Turkey is not disagreeable to France, whatever it may be to

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

other Powers: for France, above all

things, wants to keep Turkey out of Egpyt." And, considering Algiers and

Tunis, she has very good reasons for wish-

ing to keep Turkey out of Egypt. It is

probable that even the sight of England

itself in permanent occupation, protec-

torate, or what not (Heaven forefend all

such devices, however called !) of Egypt

would be less odious to France than the

formation of a Turkish pachalik on Panis-

lamic principles on her Tunisian border .-

Pall Mall Gazette.

The Times observes that the international status of the Canal is not a question that can be profitably debated beween the English Government and M. de Lesseps. Even the Conference does not seem to find that it is a very easy question to deal with. The Italian proposal of an international convention to be executed by all the Powers for the purpose of protecting the Canal does not make rapid progress, it appears; but meanwhile it is not to be supposed that what M. de Lesseps is pleased to call the neutrality of the Canal can be allowed to depend on the forbear-

ance of Arabi:—

It is evident that troops advancing on Cairo from Suez must rely on the Canal and the railway; so that the occupation of Tel-el-Kebir is an indication that Arabi will enter their advance. Such an inleavour to resist their advance. Such an intention was only to be expected, perhaps; but it is none the less to be regretted that Arabi should have been allowed time to make his preparations at leisure. The diplomatic difficulties encountered by England at Constantinople and elsewhere may fairly be held to explain and justify the delay that has occurred. But every day that is lost will increase the difficulties of the task that England has undertaken.

The Standard thinks it may be laid down

as a self-evident axiom that when the thing to be neutralized is something which was made for the express object of user by passage, and has no other reason for its existence, no neutralization can be admitted which in any way limits that user or affects to control that passage. This is the differentia which distinguishes the Suez Canal from other waters; and it is important to bear it in mind when seeking to differentiate the neutralization which would be a seeking to differentiate the neutralization which would be relied to the seeking to differentiate the neutralization which would be relied to the seeking tion which must be applied in this particular instance. In time of peace the mercantile in-terests of Great Britain in the Canal, to say nothing of her financial interests, are greater than those of any other State. Should she become involved in a great European war, on the other hand, the difference between her stake in the Canal and that of her rivals would become even more strongly marked. There are combinations possible against the British Empire which might make it infinitely more important for England to be able to exclude her foes from the use of the Canal than merely to use it herself without check or hindrance. On the other hand, it is easy to imagine contingencies when it would be of vital consequence to her to be able to employ all her naval strength elsewhere without the necessity of guarding the gate of India. Some international engagement will doubtless eventually be made; but when that day comes it must not be forgotten that the interest of England in the Canal is as unique as are the sacrifices she is making at Alexandria at the

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN. The Alexandria correspondent of the

Standard telegraphed on Friday :-Although the reconnaissance yesterday unexpectedly tame and uneventful, it has had important results. It has proved conclusively that Arabi has no present intention of attack-ing Alexandria. The main body of his troops is encamped a long distance in rear of the outposts, and it is manifest by his operations that he is preparing for defensive and not offensive fighting. The knowledge thus acquired has had the effect of calming the mind of the entourage of the Khedive. They were yesterday in a state of positive panie dread of the consequences which would await them did they fall into the hands of the rebel general being extreme. Arabi has transferred a portion of his cavalry to the Aboukir side. They were yesterday evening seen in that direction for the first time. During the night a party of mounted Bedouins persistently annoyed our pickets of the 46th Regiment in advance of Ramleh village. In the moonlight they could be seen flitting backwards and forwards, like shadows over the sand. Sometimes they would join together and dash forward, as if determined to push their charge always, however, wheeling sharp round and galloping off again on the receip of a volley. Consequently, the firing continued all night, and at one time so threatening was their demonstration that the whole of the 46th stood to arms. Upon the other extreme flank of our position towards Fort Meks the Bedouins also made demonstrations in front of our outposts. Here, however, their proceedings were brought to a summary close, for the bluejackets in the Fort turned gun and threw a couple of shells among them. Although the range was four thousand yards, the shell seemed to burst in the centre of the group of wild horsemen, who turned and galloped away over the sand, and nothing more seen of them during the night. It is improbable that anything more serious than skirmishes like those of last night will take place for the next three weeks. Arabi's posi-tion is, no doubt, a difficult one. He must feel that his troops would have no chance of carrying our strongly entrenched position; while, upon the other hand, he would be far better placed than he now is were he to fall better placed than he now is were he to fall back nearer to his supplies, while every foot which our troops would have to march into the interior would add to their difficulties. Did he fall back, however, he would lose prestige, and he is therefore prevented taking what would undoubtedly be the wisest course for him to adopt. It is he wisest course for him to adopt. It is hoped here that the troops coming from Eng-land will bring a kit suitable for campaigning in this country. Owing to the dusty quarters, the heavy guards, and hard fatigue work their red coats are dirty, and belts and helmets un-pipeclayed, and the British soldiers now carrisoning Alexandria are positively disreputable in appearance. Taking into account the large number of foreigners of all nations here his is certainly unfortunate, and it is a great pity that the troops are unable to turn out a little smarter. I can affirm from personal observation that even in the Afghanistan, at Cabul and Candahar, our army made a very much better appearance than it does here after only a fortnight's stay on the sea coast. Possibly, the arrival of the English and Indian troops may improve matters

Captain Fisher, with the ironclad train, left Garbarrie this afternoon for the purpo trying the effect of firing the 40-pounder gun from a truck on which it is carried. General Alison accompanied the train. Upon reaching Lake Mariotis the train was brought to a standstill, and the truck with the 40-pounder being detached from it, the gun was pointed being detached from it, the gun was pointed forward and fired. The recoil of the truck was only twelve inches. The gun was then given its maximum elevation, and at this another shot was fired. It seemed a long time before a white column of spray leapt suddenly up from the blue lake pearly five thousand yards away. the blue lake nearly five thousand yards away. After this valuable proof of the facility and safety with which the gun can be fired from the trucks, the train returned by the branch line to the Meks forts, of which the General made an inspection. From the ramparts, across the glittering white expanse of the salt lake, could be seen bodies of men engaged in throwing up earthworks across the head of the causeway. The tents of the Bedouins stood up dark against the sky behind them, glowing with sunset tints. Now that the officials have thrown in their lot with the officials have thrown in the first of Khedive they regard Arabi with the hatred of fear, and credit him with many sayings and doings of which he is guiltless. Certainly he doings of which he is guiltless. has been the means of saving the lives of many Europeans in the interior of the country. Before the bombardment I had numerous opportunities of judging his character. He is a determined man, and has exalted and foolish ideas of his own power, mission, and capacity, but he really believes in the justice of his but he really believes in the justice of his cause, and is not the lying and savage villain which he is depicted by his Native and European enemies. Before the bombardment he authorised me to give public warning, which I sent, that the inevitable result of an attack would be messages and confloration. would be massacre and conflagration. He also warned me that although he should not interfere with the Canal so long as no troops were landed, he should certainly take steps to block it were this done. I have no doubt that he will ere long attempt to carry the threat into execution.

in this respect.

The Daily News correspondent at Alex-

The Daily News correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Friday:

The following has been received to-day from a sheik of Bedouins from Kafr-Dowar:

"Arabi has about 20,000 Bedouins under his orders. These will not remain at Kafr-dowar, but be sent to various parts of the coast to assist in the defences. He says that Arabi, when heaten will not retire on Cairo. Arabi, when beaten, will not retire on Cairo n case the English arrived from Suez, and he not very sure of the fidelity of some of the troops at Cairo, but will retune to Wakhattel-Dawakheel, north of Fiume. He will pass from Kafr-Dowar to Hoosh, a march of 10 hours, over cultivated ground intersected by irrigating canals; from El Hoosh a march of El Webett 12 hours to El Wadi; thence to El Wahatt, a march of 10 days, principally in desert lands, but in which there are wells. Arabi s in communication with the Madi or 'False Prophet,' in the Soudan. Four officers who ventured to complain of Arabi's conduct in leaving Alexandria were east into prison, but after some days, by the request of their brother officers, were released. The army at Kafr-Dowar is well fed.

THE DEPARTURE OF TROOPS. The Queen has intimated that she will pay a visit to the next battery of Artillery leaving Portsmouth for Egypt on Wednesday next in one of the hired transports as she did on Friday to the soldiers of the Line sailing he Catalonia. Shortly after six o'clock on Saturday a detachment of the 7th Dragoon marched with their horses through the of the west-end of the South West India Dock within a few yards of which the Egyptian Monarch was lying, and with methodical activity the work of getting the cattle on board at once commenced and continued for some hours. In the meantime others had arrived by rail, and at half-past twelve all was ready for sea. Strangers were then kept from the ship, while none of the men were allowed to leave. Thus things remained for about an hour, when she was cleared from her berth, and taken to the outer basin, where she re-mained until after four o'clock, when the tide was sufficiently advanced to admit her into the river. The Egyptian Monarch has on board 574 men and 31 officers of the 7th Dragoo Guards, with 526 horses, and a regular camp equipment. The Pelican, another fine vessel of 2,586 tons, which was lying at the east end of the quay, takes the 15th Company of the

1. 15 · A . MANAGE T ... MART THERE I THE FOR THE SAME SERVED

Commissariat and Transport Staff, consisting of 98 men, 63 horses, with waggons and camp, equipment. She has also on board the stores for the Bearer Company and another field hospital. As in the case of the Egyptian Monarch, all the dead weight was taken on board the Pelican on Friday, but the men arriving somewhat later she was not ready for sea until Saturday afternoon. The men all appeared in high spirits, and seemed to look forward with pleasure to the prospect before

The mounted portion of the Telegraph troop R.E., the field park R.E., about 40 men of the Army Hospital Corps, C Battery, 3d Brigade R.A., left Aldershot on their way to Egypt on Saturday morning. On Friday and Saturday about 500 Reserve men joined their corps for active service at Aldershot.

A detachment of 150 men of the Army Ser-

vice Corps, with 108 mules, 60 horses, and three ponies, left Chelsea Barracks on Saturday morning by march route along the Em-bankment and through the City to the East India Docks, to embark for Egypt. The men, who rode the mules and horses, were headed as far as Blackfriars Bridge by the drum and fife band of the 1st Battalion of the Cold-stream Guards. They were heartily cheered as they passed the ship Rainbow, used by the Naval Artillery Volunteers, near

Waterloo Bridge. After two years' service in Ireland, the 2d Battalion Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment 800 strong, under Colonel Wilson, passed mrough Dublin, from Curragh Camp to Kingstown on Saturday, to embark in the steamship Nevada, for active service in Egypt, steamship Nevada, for active service in Egypt, being played through the city by the bands of the West Kent and Shropshire Regiments, and followed by large crowds of people, who cheered loudly as the troops entered Westland-row Station. Both officers and men wore the white ensign service helmets, and officers and non-commissioned officers had revolvers slung at their waists. Some of the revolvers slung at their waists. Some of the men were equipped with the new Wallace entrenchment spade, a han dy little implement for constructing speedy shelter from the

enemy's fire.

It is estimated that the total strength of the army of Egypt, already sent, and to be despatched, from England, exclusive of seamen and marines, is 15,239 officers and men. For this force 5,741 horses have been shipped from England, and others, together with mules, will be forwarded from abroad. To this force is to be added the Indian contingent. numbering in all about 10,000 men. To comply with the requisitions of the War Office 43 transports, including the *Dacea*, have been chartered to convey 710 officers, 54 warrant officers, 14,445 non-commissioned officers and men, and 5,741 horses. The cavalry number 15 squadrons, the artillery 8 batteries, the infantry 10 battalions, the Royal Engineers 4 companies, 1 pontoon train, 1 telegraph troop, 1 field park, the Commissariat and Transport 10 companies, bearer companies 4, and field 10 companies hospitals 10.

#### LORD SALISBURY AND THE ARREARS BILL.

Lord Salisbury, observes the Spectators has passed, by his usual great majorities. two Amendments to the Arrears Bill, either of which is so fatal to the utility of the Bill that we doubt whether the Government would be justified in applying the resources of the State to the objects contemplated by the Bill, under such conditions as either of them would impose :-

By the first amendment, Lord Salisbury proposes to take away from the Bill al-together its character of a public sacrifice made for the attainment of a great pacifi-cation, for though he leaves the public sacri-fice undiminished, he takes no pains to provide that the pacification should be ensured, or even rendered probable. If his first Amendment were carried, no one tenant could be sure that he would get the benefit of the Arrears Bill; the feeling of the tenant class for the landlord class would be as hostile and severely strained as ever; the public would be asked to make a great sacrifice for a great social good which the public would no longer secure. Nor is Lord Salisbury's second Amendment much better. It proposes to leave the unpaid arrears as a permanent lien charged upon the tenant right, whenever it shall come be sold. That means that the new start to the relation between landlord and tenant which the Bill is intended to initiate shall not be a fair start, after all, but shall leave in the background a cause of heartburning in the mind of the tenant, who will have to remember that his tenant-right is, after all, not his own, and that the arrears of rent which the landlord was asked to remit as an equivalent for the benefit of Statehelp in relation to the arrears due, shall ultimately go to him all the same, if the tenant has a tenant-right of value sufficient to recoup him. The question remains—What ought the Government to do if Lord Salisbury persists in his wilful and haughty freak, as it eems that so late as Wednesday he intended to do? For our own parts, we should be disposed to say that this is an emergency in which the Crown might well be advised that a new Session of Parliament should be at once called, and the Bill reintroduced, with an assurance to the Minister that the Crown would use its prerogative to create enough Peers to carry the measure. We are well aware that is a very strong step to take, nor would we advise it in any emergency less urgent than the present one. But without having any regard to the critical condition of foreign affairs, and the serious consequence of a change of Government during the prosecution of the Egyptian campaign, it does seem to us that a half and half policy n Ireland at the present moment would risk all the excellent consequences which we are beginning to reap from the new Land Act The act of the Lords in 1880 was disastrous enough. It stimulated all the confusion and rime of the terrible year and a half which followed. But the consequences of renewed confusion of that kind now would be even more serious.

## FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Prince and Princess Christian, accompanied by Princes Christian Victor and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, left Cumberland Lodge on Friday for Germany. Their Royal High-nesses travelled by the Chatham and Dover route, via Queenborough and Flushing to The Duke of Devonshire has left Devon

shire House for Holker Hall. Lady Edward Cavendish has gone with his Grace.
The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have left their residence. dence in St. James's-square, for Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds.

ark, Bury St. Edmunds. The Earl and Countess of Wharncliffe, who have been visiting at Rufford Abbey, arrived at Wortley Hall, near Sheffield, last week. The Earl and Countess of Lisburne have passed through London on their return from

The Earl of Durham and Lady Katherine Lambton have left their residence in Park-lane for Lambton Castle.

Countess Granville and family have left Carlton House-terrace for Walmer Castle for

the season. Viscount and Viscountess Powerscourt intend making a tour of visits in Scotland before going to their seat in Ireland for the

Lady Thorold and Miss Thorold have arrived at 64, Rutland-gate.
Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell and
Miss Wombwell and Lord Cremorne are

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. In the House of Lords on Friday, Earl

Granville corrected a statement made on the previous day as to the number of Europeans killed in the massacre at Alexandria on the 11th June. The number was sixty, not twenty.

Lord Granville declined to follow the invitation of Lord Lamington and go over the Egyptian question again. In reply to Lord Norton, Lord Kimberley said he was not aware that Celewayo was to have any official reception. He was to call at the Colonial Office, where the Secretary of State would listen to his statement. That was all. If the Government took any further steps bearing upon such South African policy, they would of course be responsible. Their lordships adjourned at five minutes to six.

There was a very small attendance of mem-

bers in the House of Commons on Friday. Replying to Mr. Justin McCarthy, the Premier said he did not see his way to take any steps this session for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the agricultural labourers in Ireland. Mr. Callan attempted to move the adjournment of the House in order to raise a debate as to disaffection in the Irish Constabulary, but was, after some persistence, peremptorily ruled out of order by the Speaker, there being on the orders of the day a motion relating to the subject. Replying to Baron de Worms, Mr. Childers confirmed the statement that British marines had occupied Suez. On the motion to go into Committee of Supply Mr. Moore drew attention to the state of the law relating to emigrants, and moved a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the House the Passenger Acts require revision and reform. The hon, member, in the course of a speech displaying much research, made honourable mention of the White Star Line as fulfilling all reasonable requirements. Mr. Chamberlain said his information led him to the belief that the great majority of the lines from Liverpool to the United States had made very great improvements in the arrangements for the convenience, comfort, and health of the emigrants. He admitted that the Passenger Acts in some respects required revision, but until the House was restored to the control of its business it would be absurd for him to undertake to deal with this subject at an early date. Mr. Macfarlane called attention to the crofters in the island of Skye, Mr. McCarthy discussed the recent decisions of the and Commission, and Mr. Alderman Fowler led off a brief conversation on affairs in the Transvaal. The House than got into Committee of Supply, but progress was at the out-set barred for several hours by a series of long speeches from three or four Land League members. Progress was reported at half-past one o'clock and the remaining orders disposed of.

SHOULD INDIAN TROOPS BE EM-PLOYED IN EGYPT. Lord Hartington, Mr. Childers, and Mr. Gladstone, as spokesmen of 140 members of the House of Commons, say "Yes," because—

1. India is more interested in the Egyptian question than she was in the Chinese, Persian, and Abyssinian Wars, in all of which her troops were employed.

Abyssiman wars, in all of which her troops were employed. he safety of the Canal is of vital importance to India. Our Indian reliefs, our mails, and eighty-eight millions or two-thirds of our Indian trade, pass through it. is necessary for the safety of India that Arabi and his sham Mohammedan fanaticism should be suppressed.

be suppressed. We shall have a We shall have a double base of operations.
Indian troops will stand the climate better
than our own; and it will be a good thing to
let the world see that our Indian Army is
available for Imperial purposes.
The Afghan War was an iniquitous and a guilty
war, and therefore it was a hardship to make
India pay for it.
The words are nonsense. "Hansard" is not infallible.

We are sending 29,000 men, and India 5,000.

It is fair that India should pay in proportion to the force she sends; but the question will Mr. Onslow, Mr. Pugh, Sir G. Campbell, Sir

H. Holland, and Lord G. Hamilton, as spokesmen of 23 Members of the House of Comsay "No," because-India has no concern with the internal affairs of Egypt. We intervened in Egypt, not on behalf of India, but on account of French and English interests, and of the bond-holders

holders. We could get on very well without the Canal. If it benefits India. Australia, the Straits Settlements, and China are equally bene-fited, and ought to bear part of the expense

of the campaign.

It is dangerous to send Indian Mohammedans to fight against Mohammedans in Egypt.

There was a much better case for employing Indian troops in 1878, when Mr. Fawcett said that to do so would be "a gross piece of meanness, and an absence of anything like concretity"

like generosity."
1878 Mr. Gladstone said that to make India pay for the Afghan War was "a degradation and a swindle."
"Hansard" Mr. Gladstone is reported to have

In "Hansard" Mr. Gladstone is reported to have said in 1878:—"Those who make wars, whether they be or be not for Imperial purposes, are the right persons on whom should finally rest the charges."

There is no doubt as to the advisability of sending Indian troops; the only question is, who is to pay for them? England should bear the whole of the expense.

-Vanity Fair.

## VANITY FAIRINGS.

A young midshipman who, like a good many others, had his first experience of a sea-fight at the bombardment of Alexandria, lately wrote home to his friends to say how greatly he had enjoyed the engagement, and what a splendid sight it was as viewed from the mast-head of his ironclad. But in spite of all this he could not refrain from complaining about the arrangements for food and washing, since for days past they had been subsisting on very short-commons of one meal a day (chiefly potted meat), whilst their lines was in a terribly dirty state, and seemed likely to remain so, as the blue-jackets never do their own washing, but wait till they put into port and can employ a regular laundress. these grave exceptions the situation, he says

was glorious.

The Duke of Teck has been subjected to a certain amount of banter on his departure for The Prince of Wales sent to him Egypt. rom Goodwood a telegram congratulating him on his appointment "to take charge of the Post-office," and saying that a great opthe Post-office," and saying that a great op-portunity offered, inasmuch as Lord Henry Lennox was ready to accompany him as un-paid private secretary. The Duke replied, "Nothing to do with Post-office—am going with head-quarters staff—no need of Henry." Why should the Duke of Teck be sent to accompany the expedition to Egypt? He will

necessarily go as an amateur, and all amateurs in a campaign are an incumbrance and a nuisance. Much more are they in the way when they are even quasi-Royalties. His suite and the camp equipage, transport, and escort which he will require will involve a drain on resources never too abundant in any war, and which will certainly not be so in the sort of campaign before us. Then there is the responsibility for his safety, and the fuss that will be sorted. will be made should anything happen to him. Lord Chelmsford had bitter cause to repent that the late Prince Imperial was attached to his staff. Surely the lesson then learnt might have sufficed to have saved Sir Garnet Wol-seley from a similar infliction. Why should he have his mind diverted from important matters by having to provide for the safety and comfort of a gentleman whose connection with the British Army is only nominal, and whose sole object can be but a love of excitement? I sincerely trust that the Duke of Teck will not be allowed to go farther than Alex-

andria. It is remarkable that so many of the officers sent to Egypt should be victims to affections of the eye. Sir Garnet Wolseley has but one

eye, and this is now suffering from erysipelas. The Duke of Teck has very weak eyes, with some suspicion of a forming cataract. Cap-tain Oliver Montagu has but one eye. What makes this so serious is that Egypt is, of all countries in the world, the one in which op-thalmia and affections of the eye in general are most prevalent.

are most prevalent.

He did it again last Sunday. The Kentish Rector I mean, who published his own banns as related last week. The brother again forbade them. "Too late!" was the reply. The natives are curious to see what will happen when the banns stage is past; but as by that time the moon will have waned, it is possible that there may not be a violent marriage. In the meantime people wonder that Dissent gains ground, and that any amount of money can be found to build a chapel while not a penny can be screwed out to repair a church. penny can be screwed out to repair a church.

-Vanity Fair.

The Promenade Concert season at Covent Garden began on Saturday night with every token of success. The audience numbered over 4,000, and expressed by hearty and frequent applause their satisfaction with the arrangements. In the brief interval since the close of the Royal Italian Opera season, the large stage has been converted into a scenic

representation of a Spanish Market Place, with a strong castle and distant mountains in the back-ground, and streets branching off right and left. Refreshments are dispensed by youthful barmaids, attired in Spanish cos-tumes, and wearing their lace mantillas, as if "to the manner born." The Floral Hall, decorated with palms and other plants, serves as a smoking lounge, and separate doors are opened for ingress and egress. There are opened for ingress and egress. There are no stalls in the pit, but fourteen rows of chairs, capable of accommodating between three and four hundred persons, are placed in front of the orchestra, and are free to all comers. By the employment of the Brush electric lights in all parts of the theatre, brilliant illumination is secured in combination with moderate temperature. The musical arrangements have been made on an equally liberal scale. The fine band is almost identical with that engaged last year, and not only musicians but amateurs will recognise the sterling merit of such chefs d'attaque as MM. Carrodus, Val Nicholson, Doyle, Hann, Edward Howell, Ould, Radcliff, Dubrucq, Barrett, Egerton, Standen, Hughes, Howard Reynolds, etc., etc. The conductor, Mr. W. G. Crowe, last year won golden opinions from all sorts of amateurs, and showed on Saturday night that he is thoroughly masterly of his craft. We have always combated the absurd notion that for Saturday night audiences high-class music is unsuitable, and have maintained that really good music would be heartily welcomed by such audiences. The experiment was successfully made on Saturday, and it was very gratifying to behold a mixed audience, numbered by thousands, listening with reverent attention to classic masterpieces, and not merely applauding with discrimination, but repressing untimely applause, when likely to intertimely applause, when likely to inter-fere with the flow of musical ideas. The programme of Part I contained the following excellent selections: — Rossini's overture to La Gazza Ladra; the ballet music added by Gounod to the score of his Faust, and not yet heard on the lyric stage in England: the lovely Andante Con Moto from Beethoven's C minor symphony, and the slow movement from his violin concerto: the Anin G minor, by Mendelssohn, and a "grand selection" from Wagner's Tannhauser. In the Mendelssohn selection Miss Florence Waud won well-merited applause. Mr. J. T. Carrodus, when he presented himself to play the extract from Beethoven's concerto, was received with enthusiastic applause, which lasted for a considerable time. The great English violinist fully maintained his high reputation. His interpretation of Beethoven was sympathetic and masterly, and in the astonishing cadenza his executon of intricate and amazing tours de force elicited universal applause. The vocalists were Mme. Enriquez, whose fine contralto voice was well displayed in Pinsuti's "Heaven and Earth;" Mr. Thurley Bealey, who sang "The Bugler" (Pinsuti); Mr. Vernon Rigby, who sang Mr. Brindley Richards's "Anita," and Mile. Elly Warnots, who was announced to sing Rode's air, with variations, but substituted "Jours de mon enfance," from Hérold's Pré aux Cleres (violin obbligato, Mr. Carrodus). The second part of the concert was devoted to "Miscelaneous" music of a lighter description, including Mr. Crowe's melodious and popular waltz, "Light o' Love," and a selection of English meledies arranged by Mr. F. Godfrey. The band played admirably throughout the evening, and lovers of music may rely on hearing admirable performances of any or-chestral music included in the programmes of the current series of Promenade at Covent Garden .- Observer.

A DIPLOMATISTS' VIEW OF THE CRISIS IN The Paris correspondent of the Times

writes:—I met to-day (Friday) a diplomatist passing through Paris, who long played a leading part in European affairs, is thoroughly conversant with the East, knows all the Turkish statesmen, was received by the Sultan before leaving Constantinople, and is likewise well acquainted with Russia. His opinion, is, therefore, entitled to weight, and it is this:—" Bismarck is using Turkey like a ball thrown at a pedestrian's legs to trip him up. He will not trip England up, and the result will be an understanding between England and Turkey. Both will be irresistibly drawn into it. As long as Turkey merely trifles things may go on; but whenever she is on the eve of really doing something she will perceive her danger, while Bismarck would be the first to stop her, for he, too, would perceive his own danger. Whenever a collision appeared im-minent between England and Turkey Europe would be split into two camps—on one side, Austria, Germany, and Italy; on the other, Russia, France, and England. This would happen, notwithstanding the present position of France, and notwithstanding Russia's jealousy to England. The force of things would be too strong. Russia cannot side with Austria. France cannot side with Germany, and England cannot side with either. France, England, and Russia would confront Austria, backed by Germany and followed by Italy. A struggle of Turkey against England means an explosion all over European means an explosion an over lathopean Turkey; it means Austria pushing towards Salonica; it means Constantinople at stake, a general conflagration, with Turkey anni-hilated, who ever the victor might be. Neither Turkey nor Bismarek would run such risk. England, moreover, asks for nothing better than an understanding with nothing better than an understanding with Turkey, which implies Egypt speedily tranquillised. Turkey, on her side, can wish for nothing better. England is virtually the possessor of Egypt, and the Porte's sovereignty is seriously jeopardised. An understanding with England saves Turkey's dignity and finances. It enables the Sulfan to act as a sovereign, even while waiving his sovereignty. Germany, Russia, and France cannot desire anything better, for it is peace without sacrifice or loss of dignity. Austria would possibly prefer things turning out dif-ferently, but Bismarck is not fond enough of his adopted daughter to risk a triple alliance against Austria's Oriental hankerings. If, therefore, England is well inspired she will arrange with Turkey, to whom she may give in Egypt a place compatible both with English interests and Mussulman pride. If this happens, rest assured Bismarck will pretend to take no notice of it and will at heart be well pleased, though not venturing to tell

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr., 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr. EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES—A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr.

INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES-£1 12s. 0d. £3 0s. 0d. ; £6 0s. Terms of Advertisements :- 75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the number of insertions. None under Three Francs.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 2fr. a line.

Notices, 3fr. a line. - Paragrapus, 5fr. a line. SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and the United States of America; also through the Messageries,

LONDON :- Advertisements and Sub-LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignani's Messenger." 168, Strand; also by G. Straet, 30, Cernhill; Bates, Hendy and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Sox, 186, Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., 5t. Ann's-lane General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160 Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane NICE :- 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON. AUGUST 6-7, 1882. THE SITUATION. We called attention a week ago to the serious dangers for Egypt, for ourselves, and to the peace of Europe which are involved in any interference by the Turks in Egyptian affairs. Every day that has since passed has added to the public appreciation of these dangers, and to the public anxiety to know what has been done in view of the approaching completion of Turkish preparations. The Government has not been unmindful of the great responsibities laid upon it by the critical condition of affairs. The intelligence of the week has indicated, though somewhat imperfectly, the line which Lord Dufferin has been instructed to take at Constantinople. On Thursday last the Porte was made acquainted with the fixed determination of the English Cabinet that its troops cannot be allowed to land in Egypt until the strongest assurances, of a substantial and not of a merely verbal nature. are given that their presence will cause no inconvenience or delay in the prosecution of the enterprise we have taken in hand. That Arabi shall be proclaimed a rebel is still insisted on as a condition precedent to landing, but the more important stipulations are that the Turkish contingent shall be relatively small effect can be given to these conditions

and shall act in subordination to Sir Garnet Wolseley. It is obvious that practical only by the aid of a somewhat elaborate set of rules and arrangements, in which every contingency shall be contemplated and provided for. In other words, a complete and detailed military convention, affording ample guarantees against mischief, will have to be drawn up and accepted by the Porte before it can be permitted to land a single soldier in Egypt. The first stipulation has been accepted by the Turkish Government in an evasive and unsatisfactory manner, while to the others it has not yet consented in any way. The very basis of a convention has, therefore, still to be laid, and its final settlement is among the doubtful possibilities of the future. In the meantime, however, the Porte has been given most distinctly to understand that without loyal acceptance of our conditions the landing of its troops is impossible. The immediate result of this intimation is that the Turkish troops now preparing to embark will be much fewer in number than was originally intended, and will go, if, indeed, they go anywhere, not to Egypt but to Crete. It is gratifying to know that the Government has taken a course sufficiently decided to produce a pause and to avert the danger, which was becoming pressing, that we should be forestalled and outnumbered by Turkish troops. Delay is a distinct advantage at such a crisis, and we have no desire to be ungrateful for partial benefits. But for our own part, and representing, as we are convinced we do, the matured opinion of the nation, we do most strongly protest against allowing the Turks to enter Egypt on any terms or with any assurances. The case is one to which a famous Mussulman argument propounded in Alexandria itself may very properly be adapted. If the

Turks are going to Egypt to put down dis-

order, to reinstate the Khedive, and to

insure the reasonable independence of the

Egyptian people, they are unnecessary.

We have charged ourselves with these

tasks and we have ample power to fulfil

them in a manner satisfactory to all con-

cerned. If the Turks have any other aims,

actual or possible, or if they even so much

as fall short of the eartnestness with which

we prosecute our work, their presence in

Egypt must be an unmixed evil, and the

fruitful source of dangerous complications.

No one has yet been able to show with the

clearness which the circumstances pre-

eminently demand how the Turkish troops

are to be got rid of when the time comes

for evacuating Egypt, or in what fashion

such a settlement as we desire is to be

evolved out of Turkish intervention or co-

operation. Vague hopes that a way will

be found out of the difficulty are not suffi-

cient justification for abandoning precau-

tions which it is now in our power to

The Standard says :- While the advanced guard of the English Army in Egypt is feeling Arabi's position, the Sultan is exhibiting no disposition to assent to the conditions we claim to impose upon his right to send Turkish troops to that country, and the French people, who, at one time, asserted almost a leading right to regulate the affairs of the Khedive, are unable to provide themselves with a Government at home. M. Grévy applies to politician after politician to help him out of his predicament; but each in turn refuses to come to his assistance. The explanation is very simple. After the bitter experiences of M. Gambetta and M. de Freycinet, no French statesman cares to subject himself to the mortification and indignity of being driven from office, either because he is too imprudent in vindicating the pretensions of France in Egypt or because he is too hesitating in upholding the flag of his country. All that our neighbours can do is to watch our proceedings in the East, with a curious mixture of sympathy and jealousy. The considerable distance that intervenes between England and Alexandria, and India and Suez, renders the arrival of the bulk of the English army a question of time, and

army, and accumulating supplies. Mean-while, at Constantinople, military preparations are going on, though slowly, and Turkish transports have been ordered to proceed to Egypt. Under these circumstances it is necessary to consider, with perfect calmness, what ought to be done. Two courses are open. We must either withdraw the conditions Lord Dufferin was instructed to insist upon, and so suffer a diplomatic defeat by the statesmen of Constantinople, or we must make good our position and inform Abdul Hamid that, if he attempts to land troops in Egypt, he will be prevented from doing so by English ships of war. The first alternative is impossible, for there would be an end of the diplomatic influence of England, and henceforward no Power would believe that we meant what we said.

The Daily News says :- It has yet to be seen whether the Turkish Government will persist in its alleged intention of attempting to occupy Egypt in defiance of English stipulations. The Porte seldom acts without at least the semblance of European support, and that it has not got upon the present occasion. There is good ground for believing that both Germany and Austria have urged upon the Sultan the inexpediency of attempting to act in disregard of the intentions expressed by this country. The present destination of the Turkish forces is, as our correspondent telegraphs from Constantinople. the island of Rhodes. It is doubtful whether they will go any further. Our correspondent says that the number of the contingent has been fixed at three thousand. We believe that only about two thousand men have hitherto been mustered, and that in no case is there any prospect of the force exceeding five thousand. As Sir Garnet Wolseley will have within the next three weeks an army of some thirty thousand men at his disposal, it might be practicable so to dispose of the Sultan's troops, if they were permitted to disembark on fulfilment of the English conditions, as to get rid of any serious risk of their doing mischief. But we cannot admit that the completest precautions would remove the strong-and, as it seems to us, the insurmountableobjections to recognising the Sultan's right to intervene in a difficulty which he has certainly done nothing to remove, and has, according to the best opinion, done everything to increase.

#### THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE ENGAGEMENT NEAR RAMLEH. The Times correspondent with the British troops in Egypt, telegraphing from

Ramleh on Sunday evening, says :-The first serious engagement of our land noon at a clump of trees about two and a half miles this side of King Osman. The expedition was to have been simply a reconnoissance in force, like that which proceeded in the same direction two days previously. Orders from General Alison were to take the position, but to retire should our force be heavily engaged. A brigade, consisting of some companies of the 38th and of the 46th Regiments of Mounted Infantry, and one nine-pounder with Bluejackets, under command of Colonel Thackwell, of the 38th, formed the left column and advanced under the left bank of the Canal. Companies of the 60th Rifles with one ninepounder and men of the Naval Brigade formed he centre column, advancing on the right bank of the Canal. The right column consisted of Marines, under Colonel Tuson, and Bluejackets, with one 40-pounder and two 9-pounders, under Capt. Fisher, which were brought on by train along the Gabari line as far as Millaha Junction. Gen. Alison himself The train could not came on in this train. proceed much beyond Millaha Junction on account of the line being torn up just beyond. As soon as it was stopped, all the men alighted and with the nine-pounders continued to advance. The 40-pounder was fought from the truck and opened fire where it stood. Thus there were three columns advancing on the tope or clump, the right column being on the railway line, the centre one on the right bank of the Canal, and the

left one on the left bank. The first shot was fired by the enemy, and was quickly replied to by the 40-pounder and nine-pounders. In a short time the rattle of musketry was very brisk. The Mounted Infantry, who were a little in advance of the extreme left of the left column, were the first to reply, followed a few seconds after by part of the 38th and 46th, who had been deployed into open order, and in two short runs obtained the cover of a mound which runs at right angles to the Canal bank. Here they remained for some time until they could occupy a small house a little further on, which enabled them to pour a flank fire into the c'ump on the other side of the Canal. The remainder of the 38th and 46th were kept under cover of the Canal bank, where they received and kept up a heavy fire. Meantime the Rifles were actively employed on their side replying to the heavy fire coming out of the clump. The enemy were certainly in a very strong position and in perfect cover, behind such thick bushes that from the side on which we advanced nothing could be seen except puffs of smoke. The Mounted Infantry suffered most, because, being the farthest off on the extreme left of the left column, they came in for the dropping fire, while the low mound in front of them afforded little or no cover. It was here that Lieutenant Howard Vyse was killed early in the action.

He was a promising young officer, and is much regretted. Being with the left column, of course I could not see well what was going on with the 60th and the Marines. I could see, however, that the 60th were making sharp work of it in the clump, and the nine-pounder was pouring in shell at about 600 yards. The 40pounder, from its position on the railway, at a range of 2,300 yards, was making good practice, and threw several shells into the middle of the enemy's position. After about 20 minutes' heavy firing the enemy began to retreat from their position. In five minutes more their firing had ceased, and Captain Morrison's party of blue-jackets in the centre column, as well as the 60th, were standing just on the outskirts of the bushes ready to enter when they were ordered to stop.

It was soon found that the enemy had evacuated the position entirely, and were in full retreat along the Canal. Some of them in getting down on the inner side of the right bank to get out of fire from the Marines and Rifles forgot that they thus came under the fire of our left column. The 40-pounder kept up its fire rapidly on the retreating body. The smartness and accuracy with which this gun was worked caused general admiration.

About 15 minutes after the clump had been evacuated the retreating Egyptians could be seen about 2,000 yards off at a bend in the Canal near King Osman. The nine-pounder on our side was at once laid on to them. The first shot seemed to be well directed, but the failing light made it difficult to see what was the effect of the succeeding ones. It was now dusk, and the marines had advanced beyond us far away on the right near the railway line. The enemy now being out of range from the left and centre columns the English army a question of time, and Arabi, in spite of our reconnaissances, in the interval has abundant opportunities for increasing his prestige, adding to his equally briskly, although they were hidden

were fired high up into the air, and allowed to drop harmless. Darkness was now comingon, and as it was not intended to hold the position evacuated by the enemy orders were understood to be given for all three columns to retire. Thus ended the first real action with Arabi's

soldiers, and the result is felt by all concerned to be satisfactory. The behaviour of the men was excellent and, although exposed to a galling fire, they showed the greatest coolness and steadiness. At one time, when bullets were coming very thickly, Major Alexander, of the 38th, called to his company to advance from where they were lying to another place a little further on; they obeyed with cheer-fulness and a disregard of whistling bullets which was praiseworthy in young soldiers, most of whom have never been under fire before. The bluejackets did not lose their reputation for coolness. I could not help admiring the way they stood on the top of the canal-bank with their nine-pounders, with no shelter whatever, serving their guns with the greatest composure, cutting jokes as they worked. One would have supposed they were at ordinary drill. The enemy, on their side, seemed to have behaved with greater bravery than was expected. In some cases men were seen moving about in exposed positions with the greatest coolness. One of them, with the idea of obtaining a more commanding position, climbed into a tree with his rifle, but he did not long remain to benefit by it, for, being observed by some of the 46th, he was shot

dead. From a hasty inspection of the trenches in the clump, just before we retired, there were counted about 20 killed. About six wounded were brought away and placed in hospital; but many others who were only slightly wounded escaped. The casualties on our side were four killed and 24 wounded. Among the killed I have included the only officer, Howard Vyse, who was shot through the femoral artery, and bled to death in about 10 minutes. The Marines suffered most, having 17 wounded and one killed, but from their exposed position and the heavy fire to which they were subjected a far greater number of casualties was expected. The officers of all the corps engaged seem highly pleased with the conduct of our men.

Although this engagement has proved most satisfactory in its results, yet, in the opinion of many military men, a reconnoissance in force is generally to be deprecated; this particular one because, after a sharp engage-ment, we obtained what was wanted in taking the enemy's advanced position, but we were not prepared to hold it. This alone, though having a good moral effect on our soldiers, is not likely to have a very depressing effect on the enemy, who found themselves, after we retired, at liberty to reoccupy their old

A fuller description of the action is given by the correspondent of the Standard, who, telegraphing from Alexandria on Sunday night, says :-

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon six 60th Rifles, four companies of the 38th, and four of the 46th were warned for immediate service. Seven companies of Marines, under Colonel Tewson, were ordered to accompany the ironclad train, under Captain

The 38th and 46th moved forward with one gun to the left bank of the Mahmoudieh Canal. The 60th, also accompanied by a gun, passing over Ramleh heights, crossed the canal at their foot by a wooden bridge, which had been quietly thrown across it by the Engineers a short time previously. Both parties prepared to advance, one on either bank of the canal, up the isthmus leading to the enemy's position. Together they formed the left attack. The Marines were to advance along the railway embankment of the Alexandria line, joining the Rifles at the point where the canal and railway approach nearest to each other at the enemy's end of the isthmus. The right and left attack thus advanced by two gradually converging lines, the ground between consisting of fields and marshy swamp. Soon after the 60th crossed the canal the enemy were observed rapidly extending in skirmishing order, about a thousand yards ahead, with the evident intention of contesting our advance. The Rifles likewise extended, with their left flank resting on the embankment of the canal.

The enemy halted, and as we suddenly lost sight of them it was clear that they were lining a ditch which ran across our front, with a dense jungle in its rear. They at once opened The Rifles advanced by rushes of sections of companies, the naval gun moving parallel with them on the towing path on the top of the Canal embankment. We soon opened fire; but owing to the perfect cover in which the enemy were lying it was difficult to fix their position. Their bullets swept across the intervening ground, but were aimed far too high, and whizzed harmlessly overhead. Our Rifles replied with a slow and steady fire. On arriving within two hundred yards of the enemy's position Colonel Ashburnham reinforced the front or fighting line. He had now two companies in line, two extended in support, and two held in reserve. A hot fire was kept up on both sides, the Rifles gradually making their way forward. They worked beautifully, and from my position on the embankment-a short distance in the rear-I could see batches of half a dozen at a time leap to their feet, rush forward, and lie down and fire. Of the enemy nothing was visible save a long line of smoke in front of the jungle. Their bullets flew so high overhead that we in the rear were inclined to

wish that we were in front. Gradually the distance between the two lines of smoke decreased. Captain Morrison, with the naval gun on the embankment, had kept pace with the Rifles, and had kept up a smart, telling fire. Before the 60th arrived within a hundred yards we could see the Egyptians beginning to steal away one by one through the jungle behind the ditch, the gradual nature of the movement showing that the retreat was due to their own fear, and not from any order on the part of their officers. When within a hundred yards the captain of the leading company of the Rifles gave the word to advance, and the skirmishers at once rushed forward, some fixing bayonets. others firing, but all cheering loudly. This was altogether too much for the Egyptians; they fired a fu'ile volley, and then, leaping to their feet, ran helter-skelter through the jungle, throwing away arms and accoutrements. Some took refuge in a small store-house in the centre of the jungle, but a welldirected shell from Captain Morrison's gun knocked any idea of fight that might have remained out of them. The Rifles were preparing to follow up the retreating enemy when, greatly to their disappointment they received orders to halt from Colonel Thackwell, commanding the 38th on the other side of the Canal, and senior officer in this part of the field. I was then able to watch the progress of the Marines. They had advanced under the shelter of the railway enbankment under a hot fire from the enemy. The main position of the latter, at this point of their line, was a large house, surrounded with intrenchments. From time to time we could see great jets of smoke burst out from Fisher's singular moving battery, followed by the rush through the air of the forty-pounder shot, covering the advance of the Marines. These, like the Rifles, had with them a nine-pounder gun, dragged and manned by enthusiastic sailors, and the fire of this little gun, was wonderfully accurate, and very speedily silenced the fire of the enemy's artillery.

on the Rifles had halted, the Marines crossed over from the railway to the embank-ment of the Canal, at a point some six hun-

dred yards short of the place at which the two embankments come together. The embank— of the canal till they reached a house in a ment was lined by the enemy, but the Marines fixed bayonets and went straight for them. The enemy did not stop to receive them, but at the approach fled in all directions. Many were shot down, numbers threw themselves into the Canal, and were drowned or shot as they swam across. Nothing could be finer than the charge of the Marines, who are a splendid body of troops, and no natives could stand a determined attack of this kind. Five men, including one officer, were taken prisoners. These were men who were fugitives from the position carried by the Rifles. In this part of the ground the rout of the enemy was complete, but upon the other bank of the Canal were large numbers of Egyptians, who, having the water between m and the Marines, opened a hot fire. It was now apparent that the order to the left attack, under Colonel Thackwell, had been misunderstood, as they should have advanced and joined hands with the Marines, in which case large numbers would have been captured, as these men firing at the Marines could be taken in flank by the 38th and 46th on the same side of the Canal. Colonel Thackwell's error was one of a kind which will frequently occur in war. His order was to advance to the white house on the Canal. There were two white houses, and he unfortunately stopped at the first instead of keeping on to the one at the junction of the embankments, as intended. At this point the enemy were making a vigorous stand. They had been strongly reinforced, and, notwith-standing the shells of Fisher's forty-pounder, they kept up a heavy fire upon the Marines. Major Donald with fifty Marines advanced boldly close up to the enemy's position, and held them in check while the main body retreated across the fields to the railway em-

Several battalions of the enemy were now keeping up a heavy fire at long ranges. The two guns effectively checked their advance to close quarters, but their fire, which had been absolutely ineffective at short distance, from their firing too high, began to tell at the long range. Some of their shells and rockets, too, burst high over the heads of the Marines as they fell back. This they did by alternate companies, one line facing the enemy while the other retreated; this in turn halted and the other passed through. The movement was most steadily carried out, without hurry or confusion, after the good old fashion of the British soldier. When a man fell his next file would cry "stretcher," and stand by with his rifle at the ready until the wounded man was carried away. It was quite dark by the time the train was reached. The enemy declined to follow, but his fire was maintained long into the darkness and was visible when our men were 1,500 yards away. The reconnoissance has conclusively proved that Arabi is not only in front of us, but that he is ready to meet us far in advance of his main position. The officer who was taken prisoner says that Arabi has line after line of entrenchments all the way back to Kafr Dowar, and that he has 120,000 men, 36 guns, rockets, and Gatling batteries. The officer expresses his satisfaction at having been taken prisoner, and is ready to swear allegiance again to the This is natural enough sent position, but his statement with regard to the entrenchments and batteries may be

correct. Altogether we had one thousand four hundred men engaged in the reconnaissance, besides some reserves brought up towards the end. A sad occurrence took place at the commencement of the fight. The Mounted Infantry, under Captain Parr and Lieutenants Piggot and Vyse, were in advance of Colonel Thackwell's command. The officers, with six men, went forward to reconnoitre, and suddenly found themselves in front of a large body of the enemy. The Infantry dismounted and returned the fire opened upon them, expecting support from the rear. No support arrived, but instead orders came for them to retire. In the meantime two of the little band were struck dead and two were wounded. Poor Vyse, a favourite with everyone, wss struck high in the leg, and the arteries being severed he bled to death. His comrades would not desert his body, but carried it back under a tremendous fire, the two wounded men, who were still able to use their rifles, covering their retreat with their fire. Fortunately, owing to the bad shooting of the enemy, no more of this little band were hit in their retreat. While the Rifles were halted after driving the enemy out of their position in front of the jungle went up and examined the ditch. Fifteen dead and six wounded men were lying there all hit in the head or shoulders—a proof of the accuracy of the fire of the Rifles. The six wounded men were, when we took the position, carried to the rear, and after having their wounds dressed they were conveyed to hospital. In the small house in the wood in which the shell burst were seven dead. Alto gether in the immediate front of the Rifles and 38th, who fired across the Canal, are about fifty dead, while many men must have fallen beyond, and large numbers must have

fallen in front of the Marines. The ground was strewn with the enemy's rifles and accoutrements. As our train whistled the signal for departure, the fire of the enemy ceased, and all became quiet on the ground where the engagement had taken place. The Rifles closed in on our centre and marched smartly home. The troops are well pleased with the result of the first brush, and are looking forward to getting nearer to the enemy next time.

The following official despatch has been received at the Admiralty :-

. From Sir Beauchamp Seymour. Alexandria, Aug. 6, 11.50 a.m. Reconnoissance vesterday afternoon Mahalls unction. Our force :- 200 Naval Brigade, one 40-pounder, two 9-pounder guns under Captain Fisher: 1.000 Marines under Colone Tuson, with half-battalion 38th and 46th Regiments and all 60th. Skirmish with enemy, 2,000 strong, with six guns and six rockets, from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. Following casualties Naval Brigade and Marines:— Killed.-James Williams, leading seaman

Invincible; James Owen, private R.M.L.I. Wounded dangerously.—Joseph Broad, gunner R.M.A.; James Wann, ditto; John Bradley, private R.M.L.I.; Henry Harding, ditto; Thomas Jones, ditto.

Wounded Severely. — William Fox and William Weeks, able seamen, Invincible; James Spiers, private, R. M.; William Everett, ditto; Edwin Fry, ditto.

Wounded Slightly.—John Adams, second contain mainteened William Wood or captain maintop, and William Ward, or-dinary, Invincible; Serjeant J. H. Mott, R.M.A.; Patrick Crawford, gunner, R.M.A.;

William Thomas. ditto; Charles M'Conomy, ditto; H. H. Still, ditto; Denis Barnett, ditto; Corporal William Bright, R.M; Lance-Corporal Walter Powell, R.M.,; William Greenwood, private, R.M.; John Smith, ditto; James Brown, ditto; Edward Fitch, ditto. Total Killed .- One seaman; one R.M.L.I Total Wounded.—Two seamen; eight R.M.A.; 12 R.M.L.I.

The following telegram has been received at the War Office from Sir A. Ali-

son, dated Alexandria, 6th, 1.36 a.m.:-Persistent native reports existing for the last two days that Arabi was retiring from Hafr-el-Dowar upon Damanhar, I determined to make a reconnaissance which would as certain clearly whether Arabi still held his original position strongly. For this purpose I directed a half battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and a half battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment, with one 9-pounder gun, and the whole of the mounted infantry, to advance along the east bank of the Mahmoudyeh Canal. The 60th Rifles, with one 9-pounder gun, were to advance along the west bank. This constituted

grove of trees towards the point where the railway coming from Cairo approaches nearest to the Canal. Along this line of rail a strong battalion of Marines was to come ut in a train to the Mahalla Junction, preceden by the naval armoured train carrying one 40-pounder gun and two 9-pounder guns, a Nordenfeldt, and two Gatlings. The train was to stop at the Mahalla Junction. The Marines were to detrain there, and advance by the railway line, accompanied by the two 9-pounder guns, and covered by the fire of the 40-pounder from the train. The left column commenced its advance at a quarter to five in the afternoon from the out picket station of the Ramleh lines, moving by both banks of the Canal. It soon came into action with the enemy, who were strongly posted in a group of palm trees on the eastern side, and a strong defensible house and gardens upon the other. These positions were carried. At this time Lieutenant Howard Vyse, of the Rifles, attached to the mounted infantry, and a soldier of the corps were killed. The enemy then took up a second position half a mile in rear of the first, upon the east bank of the Canal, among high crops and houses, and behind the irregular banks of the Canal. From this position also the enemy

was driven with great loss. I accompanied the right column myself. which followed what was somewhat the chord of the arc upon which the left column was moving. I placed the Marines and 9-pounder guns dragged by blue jackets to the west of, and under cover of, the railway embankment, and moved them forward as rapidly as possible, and quite out of sight of the enemy gaged with Colonel Thackwell, with a view of cutting off their retreat. After a time our movement was perceived; the enemy opened upon us with artillery. I pushed on as rapidly as possible till I came to the point where the railway approaches nearest to the Mahmoudyeh I then opened fire with musketry Canal. from the railway embankment upon the enemy lining the banks of the Mahmoudych Canal The two 9-pounders were dragged up on to the embankment and came into action against the enemy's guns, the 40-pounder firing over our heads against the point where the enemy's forces were beginning to appear, fixing my right upon both sides of the embankment. now threw forward two companies to carry a house near the canal, and followed up this movement by throwing some four companies still more to my left upon the banks of and across the canal. I had now attained the position I wished, and formed a diagonal line

across both the canal and the railway. The enemy fell back slowly before us. The fire of their 9-pounders and 9-centimètres guns which they shortly after brought into action was speedily got under by the fire of my artillery. The object of the reconnaissance upon my part was attained. Desirous of inducing the enemy to develop his full power before with-drawing, I held my position for about three quarters of an hour, until dusk was rapidly drawing on. I determined now to withdraw. This movement was carried out with the most perfect regularity and precision by the Marine Battalion, under Colonel Tuson. They fell back by alternate companies with the regua field day. Every enemy to advance was crushed by the beautiful precision of the 40-pounder and the steady firing of the 9-pounder naval guns. The losses of the enemy seem to have been very great, and they were so dispirited that, contrary to the usual practice of Asiatics, they made no attempt to follow up our withdrawal. The guns and troops were quietly entrained at the Mahalla Junction, and slowly steamed back to Alexandria. At the same time the left column withdrew along the banks of the Canal to the Ramleh lines unmolested. As a reconnaissance the success of the movement was all that I could wish. I regret to state that our loss has been somewhat heavy. It was especially so in the Marine Battalion and seamen under my immediate direction, who, I fear, have lost one man killed and some twenty wounded. In the left attack, as far as have yet heard, there has been one officer, one private killed, and six or seven privates wounded. The officer killed is, I state, Lieutenant Howard Vyse, of the Rifles. He was one of the most promising officers l have ever met. Detailed lists of the killed and wounded will be telegraphed as soon as received.

The correspondent of the Standard at Port Said telegraphed on Thursday :-M. de Lesseps peremptorily refuses to allow the Suez Telegraph to be used for conveying other news than details of ships arriving and entering or leaving the Caanal. He, however, keeps the French authorities informed of events passing at Suez, and our Admiral is dependent upon them for information. They are most friendly; as M. de Lesseps, however, indulges in denunciation of what being done rather than in details of facts, but little news is obtainable. The following are the reasons for which Admiral Hewitt occupied Suez. He wished to send some sick on shore to the Hospital, but the authorities warned him that if he did so they would not be responsible for their lives. Thereupon the Admiral promptly undertook the duty himself of guarding the Hospital by sending a strong force of Marines on shore. The whole of the inhabitants at once cleared out, and on Wednesday the town was absolutely deserted. A Syrian of position and respectability who has been released by Arabi, of whom he speaks in high terms, has arrived here. He was present when Mr. De Chair was brought in before the Council of Officers. After the usual inquiries. Arabi informed him that he would be sent to Cairo, where every attention would be paid to him. The mid-shipman replied that he wished greatly to shipman replied that he wished greatly to return to Alexandria to his duty. Arabi asked, "What! to fight me?" "Certainly," De Chair replied: "to fight you and the enemies of my country." Arabi turned to his officers and said: "That is the spirit I should like to raise in Egypt." Arabi dismissed the lad with much kindness, but the Syrian heard that there was much difficulty in Syrian heard that there was much difficulty in saving him from the hands of the mob at

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, SATURDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon with Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught. The Princess of Wales visited her Majesty. The Queen walk morning with Princess Beatrice. The Queen walked out this

The Queen and the Duchess of Connaught drove out yesterday attended by the Hon.

Horatio Stopford.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Princes and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, visited her Majesty at five o'clock. Princess Beatrice, Majesty at live o clock. Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Albany, and the Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, drove in the afternoon. To-day being the birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh, her Majesty's ship Hector (Captain Carter) and her Majesty's Racchante in Carter Boads food Bacchante, in Cowes Roads, fired a royal salute. Her Majesty and the Royal Family and the members of the Royal Household attended Divine service at Osborne this morning. The Rev. George Connor, M.A., Vicar of Newport and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, officiated.

The Duke of Marlborough arrived at Southampton from Norway on Friday in his yacht, after a lengthened cruise, accompanied by the Duke of Rexburghe. Both left to join the party assembled at Blenheim Palace.

The Earl and Countess of Breadalbane have left Harcourt House, Cavendish-square, for Auchnore, Perthshire.

The Earl and Countess of Harewood have

The Earl of Courtown has left his house in Eccleston-square for Ireland.

Lord and Lady Mount-Temple have left their house in Great Stanhope-street for their

residence at Torquay.

The Prime Minister, after the Cabinet Council on Saturday, left Downing the accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, for Dollis

Hill, to stay two nights with the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.

A marriage, says the Post, is arranged between Lieut.-Colonel Charles C. Gore, Royal Irish Rifles, son of the late General the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, G.C.B., K.H., and Lavinia, daughter of the late Mr. Francis Charles Fitz-Roy.

SHOULD INDIAN TROOPS BE EM-PLOYED IN EGYPT.

Lord Hartington, Mr. Childers, and Mr. Glade stone, as spokesmen of 140 members of the House of Commons, say "Yes," because— 1. India is more interested in the Egyptian question than she was in the Chinese, Persian, and Abyssinian Wars, in all of which her troops

Abyssinian Wars, in all of which her troops were employed.

The safety of the Canal is of vital importance to India. Our Indian reliefs, our mails, and eighty-eight millions or two-thirds of our Indian trade, pass through it.

It is necessary for the safety of India that Arabi and his sham Mohammedan fanaticism should

be suppressed.

We shall have a double base of operations.

We shall have a double base of operations. Indian troops will stand the climate better than our own; and it will be a good thing to let the world see that our Indian Army is available for Imperial purposes.

The Afghan War was an iniquitous and a guilty war, and therefore it was a hardship to make India pay for it.

The words are nonzenes. "Hencorely is not in.

The words are nonsense. "Hansard" is not in-

fallible. We are sending 29,000 men, and India 5,000.
It is fair that India should pay in proportion
to the force she sends; but the question will

Mr. Onslow, Mr. Pugh, Sir G. Campbell, Sir H. Holland, and Lord G. Hamilton, as spokesmen of 23 Members of the House of Com-

mons, say "No," because—

1. India has no concern with the internal affairs of Egypt. We intervened in Egypt, not on behalf of India, but on account of French and English interests, and of the bond-

holders.

We could get on very well without the Canal.
If it benefits India, Australia, the Straits
Settlements, and China are equally benefited, and ought to bear part of the expense

itted, and ought to near part of the expense of the campaign.

It is dangerous to send Indian Mohammedans to fight against Mohammedans in Egypt.

There was a much better case for employing Indian troops in 1878, when Mr. Fawcett said that to do so would be "a gross piece of meanness, and an absence of anything like cancersity."

like generosity." In 1878 Mr. Gladstone said that to make India pay for the Alghan War was "a degradation and a swindle."

In "Hansard" Mr. Gladstone is reported to have

said in 1878:—"Those who make wars, whether they be or be not for Imperial purposes, are the right persons on whom should finally rest the charges."

There is no doubt as to the advisability of send-

ing Indian troops; the only question is, who is to pay for them? England should bear the whole of the expense. -Vanity Fair.

## VANITY FAIRINGS.

A young midshipman who, like a good many others, had his first experience of a sea-fight at the bombardment of Alexandria, lately wrote home to his friends to say how greatly he had enjoyed the engagement, and what a splendid sight it was as viewed from the mast-head of his ironclad. But in spite of all this he could not refrain from complaining about the arrangements for food and washing, since for days past they had been subsisting on very short-commons of one meal a day (chiefly potted meat), whilst their linen was in a terribly dirty state, and seemed likely to remain so, as the blue-jackets never do their own washing, but wait till they put into port and can employ a regular laundress. With these grave exceptions the situation, he says, The Duke of Teck has been subjected to a

certain amount of banter on his departure for Egypt. The Prince of Wales sent to him from Goodwood a telegram congratulating him on his appointment "to take charge of the Post-office," and saying that a great op-portunity offered, inasmuch as Lord Henry Lennox was ready to accompany him as unpaid private secretary. The Duke replied,
''Nothing to do with Post-office—am going
with head-quarters staff—no need of Henry." Why should the Duke of Teck be sent to accompany the expedition to Egypt? He will necessarily go as an amateur, and all amateurs in a campaign are an incumbrance and a nuisance. Much more are they in the way when they are even quasi-Royalties. His suite and the camp equipage, transport, and escort which he will require will involve a drain on resources never too abundant in any war, and which will certainly not be so in the sort of campaign before us. Then there is the responsibility for his safety, and the fuss that will be made should anything happen to him. Lord Chelmsford had bitter cause to repent that the late Prince Imperial was attached to his staff. Surely the lesson then learnt might have sufficed to have saved Sir Garnet Wolseley from a similar infliction. Why should he have his mind diverted from important matters by having to provide for the safety and comfort of a gentleman whose connection with the British Army is only nominal, and whose sole object can be but a love of excitement? I sincerely trust that the Duke of Teck will not be allowed to go farther than Alex-

It is remarkable that so many of the officers sent to Egypt should be victims to affections of the eye. Sir Garnet Wolseley has but one eye, and this is now suffering from erysipelas. The Duke of Teck has very weak eyes, with some suspicion of a forming cataract. Cap-tain Oliver Montagu has but one eye. What makes this so serious is that Egypt is, of all countries in the world, the one in which opthalmia and affections of the eye in general are most prevalent.

are most prevalent.

He did it again last Sunday. The Kentish Rector I mean, who published his own hanns as related last week. The brother again forbade them. "Too late!" was the reply. The natives are curious to see what will happen when the banns stage is past; but as hy that time the moon will have waned, it is possible that there may not be a violent marriage. In that there may not be a violent marriage. In the meantime people wonder that Dissent gains ground, and that any amount of money can be found to build a chapel while not a penny can be screwed out to repair a church. -Vanity Fair.

MUSIC.

The Promenade Concert season at Covent Garden began on Saturday night with every token of success. The audience numbered over 4,000, and expressed by hearty and frequent applause their satisfaction with the arrangements. In the brief interval since the rangements. In the brief interval since the close of the Royal Italian Opera season, the large stage has been converted into a scenio representation of a Spanish Market Place, with a strong castle and distant mountains in the back-ground, and streets branching off right and left. Refreshments are dispensed by youthful barmaids, attired in Spanish cos-tumes, and wearing their lace mantillas, as if "to the manner born." The Floral Hall, decorated with palms and other plants, serves decorated with palms and other plants, serves as a smoking lounge, and separate doors are opened for ingress and egress. There are no stalls in the pit, but fourteen rows of chairs, capable of accommodating between three and four hundred persons, are placed in front of the orchestra, and are free to all comers. By the employment of the Brush electric lights in all part of the theatre, brilliant illumination is secured in combination with moderate temperature. The musical arrangements have been made on an equality

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,939. - FOUNDED 1814.

## PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

£3 0s. 0d. ; £6 0s.

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr., 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr.

EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES—A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES-£1 12s. 0d.;

Terms of Advertisements :- 75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the number of insertions. None under Three Francs. BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 2fr. a line.

Notices, 3fr. a line. - Paragraphs, 5fr. a line. SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and the United States of America; also through the Messageries,

LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Calignani's Messenger," 168, Strand; also by G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Bates, Hendy and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Sox, 186 Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Ann's-lane General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160' Piccadilly; DELIZY, DAVIES and Co., 1, Finch-lane NICE :- 15, Quai Masséna.

## Great.Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 7-8, 1882.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH CONSTABULARY. Discontent, rising to active combinations and remonstrances, among the Royal Constabulary is a very disagreeable addition to the difficulties of Irish administration. The men of the force have been circulating memorials from the head-quarters of the agitation at Limerick. They have concerted joint movements and requisitions. The contest between them and the Government is still proceeding; and all the factious birds of ill-omen are building joyous hopes upon the discord. Increased pay is wanted, and more promotion, and higher pensions. Last week a species of ultimatum was addressed to the Inspector-General. A guarantee was asked that within eight days all grievances should be remedied. Colonel Bruce seems on Saturday to have been surprised by the unexpected dimensions of the manifestation into a grave error of demeanour. He might have taken example with advantage from the conduct of Mr. Clifford Lloyd and Mr. Henry. Those gentlemen pointed out to the men the mistakes in the form of their demonstration in a tone of sympathy which enforced their arguments. Under such a course of treatment an arrangement might have been reached, as it may be trusted an arrangement soon will be reached. If the published reports do him no injustice. Colonel Bruce adopted a different policy. He charged the constables with disloyalty. and all immediate prospect of an accommodation vanished. An accusation of that kind, made, no doubt, in a moment of irritation, is not fair, and it is extremely inexpedient. Coming from the Inspector-General it is the more to be regretted, as he had been previously assuring the Government, in a letter from which Mr. Trevelyan quoted with effect in the debate of the same day, that he "did not believe there was really any improper feeling existing in the minds of the men," and in a letter read by Mr. Trevelyan on Monday night Colonel Bruce says he is satisfied that the Constabulary are as loyal and as ready to perform any duty as ever. An imputation of motives is always to be deprecated. An imputation of want of loyalty as the motive for the requirement of improved allowances is especially unreasonable. Colonel Bruce speedily discovered his blunder and endeavoured to cure it. But angry words are not easily unsaid. It must answer for the Government to give the force higher pay than men of the social rank and qualifications of privates would be able to earn in employments at home. For the men it cannot answer to attempt to exact in an emergency forced terms which after the crisis might have to be withdrawn. Whatever the demands are, they should be put forward without intimidation and menaces. As Mr. Clifford Lloyd stated at Limerick, and as Colonel Bruce did not deny, the men, if they have grievances, are entitled to represent them as strongly as they think proper. Their expostulations, however, should be couched in becoming language, and be presented through their superiors. Any body with a solid corporate organisation which misuses its mass and discipline to cherce its rulers lays itself open technically to the accusation of disloyalty and mutiny, free as is the Irish Constabulary from the spirit of such misconduct. No Government could yield to the threat of a strike from servants whose duties compel the State to keep them in a condition of armed mobilisation. Such a threat, even by a body of Post Office servants, has to be met by an attitude of resolute resistance. Defiance is still more indispensable when the demonstration is by a body scarcely distinguishable from an army. Trevelyan was, therefore, justified in using firm language on Monday night. promising full inquiry into the complaints of the men, but declaring that the Irish Government will make no concessions pending "an attitude which is opposed to discipline and seriously discredits the force." The circumstances, indeed, of these differ-

for its ordinary police solely to a soldiery under another name.—Times. LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

ences between the Irish Constabulary and

the Government are a new argument for

a reconsideration of the character of the

force. A force of the kind, with its mili-

tary temper and drill is, unfortunately, ne-

cessary in Ireland. There are strong

reasons for doubting the propriety of re-

stricting the whole Irish police to that

ing description a humbler force, after the

manner of the English constabulary, would

find abundance of work. Its pay would

probably not be as high as that which it is

natural for members of the Royal Con-

stabulary to expect. Promotion in it

might be made from the ranks more

habitually than in a body resembling as

closely as possible a detachment of Her

Majesty's troops. Some compensation would be afforded for the vexation of the

existing movement if the anxiety in-

evitably aroused by a combination of the most loyal armed and drilled men for the

most legitimate objects against the Go-

vernment should impress the Government

with a more lively sense than it has yet

shown of the inconveniences of trusting

Besides an element of the exist-

Lord Salisbury, who delivered a strenuous speech at Hatfield on Monday, is pained at any symptom of rupture with popular our old ally, Turkey." "Our old ally,"

if he has time to spare for phil sophical contemplation, may amuse himself by comparing Lord Salisbury's position at the present moment with the policy which he pursued at Constantinople some six years ago. Lord Salisbury is a vigorous if somewhat unpolished controversialist, and there is no lack of spirit in his indictment of her Majesty's Government. But he can scarcely be congratulated on the present occasion either upon his selection of topics or upon his treatment of the case before him. It may be true, as he says, that recent proceedings have not increased the friendship between England and Turkey. But that was not exactly the object for which the Government felt itself bound to work. There are many points in the Egyptian policy of Ministers which are open to serious criticism. Lord Salisbury said that they should have acted long and acted from the first alone. ago. He seems to forget who was responsible for the Anglo-French Protectorate. and he ignores the principal feature of the Ministerial case. There can be no doubt that great efforts and some sacrifices were made by the Cabinet in order to avoid departing from the European Concert. The support of France failed us at the critical moment. The character of the new Ministry which has been formed under the presidency of M. Duclere is in harmony with the late vote of the Chamber. It is a Ministry of nonintervention in Egypt. The harmony which may exist among the Great Powers in reference to the execution of a particular treaty is apt to disappear when the objects to be gained are undefined, and the interests to be satisfied are incompatible. But it is possible to secure tacit approval when active concurrence is impracticable, and no one can say what peril of general conflagration precipitate proceedings on the part of England might have involved. We are at least now free to take our own course, and Lord Salisbury will find some difficulty in persuading the public that, as he says, ten thousand troops at Cyprus in January would have averted the conflagration of Alexandria in July. Nor does Lord Salisbury's comparison of Sir Beauchamp Seymour in Egyptian waters with Sir Bartle Frere in South Africa strike us as peculiarly happy. Lord Salisbury, who once indulged himself in the statement that the Zulus had begun the war by invading Natal, combined these two situations for the purpose of approving both. He apparently forgets that the Government of which he was a member repudiated the action of Sir Bartle Frere, and that an attack upon Liberal policy in Egypt is not exactly recommended by being mixed up with a defence of the Zulu war. Lord Salisbury did not in the course of his animated harangues throw any light upon the foreign policy of the He promised the Government the support of the Conservative party in restoring the prestige by using the resources of the British Empire, but he did not descend from the general to the particular. It is quite possible to be dissatisfied with much that has been done in Egypt, and yet to believe that the Government is entitled to the support of the whole community in the work which lies immediately before it. In the shortest practicable space of time, and with the least possible amount of bloodshed, order must be restored in Egypt .- Daily News.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondent in

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 6, 10.10 P.M. The total number of prisoners taken by us -nine by the Ramleh force and six by the Millaha force. I went to-day to the military hospital and saw five soldiers who were wounded, as well as many of those who suffered in the bombardment. They seemed rather astonished than grateful at their treatment, and said that when wounded they tried to hide themselves, expecting no help from our men. When they found they were discovered they gave themselves up for lost. The officers told them not to be afraid, and they were lost in astonishment at the fact that the soldiers carried them in what they called "divans," and walked slowly to avoid giving them pain. The English had given them food and water and sent a doctor to them. One thing only was missing-tobacco. We supplied that deficiency, and then surprise turned to gratitude. One man I thought dead, but he moved his lips for tobacco. A lighted cigarette was placed in his mouth, and it seemed to give him life. This man was a homhardment victim. Dr. Bell. of the Helicon, told me he reckoned his life by hours twenty days ago. The attendant said the man had lived on water and occasional cigarettes. Tobacco made the men communicative.

They stated that the forces engaged were A battalion of Alexandria Mustaphezin and another of infantry reserves were brought up by train, but the 40-pounder prevented them getting into action. Arabi's forces near Kafrdawar consist of four regiments of infantry, one of artillery, one cavalry, and 4,000 to 5,000 Bedouins. A good deal of discontent exis s in the camp. but officers who question Arabi as to their ultimate prospects are sent to the citadel at Cairo as prisoners. A sergeant-major among the prisoners said he was unwillingly with Arabi, and many like him would willingly desert if able, or on the first defeat. officer said he distributed rations for 16,000 persons, which included all in Arabi's camp, non-combatants included. The Egyptian re giments are large, and may average 2,000 There is no absence of provisions in The officer commanding the Mustaphezin at the engagement was said to be Bey Abugebel, and the commander of the infantry Achmet Bey Ifaat, nephew of Ragheb Pacha. The prisoners estimated the Egyptian loss at

On leaving I asked if, when well, they would wish to return to Arabi. They said emphatically, "Never." This must be taken for what it is worth, but there might be a worse policy than that of sending them back. Advices from the interior state that Maksama, a town between Ismailia and Zagazig, is strongly intrenched, fortified by 12 Krupp guns, and defended by 5,000 infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and 4,000 Bedouins. At Tel el Kebir there is said to be a division of 10,000 men under Ali Fehmy. At Damietta, Abdelal is said to have collected 10,000 men. He has dismissed Governor Ismail Pacha Segdi, who was insulted by the soldiers, and has himself assumed the government. At New Mariout, about 2,000 Bedouins have collected, and at three places named Zaweca Sidi, Malhal, and Sidi Ghazi there are cavalry supported by Bedouins. I give the best information possible, rejecting much that I have received; but all such statements, especially as regards numbers, must be received with reserve. Mr. Cornish, director of the waterworks, hopes the canal will hold out four days more, by which time 16,000 tons will be in cistern. This, on extreme famine rations. might last three months with the present population, which, however, is daily increas-

Aug. 7, 4.30 p.m. Advices from the interior report as fol-

Mehalla, July 22.-Ten Europeans killed, two Italians, one French, five Greeks, two Syrians, all by the inhabitants. One was killed with a knife, nine with sticks. A Turk named Achmet Bey Chakib, at great peril to his life, saved several. There was no pillage, and the factories are safe. All the coal is guarded by soldiers. The bombardment was

Mansurah and Samarhoud, same date.-

No massacres. Zefti, July 21.—No massacres, but one in-habitant killed en route to Tantah. Zagazig, July 23 .- None killed.

Tookh, same date.—Four killed. Kafr Zaiad, July 25.—One Frenchman

Tantah, July 22.—Eighty-two killed.
Damanhour, Abouhummus, and Kafrdawar.—Large numbers killed, but how many Cairo, July 30 .- Amin Bey, the Governor, is doing his utmost to protect the Christians. The soldiers held a meeting, deposed the Khedive, and proclaimed Arabi in his place.

I forward all these advices under the same

reserve as previously.

10.45 P.M.

The Khedive has addressed the following letter to Ragheb Pacha:-"The painful position in which the majority of the people find themselves in consequence of the massacres and the pillage and burning of Alexandria affect me profoundly, and is the object of my liveliest concern. I consider it as a duty of humanity imposed on my Government to reassure the victims of these disasters, and to quiet their apprehensions for the future by declaring at once that such misfortunes do not escape our care. Penetrated with this idea, I desire that my Government affirms from now its willingness to indemnify all the victims, without any distinction of nationality, under certain conditions, to be determined at an opportune moment and in an equitable manner, consistent with the resources of the country. I beg you to communicate these ideas to the Council of Ministers, reserving the question of ways and means, and to let me know the measures you think it necessary to take to give them as early as possible the necessary pub-

The armoured train went to Millaha to-day with the usual party, the object being to ascertain whether the line remained intact. A considerable number of the enemy, who seemed strongly reinforced, turned out, but on receiving one shot from a 40-pounder disappeared. The second shot seemed effective. The enemy replied with shell and rockets. They had our range, but the projectiles fell very wide. When the train returned the Highland Regiment, which was marching into the station, received the sallors with ringing cheers, which were returned.

RAMLEH, Aug. 7, 8 A.M. The killed and wounded on the enemy's side in Saturday's engagement are estimated by the authorities here at about 300. Some vexation was expressed among the Staff at the close of the action that the left and centre columns on the left and right bank of the canal respectively did not advance to support the Marines. The original order as given by Colonel Dormer, the Chief of the Staff, who was with the left column, was that the enemy was to be attacked, and, if possible, turned from their position, but the left and centre columns were not to advance beyond it. A signal from General Alison on the right to advance in support was misinterpreted as an order to retire and Colonel Thackwell had, therefore, no opportunity of acting otherwise. Yesterday afternoon the enemy were seen about the spot where the Marines engaged They were probably burying the dead. They have not re-occupied the first position from which we forced them, and pro-bably are reluctant to experience a repetition of Saturday's affair.

A train has just come down from the enemy's lines, with a working party of 200 men, to within a quarter of a mile of Millaha. The men at once descended and began tearing up the line, while the train went back a little and waited. This being reported to Colonel Thackwell, orders were given for the 10-pounders on the ridge to open fire on the party. Four shells were fired. The first one, being well directed, caused them to run back to the train very quickly. We could not see the effect of the other three, or if any dead or wounded had been left behind. After getting into the train they moved away. At the same time we could see a large force of the enemy about the spot where the Marines were engaged on Saturday and also beyond, along the canal bank. In a little while the train returned with more men, who went behind an earthwork. There is evidently some fear of another attack from us, and they are bringing up reinforcements in consequence. The force in the clump of trees a little to this side of King Osman, and lining the canal bank, seems larger than that engaged on Saturday. The enemy's at-tempt to tear up the line by broad daylight is difficult to understand; perhaps they were doubtful whether the 40-pounders would be effective at the long range.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Monday

evening:-The quiet yesterday afternoon at the front was in great contrast with Saturday's noise and excitement. The Arabs re-appeared in their old positions, somewhat subdued, it may be, by the lesson just received, but full of military form and precaution, with sentries and vedettes along the line, as of yore. Whatever may be the faults of the strange man who leads them, he certainly is able to inspire a feeling of obedience and discipline among his followers. After being terribly hammered on Saturday, they seem still resolved to continue the hopeless struggle, and to continue it in the regular mode of warfare. They are treating our captured midshipman with great politeness, and would have received his kit on Saturday morning to send him at Cairo, but for some foolish mistake at the outposts. The Arab officer who came in with a flag of truce rubbed himself and scratched his coat to signify clothing, but no interpreter was at hand, and our men could understand him. So the kit was delayed on its way, but Mr. De Chair is safe enough among his captors, and should have a thrill-ing tale to tell when he gets back again, as there is every hope he may. The Arabs gladly assume the position of regular combatants. They claim to represent the country at large, forgetting the immense European capital invested in Egypt, and they try to keep up the appearance of a regular army. It is said by the prisoners that food is very scarce in the enemy's camp. His coal is also running short, and he Bedouins are deserting him for want of pay; but prisoners naturally desire to make their own position good by saying pleasant things.

I am glad to hear that Sir Beauchamp Seymour does not intend to hand over these men to the Khedive to be punished as traitors because we English take them and cannot regard them in that light till at least the Sultan declares Arabi a rebel. More than this, there is the golden bridge of the proverb built for the enemy's retreat. One victory may end the war if the Arabs surrender to the real conquerors, and not to the outraged majesty of their own local ruler. Be this as it may, we have them before us in regular formation, with discipline enough to keep up the appearance of military resistance. They have crept back to their old outposts, and have been busy in the night tearing up still more rails beyond the Malaha. That 40-pounder on the armed train is a visitor they wish to stave off as long as possible. I watched a little trip of the armed train yesterday as far as the disabled engine near the

junction. It ran smoothly out to this spot, where the first shells greeted us on Saturday, and the Arabs could be seen hastily standing to their arms about Kouchet Pacha and Sheik Abraham Pacha, whilst their train at the former village ran southward out of range, but no shots were fired. The armed train went slowly back again out of sight behind the city, and our soldiers on Ramleh hillock were disappointed of the hoped-for can-

nonade. Despite the alarmists and the hot weather, Alexandria is rapidly resuming its business aspect. Like a ship under jury masts the great city is coming out of the storm. Already many of the streets are cleared of rubbish, many tottering houses have been pulled down, and shiploads of white crumbling stone and mortar have been piled up out of the way by the dusty Arab labourers. Some of them were children. The ruins are being searched, and many fire-proof safes put to the proof. They seem, on the whole, an immense success for saving valuables. Sometimes the heat had been too great for papers to escape, but in general something is saved, and often a smaller safe within a larger one has held the contents unhurt. There are still doubts about the water supply as the Mahmoudich Canal is getting very low and muddy; but food is plentiful, the shops are reopening, and confidence is nearly re-established. The Great Square looks like some country fair, with its crowd of wooden huts run up as temporary places of business and carriages and donkeys are plying for hire as noisily as if nothing had happened. One could hardly believe if suddenly set down in some parts of the city that hostile armies were facing each other a few miles away, and the struggle still continuing at the very out-

skirts of the city. The prettiest sight, so far, in connection with the landing of the troops occurred to-day, when the 75th kilted Highland Regiment disembarked. They are a splendid set of men, and, there being ample room on the quay where the Euphrates was moored, the regiment, with band playing and amidst the cheers of the spectators, paraded and marched to quarters situated in some fine cotton warehouses at Gabbary, now empty. Of the men wounded in Saturday's encounter none have died since, but two are in a very dangerous state. An Egyptian who witnessed the whole fight from an eminence believes that 200 will not account for Arabi's men placed hors de combat. Her Majesty sent a message to-day to Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, inquiring after the condition of the men wounded in Saturday's encounter.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The members of the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association went by special train to Hatfield on Monday and spent the day in the park around Hatfield House. They dined in the Riding Hall, and were addressed by Lord Salisbury, who presided:-The noble Marquis said the House of Lords

might consider the Arrears Bill one which it

could not sanction without the direct autho-

risation of the people. He dwelt upon the

necessity of insisting upon the principle that

when a man entered into a contract he should

keep it. He charged the Government with

acting in Ireland and abroad upon the policy

of affronting their friends and expecting that

they would be true to them all the same.

Turning to Eastern affairs his lordship said :-Hitherto, it has been our practice to do all we could to cultivate the alliance of this country with Turkey-all we fairly and reasonably could do-because Turkey had always been a good ally of England, and because her interests were, in many respects, bound up with our own. Well, we have changed all that, I do not wish to say a word against any other foreign Power; but, undoubtedly, the outcome of our policy is this, that for the sake of obtaining the co-cperation of France, and for the sake of obtaining a mandate from the European concert, which is a body in which many Powers take part, and among others Russia—for the sake of obtaining these two objects the Government have separated themselves entirely from our old ally, Turkey And what is the result? We have not got the alliance of France, we have not got the mandate of Europe, and we have got the emity of Turkey. (Cheers.) I have pointed out that peculiar aspect of the present state of affairs because it is a curious illustration of the same effect of 'he policy of despising and affronting your friends, and expecting that they will remain true to you all the same. It has been tried in Ireland, it has been tried abroad, and it has met with a magnificent failure in both cases. But, with respect to foreign affairs, I would rather not speculate much upon the probable issue of events, but ask you to turn your eyes for a moment to what has passed, and compare the proceedings which her Majesty's Government have taken with certain proceedings which I re-member I had to defend to you here in this hall about four years ago, and which were very much attacked at the time. It was a very exciting occasion in the House of Commons a few weeks ago when Mr. Bright announced his resignation from the Government. (Laughter.) You know there is nothing that used to be said of us so constantly as that the great vice of our Government was that we had despised the moral law. It was a very great consolation to see Mr. Bright pitching the moral law at Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone pitching the moral law at Mr. Bright. (Cheers and laughter.) hope that may have opened the eyes of these two distinguished men to the fact that the determination of the duty of a nation these great questions is not to be settled by a summary phrase like that. (Hear, hear.) Of course we all acknowledge, everywill acknowledge, what was laid down by Mr. Bright-that the moral law is just as applicable to nations as it is to men. course it is; but the precise results that must be deduced from the moral law are not the same in the case of nations always as they are in the case of men. And for this simple reason, that the duty of self-defence is a very different one in the case of nations living in communities with no defence but themselves, and the case of individuals who have around them the defence of the law. (Cheers.) If anybody should attack me here, I should call upon my friend Lieutenant-Colonel Daniell and he would defend me. (Laughter.) But if England is attacked, she has nobody to call upon but herself, and that is the difference in the application of the moral law to individuals and to nations. It is the question of what is legitimate self-defence. Well, we had to tell you that a distinguished colonial governor saw upon his frontier a vast, savage, and well-appointed army, evidently nurturing the intention of making a speedy attack upon a comparatively defenceless colony, and he felt his duty in self-defence to strike the first blow, and save that colony from the attack of this army that was hanging over it. (Cheers.) That was the case of the Zulu war. We were old then that this was intensely immoral, and that such a thing never could have proceeded from the professors of the moral law. (Laughter.) Now it happened that there were some the harbour of Alexandria. of our ships in the harbour of Alexandria, where they had no business to be, except as neutral vessels. Being there they said that a savage enemy was constructing fortresses and putting up guns which were threatening the ships, and that they must strike the first blow, and the professors of the moral law ordered the bombardment, which they executed. (Hear, hear.) But will you tell me where is the casuist so subtle to draw any line between the conduct of Sir Bartle Frere in Zululand, and the conduct of Admiral Seymour in the

waters of Alexandria? (Cheers.) What is

true of Admiral Seymour—and I am not blaming him in the least—was true of us.

were not departing from the duty which lay upon the nation; we were simply exercising those elementary duties of self-defence which our successors have felt it necessary to exercise as well. (Cheers.) I will not weary you, but I may say that the case of the Afghan war was precisely the same thing. There was a hostile kingdom with a great force, backed by a powerful enemy, such as Russia, hanging over our frontier, and we considered it necessary that we should take care they should not be able to attack us unawares. We were told then that what we did was highly immoral; but in that case, as in this our principles of action were justified, as is shown by the sincere flattery of imitation which our successors have undertaken. Cheers and laughter.) With respect to these foreign affairs I will say no more. We are watching with great interest the operations that are taking place. I have some sympathy with what has been said by speakers who have preceded me, that perhaps the machine y applied is a little larger than the nature of the task demands. But I am not anxious to find fault on that account. (Cheers.) Let them obtain success; let them carry out the principles of English policy and protect British interests, and I will warrant you it will not be the Conservative party who will find fault with what they have done. (Cheers.) The moral that I venture to draw from the history of these last few months is to ask you to hesitate when people denounce to you what is called a "Jingo" policy, and call it a policy of war. If a "Jingo" policy means a policy of letting foreign nations know that while

your disposition is absolutely peaceful, your intention of protecting British interests and British honour is absolutely immovable-(cheers)—if that is a "Jingo" policy I can only say that the practice of it at an earlier period by the Bitish Government would have saved much destruction and many lives. (Loud cheers.) My belief is that, if towards the beginning of the year 10,000 or 15,000 Indian troops had been sent to Cyprus, we should never have heard of any rebellion of Arabi against his Sovereign, Alexandria would still have been a flourishing city, and vast masses of British industry and British commerce would have been untouched, and many valuable lives would have been spared. Cheers.) I do not wish to say a word condemnatory of Mr. Bright. In his private character I believe him to be a very sincere man -(hear, hear)-but, if he had been absent from the Cabinet, and if a spirit which he represents had been absent from the Cabinet too, very much bood which has been spilt would have been saved. (Hear, hear.) There is no more certain provocation of war, or of acts which must lead to war, than an impression on the part of your enemy that, either owing to your principles or to your weakness, or to your domestic embarrassments, you are not ready to strike a good blow to defend yourself. (Cheers.) These are the principles which, I will venture to say, the Conservative part not only preach when in opposition, but which they practise when in office. (Cheers.) We, too, had a great crisis to meet. With us, too, the thunder-cloud of war was hanging over Europe, and there was a universal expectation that fresh blood would have to be shed. But we spoke in time. We allowed foreign the necessary consequence of any acts by which British interests or British honour should be injured, and the result was that no irrevocable steps of defiance were taken, and we issued from that crisis with honour, but without war. Cheers; and a Voice: "Peace with honour." But now we have only one duty as far as external affairs are concerned. Let us give to the Government every support and every encouragement in our power so to use the great resources of the British Empire which is at their command that our prestige may be restored in the East, and that the interests which have been so sorely injured may blossom and flourish again. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. H. Smith also addressed the meeting and devoted his remarks chiefly to the danger threatening liberty of speech and the power of the House of Commons in the shape

of the Procedure Rules. PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. In the House of Lords on Monday evening. Lord Enfield replying to a speech of Lord Stanley of Alderley, gave an account of the steps taken by the Government of India respecting Suchait Singh, and pointed out that the claims of that personage had received equitable consideration. He stated that Her Majesty's Government objected to the production of certain correspondence which Lord Stanley of Alderley had moved for because it only formed a small part of a whole, and might give rise to a false impression as to the case. The motion for the papers was with-drawn. Several bills having been advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned at five minutes past five o'clock. In the House of Commons, Sir C. Dilke, answering questions from Mr. Bourke and others as to the Conference and the Turkish expedition, said the negotiations in regard to the despatch of Turkish troops were not in a condition to permit any statement at the present moment. There was no reason to believe that the Conference would exercise any control over our military action, and as to the territorial flag of the district occupied by us, it would be the Khedive's, and the civil jurisdiction would be exercised in the Khedive's name. No agreement had been come to with reference to the protection of the Canal, and the only proposal made was for securing a free passage by an arrangement to which all the Powers would be parties. But our Ambassador had been instructed that any such agreement must be temporary, and, having reference to exciting circumstances, no ultimatum had been sent to the Porte with reference to the despatch of troops, and there was no foundation for the statement that the Government had threatened to withdraw our Ambassador. No Turkish troops had been sent to Alexandria, and the Government had been informed that the destination of those which had been embarked was Crete. Asked by Mr. Cowen whether the House of Commons would have an opportunity of considering any proposal for the neu-tralization of the Canal before it was agreed to, he desired that notice should be given. In answer to a question from Sir R. A. Cross, Mr. Trevelyan said the movement in the Irish Constabulary had been exaggerated in the papers, and, though there was some disappointment at the delay in the distribution of the Parliamentary Vote, the men were loyal and ready to perform their duty. The Irish Government, however, would not receive any representation from men who assumed an improper attitude. On going into Supply, Mr. A. Moore, who was supported by Mr. Blake, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Macfarlane, urged the claims of the Roman Catholic chaplains ministering to the Imperial forces in India; and Lord Hartington, while expressing the willingness of the India Office to consider any practical grievance, pointed out that the emoluments of these chaplains had been increased not long ago. Colonel Alexander, in drawing attention to the circumstances under which certain officers -16 in number-proceeding with the expedition to Egypt, had been allowed to retain their Staff appointments in this country, indulged in some caustic reflections on the Ring," and the "Mutual Admiration Society," to which all important commands and all op portunities of earning distinction, he said, were now confined. Mr. Childers protested against the grave injustice to the War Office and to Sir Garnet Wolseley and the other officers conveyed in these imputations, but said that if the expedition continued longer than was anticipated the arrangement by which Sir G. Wolseley, Sir J. Adye, Sir A.

Alison, and other officers had been allowed to retain their appointments at home would be

We were not despising the moral law; we | reviewed. Lord Elcho, Lord E. Cecil, and Sir W. Barttelot, while regretting the personal references, thought it unwise to create an impresion that the way to all important appointments lay through the War Office, and deprecated an arrangement by which the administrative departments of the Army lost the valuable services of experienced officers. Sir R. Loyd Lindsay, on the other hand, vindicated for the War Office the fullest liberty of selection; and Colonel Alexander withdrew unreservedly any language which might give offence. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the Army Estimates were com-pleted. Further progress was also made with the Civil Service Estimates. Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THE DRAMA. DRURY LANE THEATRE. It was very near midnight when the curtain fell on Saturday evening upon the final tableau of the new sensational drama Pluck at Drury Lane. Nor was this matter for wonder, inasmuch as Mr. Augustus Harris's latest production is an extremely solid and substantial work, possessing a great deal of everything apperlaining to drama of its peculiar order. It has no less than seven tableaux, or acts, one of them divided into two parts, and all of them extremely elaborate. It has over twenty characters, and many of these have much to say as ell as much to do. It is, in fact, on a very large scale indeed, with a couple of villains ever ready to attempt any form of crime, from the forgery of a signature to the wreck of a railway train, with innocent folk made to endure all sorts of suffering, and with an embarras de richesses in the way of plot and counterplot. That its dramatic interest is either so strong or so sustained as it should be in proportion to the power of the materials employed cannot honestly be said. But if no very forcible appeal to our sympathy is made, much is, at least, done to command attention of another kind-to bewilder, to astonish, and to impress those playgoers for whom spectacle has year by year to be constructed with more ingenuity and more fulness of detail. The hero, whose characteristic quality gives the piece its title, is a certain Jack Springfield, a frank, reckless young fellow, who has the good fortune to be adopted by a wealthy merchant of a somewhat unusual type. This merchant, Mr. Bevis Marks, is repre-sented by Mr. Harry Jackson as an amiable Jewish gentleman, whose manners and appearance are not those generally associated with financiers—and Mr. Marks is describe t as a financier by profession—of such position that they are the chosen friends of bankers, and are recognized influences in the City in times of panic. Mr. Marks is very anxious to see his adopted son succeed in his courtship of Florence Templeton, the daughter of a banker; but in the banker's managing clerk, Stephen Clinton, Jack Springfield has a dangerous rival. By the lady herself Jack is, it is true, preferred, but chance soon throws in the way of Stephen an opportunity of putting his rival temporarily out of court. To this opportunity he is helped by one of the many crimes which he has committed and forgotten. One Peter Keene, the brother of a girl whom he has ruined, follows him to the house of his employer, and failing to find him, tells Mr. Templeton and Mr. Marks the story of the wrong which has been done by his sister's unknown seducer. Directly after this episode, Jack Springfield has an interview with the wife and child whom his friend, George Maitland, is obliged to commend to his care during his compulsory flight from the country. Partly by what is accidentally overheard during this conversation, and partly by his own frank confessions, Springfield is soon seriously compromised. His fiancée and his guardian both believe that it was he of whom Peter Keene was in search, and that in refusing to cease his protection of Mrs. Maitland and her child he is persisting in brazen vice. The few words of necessary explanation are, of course, withheld, as they always are upon the stage, and for awhile Jack Springfield is in hopeless disgrace. His lady love promptly accepts Stephen Clinton in his stead, and that gentleman's triumph would be complete but for the fact that as the curtain falls on the first act he is recognised by his enemy, Peter Keene. In order to explain the complicated action which follows, it should be added that Clinton has overheard Mr. Marks's statement that Miss

Templeton will come into a legacy of £50,000 if a certain Ellen Musgrave does not come forward to claim it within a year. Of this money Mr. Marks is the trustee, and with a notion of honesty peculiar to financiers of his stamp, he has expressed his intention to seek for proper heiress "with one eye shut and the other blind," in order that the fortune may come to his adopted son as Florence Temple-ton's husband. He thus, of course, plays the game of Clinton, who at the beginning of the next act is seen to have just married the banker's daughter. The servants have gathered in the hall to cheer the bride departure, when Marks arrives on the scene to inform Templeton that his new son-in-law has been consistently robbing him, and that his bank is on the verge of ruin. The banker hesitates to give Florence's bridegroom in charge, when, according to his habit, Jack Springfield turns up in the nick of time to confront Clinton with his victim, and to prove that he, Springfield, was innocent of the villainy laid to his charge. That settles matters, and Clinton is handed over to the police. And now comes the first of the two "sensations" upon which the piece chiefly relies for its popularity. This is a railway accident already contrived by Clinton and an accomplice for the special destruction of Ellen Musgrove — none other, of course, than Mrs. Maitland—who stands in the way of the newly married Mrs. Clinton's £50,000. Something more should surely be made of the circumstances that, by the irony of fate, Clinton is conveyed to prison by the very train which he has bribed a scoundrel to upset. Nothing, however, comes of it, except his escape in the confusion which follows the accident; and as Mrs. Maitland also is rescued by the opportune Jack Springfield, nothing much comes of the affair. The collision, however, is likely to be held worth seeing for itself alone; and doubtless it will be when the trains move at more natural speed, and the catastrophe becomes as appalling as all proper catastrophes ought to be. After the railway accident comes the murder of the unhappy old banker by the escaped forger, who with cynical humour places his father-in-law's dead body in a vault beneath the safe, where his valuables are stored. Then à propos of nothing in particular, there is illustrated for us the street turmoil which takes place outside a broken bank-tor, actuated by complicated motives not far removed from sheer malice, Clinton allows Templeton's to close its doors although Marks is anxious to provide capital to keep them open. All this is capitally done, and so also is the representation of Regent Quadrant on a snowy winter's night; but time is getting on, and people are anxious to see the conflagration which is to

bring the piece to an end. The story has re-solved itself into Springfield's protection of Ellen Maitland, née Musgrave, against Clinton

and his confederate, with Marks for a friendly

spectator, and Florence for a deeply in-terested one. It would take too long to tell

how all the dramatis persona, except the

murdered Templeton, collect in or near the

three-storied house, to which Clinton sets fire

as a last and desperate resource. It must suffice to say that the flames burn up with ter-

rible vividness, and that excitement is admir-

ably worked up to the moment when the in-

tended victim is rescued by her husband, who

can make his way to her through fire and smoke only by climbing to the room above that in which she is confined, breaking

through floor and ceiling, and descending to bear her in his arms to safety. It will be

EVENING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,939 .- FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

## Great-Britain. LOF DON, AUGUST 7-8, 1882.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH

CONSTABULARY. Discontent, rising to active combinations and remonstrances, among the Royal Constabulary is a very disagreeable addition to the difficulties of Irish administration. The men of the force have been circulating memorials from the head-quarters of the agitation at Limerick. They have concerted joint movements and requisitions. The contest between them and the Government is still proceeding; and all the factious birds of ill-omen are building joyous hopes upon the discord. Increased pay is wanted, and more promotion, and higher pensions. Last week a species of ultimatum was addressed to the Inspector-General. A guarantee was asked that within eight days all grievances should be remedied. Colonel Bruce seems on Saturday to have been surprised by the unexpected dimensions of the manifestation into a grave error of demeanour. He might have taken example with advantage from the conduct of Mr. Clifford Lloyd and Mr. Henry. Those gentlemen pointed out to the men the mistakes in the form of their demonstration in a tone of sympathy which enforced their arguments. Under such a course of treatment an arrangement might have been reached, as it may be trusted an arrangement soon will be reached. If the published reports do him no injustice. Colonel Bruce adopted a different policy. He charged the constables with disloyalty, and all immediate prospect of an accommodation vanished. An accusation of that kind, made, no doubt, in a moment of irritation, is not fair, and it is extremely inexpedient. Coming from the Inspector-General it is the more to be regretted, as he had been previously assuring the Government, in a letter from which Mr. Trevelyan quoted with effect in the debate of the same day, that he "did not believe there was really any improper feeling existing in the minds of the men," and in a letter read by Mr. Trevelyan on Monday night Colonel Bruce says he is satisfied that the Constabulary are as loyal and as ready to perform any duty as ever. An imputation of motives is always to be deprecated. An imputation of want of loyalty as the motive for the requirement of improved allowances is especially unreasonable. Colonel Bruce speedily discovered his blunder and endeavoured to cure it. But angry words are not easily unsaid. It must answer for the Government to give the force higher pay than men of the social rank and qualifications of privates would be able to earn in employments at home. For the men it cannot answer to attempt to exact in an emergency forced terms which offer the crisis might have to be with drawn. Whatever the demands are, they should be put forward without intimidation and menaces. As Mr. Clifford Lloyd stated at Limerick, and as Colonel Bruce did not deny, the men, if they have grievances, are entitled to represent them as strongly as they think proper. Their expostulations, however, should be couched in becoming language, and be presented through their superiors. Any body with a solid corporate organisation which misuses its mass and discipline to coerce its rulers lays itself open technically to the accusation of disloyalty and mutiny, free as is the Irish Constabulary from the spirit of such misconduct. No Government could yield to the threat of a strike from servants whose duties compel the State to keep them in a condition of armed mobilisation. Such a threat, even by a body of Post Office servants, has to be met by an attitude of resolute resistance. Defiance is still more indispensable when the demonstration is made by a body scarcely distinguishable from an army. Mr. Trevelyan was, therefore, justified in using firm language on Monday night, promising full inquiry into the complaints of the men, but declaring that the Irish Government will make no concessions pending "an attitude which is opposed to discipline and seriously discredits the force. The circumstances, indeed, of these differences between the Irish Constabulary and the Government are a new argument for a reconsideration of the character of the force. A force of the kind, with its military temper and drill is, unfortunately, necessary in Ireland. There are strong reasons for doubting the propriety of re-stricting the whole Irish police to that model. Besides an element of the existing description a humbler force, after the manner of the English constabulary, would find abundance of work. Its pay would probably not be as high as that which it is natural for members of the Royal Constabulary to expect. Promotion in it might be made from the ranks more

habitually than in a body resembling as

closely as possible a detachment of Her

Majesty's troops. Some compensation would be afforded for the vexation of the

existing movement if the anxiety in-

evitably aroused by a combination of the

most loyal armed and drilled men for the

most legitimate objects against the Go-

vernment should impress the Government

with a more lively sense than it has yet

shown of the inconveniences of trusting

for its ordinary police solely to a soldiery

under another name. - Times.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH. Lord Salisbury, who delivered a stre-nuous speech at Hatfield on Monday, is pained at any symptom of rupture with our old ally, Turkey." "Our old ally," if he has time to spare for philosophical contemplation, may amuse himself by comparing Lord Salisbury's position at the present moment with the policy which he pursued at Constantineple some six years ago. Lord Salisbury is a vigorous if somewhat unpolished controversialist, and there is no lack of spirit in his indictment of her Majesty's Government. But he can scarcely be congratulated on the present occasion either upon his selection of topics or upon his treatment of the case before him. It may be true, as he says, that recent proceedings have not increased the dship between England and Turkey. But that was not exactly the object for which the Government felt itself bound to work. There are many points in the Egyptian policy of the Ministers which are open to serious criticism. Lord Salisbury said that they should have acted long

ago, and acted from the first alone. He seems to forget who was responsible for the Anglo-French Protectorate, and he ignores the principal feature of the Ministerial case. There can be no doubt that great efforts and some sacrifices were made by the Cabinet in order to avoid departing from the European Concert. The support of France failed us at the critical moment. character of the new Ministry which has been formed under the presidency of M. Duclerc is in harmony with the late vote of the Chamber. It is a Ministry of nonintervention in Egypt. The harmony which may exist among the Great Powers in reference to the execution of a particular treaty is apt to disappear when the objects to be gained are undefined, and the interests to be satisfied are incompatible. But it is possible to secure tacit approval when active concurrence is impracticable, and no one can say what peril of general conflagration precipitate proceedings on the part of England might have involved. We are at least now free to take our own course, and Lord Salisbury will find some difficulty in persuading the public that, as he says, ten thousand troops at Cyprus in January would have averted the conflagration of Alexandria in July. Nor does Lord Salisbury's comparison of Sir Beauchamp Seymour in Egyptian waters with Sir Bartle Frere in South Africa strike us as peculiarly happy. Lord Salisbury, who once indulged himself in the statement that the Zulus had begun the war by invading Natal, combined these two situations for the purpose of approving both. He apparently forgets that the Government of which he was a member repudiated the action of Sir Bartle Frere, and that an attack upon Liberal policy in Egypt is not exactly recommended by being mixed up with a defence of the Zulu war. Lord Salisbury did not in the course of his animated harangues throw any light upon the foreign policy of the Opposition. He promised the Government the support of the Conservative party in restoring the prestige by using the re-sources of the British Empire, but he did not descend from the general to the particular. It is quite possible to be dissatisfied with much that has been done in Egypt, and yet to believe that the Government is entitled to the support of the whole community in the work which lies immediately before it. In the shortest practicable space of time, and with the east possible amount of bloodshed, order must be restored in Egypt .- Daily News.

#### M. DE LESSEPS AND THE SUEZ CANAL

Government have acted in accordance with their dignity in declining to take any notice whatever of the protests which M. de Lesseps has been formulating. This centleman is, of course, proud of the Canal. It is his offspring, and more, for not only did he make the Canal, but the Canal made him :-

M. de Lesseps was in the French diplo-matic service, and took up the question of the Canal. He was not an engineer himself, but he was a great talker, and had perseverance. He saw that a great thing might be made of the Canal in both senses of the expression, and worked it well. He stumped France, secured the patronage of the Emperor, and secured the patronage of the Emperor, and fairly talked people into it. The project was carried out, but at a cost vastly greater than had been calculated upon by M. de Lesseps. It became a great success, and M. de Lesseps has profited accordingly, both in fame and in This would appear to have turned his head; and he has come to look upon the Canal as his private property, much in the same way that the Swiss guides regard Mont Blanc as their own domain. Hence the almost incoherent rage which he has exhibited at the occupation of it by the English Fleet. At one moment he asserts vehemently that the danger of an Arab attack is a delusion, and that any damage which could be effected would be repaired in a few hours. A day or two later, forgetting these utterances, he raves as to the danger to which the Canal is exposed, owing to the action of the English. M. de Lesseps has, in fact, no locus standi whatever, and his protests need excite he raves as to the danger to which the no attention whatever on the part of those to whom they are addressed. He is a private individual only; and, even were the Canal his private property, the necessities of war over-ride private rights, and the Canal could be just as a railway is taken into the hands of a general in command of an army occupying the district through which it runs -Evening Standard.

## A HINDOO CHIEF JUSTICE.

A Hindoo has been appointed Acting Chief Justice of Bengal during the absence of Sir Richard Garth. Native opinion is equally delighted and amazed. Native opinion is never entirely able to understand why Englishmen, since they might do not treat India as mere conquered terri-

For ages successive invaders have snatched from India the spoils of war. The Indian populations naturally expect Great Britain to conduct itself in the usual fashion. The system of jurisprudence adopted in the High Courts may have predisposed natives to be-lieve that none of their race or races would be selected to preside over its administration. Notwithstanding a plentiful admixture from Indian Codes, it remains adapted English law.
They cannot easily think that any but an Englishman will be deemed or be competent to apply it. The elevation of the new Acting Chief Justice to an ordinary seat in the High Court was admired as a strange exhibition of liberality. His nomination, even temporarily, to the presidency appears portentous. of native opinion are not canvassing the selection with a view to consider whether the Judge deserves his dignity. To them it is simply deserves his dignity. To them it is simply a sign of a victory accredited to Hindoos in some imagined competition of races. The Judge's colleagues and the Indial Civil Ser-vice in general will not look at the appointment in this light. Only in one or two ters is the least jealousy likely to be felt. dian administrators are the most industrious public servants in the world. They are absorbed in their work. They give their whole soul to its efficient performance. They find it difficult to conceive that any not of their precise circumstances and nationality and training can accomplish the task properly. In theory they would have been at a loss to anticipate the right of a native to the honour now conferred, because they could hardly have comprehended how a native should have formed himself to competence for it. The moment a native had proved his capacity they were always ready to hail the endorsement of the fact by Government, as on the present occasion. To Englishmen at home the announcement will be acceptable on more than one ground. They will rejoice that any ves-tige of inequality in official treatment should have been removed. They are as fearful as natives of an official disposition to distinguish between races. They will be yet more pleased at the tendency the choice indicates towards an effacement of the barriers which have sepa-rated the dominant power in India and its rated the dominant power in India and

#### THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Times has received the following espatches from its correspondent in

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 6, 10.10 P.M. The total number of prisoners taken by us is 15—nine by the Ramleh force and six by the Millaha force. I went to-day to the military hospital and saw five soldiers who were wounded, as well as many of those who suffered in the bombardment. They seemed rather astonished than grateful at their treatment, and said that when wounded they tried to hide themselves, expecting no help from our men. When they found they were discovered they gave themselves up for lost. The officers told them not to be afraid, and they were lost in astonishment at the fact that the seldiors carried them in what they called the soldiers carried them in what they cannot the soldiers carried them in what they cannot divans," and walked slowly to avoid giving them pain. The English had given them food soldiers carried them in what they called thing only was missing—tobacco. We sup-plied that deficiency, and then surprise turned o gratitude. One man I thought dead, but he moved his lips for tobacco. A lighted cigarette was placed in his mouth, and it seemed to give him life. This man was a bombardment victim. Dr. Bell, of the Helicon, told me he reckoned his life by hours twenty days ago. The attendant said the man had lived on water and occasional cigarettes. Tebacco made the men communicative.

They stated that the forces engaged were 2,000. A battalion of Alexandria Mustaphezin and another of infantry reserves were brought up by train, but the 40-pounder prevented them getting into action. Arabi's forces near Kafrdowar consist of four regiments of infantry, one of artillery, one of cavalry, and 4,000 to 5,000 Bedouins. A good deal of discontent exists in the camp, but officers who question Arabi as to their ultimate prospects are sent to the citadel at Cairo as prisoners. A sergeant-major among the prisoners said he was unwillingly with , and many like him would willingly desert if able, or on the first defeat. This officer said he distributed rations for 16,000 persons, which included all in Arabi's camp, non-combatants included. The Egyptian re giments are large, and may average 2,000 men. There is no absence of provisions in The officer commanding the Mustaphezin at the engagement was said to be Bey Abugebel, and the commander of the infantry Achmet Bey Ifaat, nephew of Ragheb Pacha. The prisoners estimated the Egyptian loss at

On leaving I asked if, when well, they would wish to return to Arabi. They said emphatically, "Never." This must be taken for what it is worth, but there might be a worse policy than that of sending them back. Advices from the interior state that Maksama, a town between Ismailia and Zagazig, is strongly intrenched, fortified by 12 Krupp guns, and defended by 5,000 infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and 4,000 Bedouins. At Tel el Kebir there is said to be a division of 10,000 men under Ali Fehmy. At Damietta, Abdelal is said to have collected 10,000 men. He has dismissed Governor Ismail Pacha Segdi, who was insulted by the soldiers, and has himself assumed the government. At New Mariout, about 2,000 Bedouins have col-lected, and at three places named Zaweca Sidi, Malhal, and Sidi Ghazi there are cavalry supported by Bedouins. I give the best information possible, rejecting much that I have received; but all such statements, especially as regards numbers, must be received with reserve. Mr. Cornish, director of the waterworks, hopes the canal will hold out four days more, by which time 16,000 tons will be This, on extreme famine rations, might last three months with the present population, which, however, is daily increas-

Aug. 7. 4.30 P.M. Advices from the interior report as fol-

ows:Meballa July 22.-Ten Europeans killed, two Italians, one French, five Greeks, two Syrians, all by the inhabitants. One was killed with a knife, nine with sticks. A Turk named Achmet Bey Chakib, at great peril to his life, saved several. There was no pillage and the factories are safe. All the coal is guarded by soldiers. The bombardment was peard there.

Mansurah and Samarhoud, same date .-Zefti, July 21.-No massacres, but one in-

abitant killed en route to Tantah. Zagazig, July 23 .- None killed. same date.-Four killed.

Kafr Zaiad, July 25 .- One Frenchman

Tantah, July 22.—Eighty-two killed. Damanhour, Abouhummus, and Kafrdo-war.—Large numbers killed, but how many Cairo, July 30 .- Amin Bey, the Governor

The soldiers held a meeting, deposed the Khedive, and proclaimed Arabi in his place.

I forward all these advices under the same reserve as previously.

The Khedive has addressed the following

letter to Ragheb Pacha:—
"The painful position in which the majority of the people find themselves in consequence of the massacres and the pillage and burning of Alexandria affect me profoundly. and is the object of my liveliest concern. consider it as a duty of humanity imposed on my Government to reassure the victims of these disasters, and to quiet their apprehen-sions for the future by declaring at once that such misfortunes do not escape our care. Penetrated with this idea, I desire that my Government affirms from now its willingness to indemnify all the victims, without any distinction of nationality, under certain condi-tions, to be determined at an opportune noment and in an equitable manner, consis tent with the resources of the country. I beg you to communicate these ideas to the Council of Ministers, reserving the question of ways and means, and to let me know the measures you think it necessary to take to give them as early as possible the necessary pub-

The armoured train went to Millaha to-day with the usual party, the object being to ascertain whether the line remained intact. A considerable number of the enemy, who seemed strongly reinforced, turned out, but on receiving one shot from a 40-pounder disap-peared. The second shot seemed effective. The enemy replied with shell and rockets. They had our range, but the projectiles fell When the train returned the Highland Regiment, which was marching into the station, received the sailors with ringing

RAMLEH, Aug. 7, 8 A.M. The killed and wounded on the enemy side in Saturday's engagement are estimated by the authorities here at about 300. Some vexation was expressed among the Staff at the close of the action that the left and centre columns on the left and right bank of the canal respectively did not advance to suppor the Marines. The original order as given by Colonel Dormer, the Chief of the Staff, who was with the left column, was that the enemy was to be attacked, and, if possible, turned from their position, but the left and centre columns were not to advance beyond it. A signal from General Alison on the right to advance in support was misinterpreted as an order to retire and Colonel Thackwell had, therefore, no opportunity of acting otherwise Yesterday afternoon the enemy were seen bout the spot where the Marines engaged They were probably burying dead. They have not re-occupied the first position from which we forced them, and pro-bably are reluctant to experience a repetition

A train has just come down from the enemy's lines, with a working party of 200

men, to within a quarter of a mile of Millaha. The men at once descended and began tearing up the line, while the train went back a little and waited. This being reported to Colonel Thackwell, orders were given for the 40-pounders on the ridge to open fire on the party. Four shells were fired. The first one, being well directed, caused them to run back to the train very quickly. We could not see the effect of the other three, or if any dead or wounded had been left behind. After getting into the train they moved away. At the same time we could see a large force of the enemy about the spot where the Marines were engaged on Saturday and also beyond, along the canal bank. In a little while the train returned with more men, who went behind an earthwork. There is evidently some fear of another attack from us, and they are bringing up reinforce-ments in consequence. The force in the clump of trees a little to this side of King Osman, and lining the canal bank, seems larger than that engaged on Saturday. The enemy's at-tempt to tear up the line by broad daylight is difficult to understand; perhaps they were doubtful whether the 40-pounders would be effective at the long range.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Monday

evening :-The quiet yesterday afternoon at the front was in great contrast with Saturday's noise and excitement. The Arabs re-appeared in their old positions, somewhat subdued, it may be, by the lesson just received, but full of military form and precaution, with sentries and vedettes along the line, as of yore.
Whatever may be the faults of the strange man who leads them, he certainly is able to inspire a feeling of obedience and discipline among his followers. After being terribly hammered on Saturday, they seem still re-solved to continue the hopeless struggle, and to continue it in the regular mode of warfare. They are treating our captured midshipman with great politeness, and would have received his kit on Saturday morning to send him at Cairo, but for some foolish mistake at the outposts. The Arab officer who came in with a flag of truce rubbed himself and scratched his coat to signify clothing, but no interpreter was at hand, and our men could not understand him. So the kit was delayed on its way, but Mr. De Chair is safe enough among his captors, and should have a thrillamong his captors, and should have a thirm-ing tale to tell when he gets back again, as there is every hope he may. The Arabs would gladly assume the position of regular combatants. They claim to represent the country at large, forgetting the immense European capital invested in Egypt, and they try to keep up the appearance of a regular army. It is said by the prisoners that food is very scarce in the enemy's camp. His coal is also running short, and the Bedouins are de-serting him for want of pay; but prisoners naturally desire to make their own position good by saying pleasant things.

I am glad to hear that Sir Beauchamp Seymour does not intend to hand over these men to the Khedive to be punished as traitors because we English take them and canno regard them in that light till at least the Sultan declares Arabi a rebel. More than this, there is the golden bridge of the proverb built for the enemy's retreat. One victory may end the war if the Arabs surrender to the real conquerors, and not to the outraged majesty of their own local ruler. Be this as it may, we have them before us in regular formation, with discipline enough te keep up the appearance of military resistance. They have crept back to their old outposts, and have been busy in the night tearing up still more rails beyond the Millaha. That 40-pounder on the armed train is a visitor they wish to stave off as long as possible.

watched a little trip of the armed train yester day as far as the disabled engine near the junction. It ran smoothly out to this spot, where the first shells greeted us on Saturday and the Arabs could be seen hastily standin to their arms about Kouchet Pacha and Shei Abraham Pacha, whilst their train at the former village ran southward out of range but no shots were fired. The armed train went slowly back again out of sight behind the city, and our soldiers on Ramleh hillock

disappointed of the hoped-for cannonade. Despite the alarmists and the hot weather Alexandria is rapidly resuming its business aspect. Like a ship under jury masts the great city is coming out of the storm. Already many of the streets are cleared of rubrated many of the streets are cleared ma bish, many tottering houses have been pulled down, and shiploads of white crumbling stone and mortar have been piled up out of the way by the dusty Arab labourers. Some of them were children. The ruins are being searched, and many fire-proof safes put to the proof. They seem, on the an immense success for saving valuables. Sometimes the heat had been too great for papers to escape, but in general something i saved, and often a smaller safe within larger one has held the contents unhur There are still doubts about the water supply, s the Mahmoudieh Canal is getting very lov and muddy; but food is plentiful, the shops are reopening, and confidence is nearly re-established. The Great Square looks like some country fair, with its crowd of wooden huts run up as temporary places of business and carriages and donkeys are plying for hire as noisily as if nothing had happened. One could hardly believe if suddenly set down in some parts of the city that hostile armies were facing each other a few miles away, and the struggle still continuing at the very out-

skirts of the city.

The prettiest sight, so far, in connection with the landing of the troops occurred to-day when the 75th kilted Highland Regiment disembarked. They are a splendid set of men and, there being ample room on the quay where the Euphrates was moored, the regiment, with band playing and amidst the cheers of the spectators, paraded and marched to quarters situated in some fine cotton ware-houses at Gabbary, now empty. Of the men wounded in Saturday's encounter none have died since, but two are in a very dangerous state. An Egyptian who witnesse the whole fight from an eminence believes that 200 will not account for Arabi's men placed hors de combat. Her Majesty sent a message to-day to Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, inquiring after the condition of the men wounded in Saturday's encounter.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The members of the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association went by special train to Hatfield on Monday and spent the day in the park around Hatfield House. They dined in the Riding Hall, and were addressed by

Lord Salisbury, who presided :-The noble Marquis said the House of Lords might consider the Arrears Bill one which it could not sanction without the direct authorisation of the people. He dwelt upon the necessity of insisting upon the principle that when a man entered into a contract he should keep it. He charged the Government with acting in Ireland and abroad upon the policy of affronting their friends and expecting that they would be true to them all the same. Turning to Eastern affairs his lordship said : Hitherto, it has been our practice to do all we could to cultivate the alliance of this country with Turkey-all we fairly and reasonable could do-because Turkey had always been a good ally of England, and because her interests were, in many respects, bound up with our own. Well, we have changed all that. do not wish to say a word against any other foreign Power; but, undoubtedly, the out-come of our policy is this, that for the sake of obtaining the co-cperation of France, and for the sake of obtaining a mandate from the European concert, which is a body in which many Powers take part, and among

others Russia-for the sake of obtaining these two objects the Government have separated themselves entirely from our old ally, Turkey And what is the result? We have not go the alliance of France, we have not got th mandate of Europe, and we have got the emity of Turkey. (Cheers.) I have pointed out that peculiar aspect of the present state of affairs because it is a curious illustration of the same effect of the policy of despising and affronting your friends, and expecting that they will remain true to you all the same It has been tried in Ireland, it has been tried abroad, and it has met with a magnificent failure in both cases. But, with respect to foreign affairs, I would rather not speculate much upon the probable issue of events, but ask you to turn your eyes for a moment to what has passed, and compare the proceedings which her Majesty's Government ent have ings which her Majesty's Government have taken with certain proceedings which I re-member I had to defend to you here in this hall about four years ago, and which were very much attacked at the time. It was a very exciting occasion in the House of Commons a few weeks ago when Mr. Bright announced his resignation from the Govern-(Laughter.) nothing that used to be said of us so constantly as that the great vice of our Government was that we had despised the moral law. It was a very great consolation to see Mr. Bright pitching the moral law at Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone pitching the moral law at Mr. Bright. (Cheers and laughter.) I hope that may have opened the eyes of two distinguished men to the fact that the determination of the duty of a nation

on these great questions is not to be settled by a summary phrase like that. (Hear, Of course we all acknowledge, everybody will acknowledge, what was laid down by Mr. Bright-that the moral law is just as applicable to nations as it is to men. course it is; but the precise results that must be deduced from the moral law are not the same in the case of nations always as they are in the case of men. And for this simple reason, that the duty of self-defence is a very different one in the case of nations living in communities with no defence but themselves, and the case of individuals who have around them the defence of the law. (Cheers.) anybody should attack me here, I should call upon my friend Lieutenant-Colonel Daniell, and he would defend me. (Laughter.) But if England is attacked, she has nobody to call upon but herself, and that is the difference in the application of the moral law to individuals and to nations. It is the question of what is legitimate self-defence. Well, we had to tell you that a distinguished colonial governor saw upon his frontier a vast, savage, and well-appointed army, evidently nurturing the intention of making a speedy attack upon a comparatively defenceless colony, and he felt t his duty in self-defence to strike the first blow, and save that colony from the attack of this army that was hanging over it. (Cheers.) That was the case of the Zulu war. We were told then that this was intensely immoral, and that such a thing never could have proceeded from the professors of the moral law. (Laughter.) Now it happened that there were some of our ships in the harbour of Alexandria, where they had no business to be, except as neutral vessels. Being there they said that a

savage enemy was constructing fortresses and

putting up guns which were threatening the ships, and that they must strike the first blow,

and the professors of the moral law ordered the bombardment, which they executed.

(Hear, hear.) But will you tell me where is

the casuist so subtle to draw any line between the conduct of Sir Bartle Frere in Zululand,

and the conduct of Admiral Seymour in the

true of Admiral Seymour-and I am not

blaming him in the least-was true of us.

We were not despising the moral law; we were not departing from the duty which lay

upon the nation; we were simply exercising those elementary duties of self-defence which

our successors have felt it necessary to exer-

waters of Alexandria? (Cheers.)

cise as well. (Cheers.) I will not weary you, but I may say that the case of the Afghan war was precisely the same thing. There was a hostile kingdom with a great force, backed by a powerful enemy, such as Russia, hanging over our frontier, and we considered it necessary that we should take care they should not be able to attack us unawares. We were told then that what we did was highly immoral; but in that case, as in this, our principles of action were justified, as is shown by the sincere flattery of imitation which our successors have undertaken.
(Cheers and laughter.) With respect to these foreign affairs I will say no more. We are watching with great interest the operations that are taking place. I have some sympathy with what has been said by speakers who have preceded me, that perhaps the machinery applied is a little larger than the nature of the task demands. But I am not anxious to find fault on that account. (Cheers.) Let them obtain success; let them carry out the principles of English policy and protect British interests, and I will warrant you it will not be the Conservative party who will find fault with what they have done. (Cheers.) The moral that I venture to draw from the history of these last few months is to ask you to hesiof these last few months is to ask you to hest-tate when people denounce to you what is called a "Jingo" policy, and call it a policy of war. If a "Jingo" policy means a policy of letting foreign nations know that while your disposition is absolutely peaceful, your intention of protecting British interests and British honour is absolutely immovable— (cheers)—if that is a "Jingo" policy I can only say that the practice of it at an earlier period by the British Government would have saved much destruction and many lives.
(Loud cheers.) My belief is that, if towards
the beginning of the year 10,000 or 15,000 Indian troops had been sent to Cyprus, we should never have heard of any rebellion of Arabi against his Sovereign, Alexandria would still have been a flourishing city, and vast masses of British industry and British commerce would have been untouched, and many valuable lives would have been spared. (Cheers.) I do not wish to say a word condemnatory of Mr. Bright. In his private character I believe him to be a very sincere man —(hear, hear)—but, if he had been absent from the Cabinet, and if a spirit which he represents had been absent from the Cabinet too, very much blood which has been spilt would have been saved. (Hear, hear.) There is no more certain provocation or of acts which must lead to war, than an impression on the your enemy that, either owing principles or to your weakness, or to your domestic embarrassments, you are not ready to strike a good blow to defend yourself Cheers.) These are the principles which, will venture to say, the Conservative party not only preach when in opposition, but which they practise when in office. (Cheers.) We, too, had a great crisis to meet. With us, too,

which have been so sorely injured may blosson and flourish again. (Cheers.) Mr. W. H. Smith also addressed the meeting and devoted his remarks chiefly to the danger threatening liberty of speech and the power of the House of Commons in the shape of the Procedure Rules.

the thunder-cloud of war was hanging over

Europe, and there was a universal expecta-

tion that fresh blood would have to be shed. But we spoke in time. We allowed foreign Governments to know in time what would be

the necessary consequence of any acts by which British interests or British honour should be

injured, and the result was that no irrevocable steps of defiance were taken, and we issued from that crisis with honour, but without war. (Cheers; and a Voice: "Peace with honour.") But now we have only one duty as far as external affeirs are concerned. Let us give to

external affairs are concerned. Let us give to

the Government every support and every en-

couragement in our power so to use the great resources of the British Empire which is

at their command that our prestige may be restored in the East, and that the interests

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. In the House of Lords on Monday evening

In the House of Lords on Monday evening, Lord Enfield replying to a speech of Lord Stanley of Alderley, gave an account of the steps taken by the Government of India respecting Suchait Singh, and pointed out that the claims of that personage had received equitable consideration. He stated that Her Majesty's Government objected to the production of certain correspondence which Lord Stanley of Alderley had moved for because it only formed a small part of a whole, and only formed a small part of a whole, and might give rise to a false impression as to the ease. The motion for the papers was with-drawn. Several bills having been advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned at five minutes past five o'clock. In the House of Commons, Sir C. Dilke, answering questions from Mr. Bourke and others as to the Confrom Mr. Bothke and the Turkish expedition, said the negotiations in regard to the despatch of Turkish troops were not in a condition to permit any statement at the present moment. There was no reason to believe that the Conference would exercise any control over our military action, and as to the territorial flag of the district occupied by us, it would be the Khedive's, and the civil jurisdiction would be exercised in the Khedive's name. No agree-ment had been come to with reference to the protection of the Canal, and the only proposal made was for securing a free passage by an arrangement to which all the Powers would be parties. But our Ambassador had been instructed that any such agreement must be temporary, and, having reference to exciting ircumstances, no ultimatum had been sent to the Porte with reference to the despatch of troops, and there was no foundation for the statement that the Government had threatened to withdraw our Ambassador. No Turkish troops had been sent to Alexandria, and the Government had been informed that the des-tination of those which had been embarked was Crete. Asked by Mr. Cowen whether the House of Commons would have an opportunity of considering any proposal for the neu-tralization of the Canal before it was agreed to, he desired that notice should be given. In answer to a question from Sir R. A. Cross, Mr. Trevelyan said the movement in the Irish Constabulary had been exaggerated in the papers, and, though there was some disappointment at the delay in the distribution of the Parliamentary Vote, the men were loyal and ready to perform their duty. The Irish Government, however, would not respect to the second of the s ceive any representation from men who assumed an improper attitude. On going into Supply, Mr. A. Moore, who was supported by Mr. Blake, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Macfarlane, urged the claims of the Roman Catholic chaplains ministering to the Imperial forces in India; and Lord Har-tington, while expressing the willingness of to consider any practical the India Office grievance, pointed out that the emoluments of these chaplains had been increased not long Colonel Alexander, in drawing attention to the circumstances under which certain officers -16 in number-proceeding with the expedi-tion to Egypt, had been allowed to retain their Staff appointments in this country, indulged in some caustic reflections on the "Ashantee Ring," and the "Mutual Admiration Society," to which all important commands and all op-portunities of earning distinction, he said, were now confined. Mr. Childers protested against the grave injustice to the War Office and to Sir Garnet Wolseley and the other officers conveyed in these imputations, but said that if the expedition continued longer than was anticipated the arrangement which Sir G. Wolseley, Sir J. Adye, Sir A Alison, and other officers had been allowed to retain their appointments at home would be reviewed. Lord Elcho, Lord E. Cecil, and Sir W. Barttelot, while regretting the personal references, thought it unwise to create an impresion that the way to all important ap-pointments lay through the War Office, and deprecated an arrangement by which the administrative departments of the Army lost the valuable services of experienced officers. Sir R. Loyd Lindsay, on the other hand, vindi-cated for the War Office the fullest liberty of selection; and Colonel Alexander withdrew unreservedly any language which might give offence. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the Army Estimates were completed. Further progress was also made with the Civil Service Estimates. Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

## SPAIN AND ENGLAND.

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Monday night: - The most amusing feature of the ebullition of Anglophobia in the press here has been the suc-cessive issue of absurd ballons d'essai. Among the most characteristic of these suggestions of Castilian imagination we read of rumours of Spanish participation in Conferences to which she was never asked, of a Spanish Armada taking twenty-five thousand men, out of the ninety-two thousand that barely suffice to keep down her Federal towns and her Carlist peasantry, to guard the Canal of Suez, rumours of a German alliance to introduce Spain into the European Concert; finally, rumours of a novel mode of settling of Continental diplomacy by placing Egypt and the Suez Canal under Castilian control, backed by Spanish troops. These Quixotic sugges-tions have but one fatal result, and it is to accustom the people to dreams of exterior policy that could be realised, as all sensible spaniards say, but in one way—the suspension of her payments to devote her revenue to warlike adventures, as she did during her civil wars. In no other way could Spain find money to call into existence armies and fleets that she does not possess, and that she created during her Cuban wars by the suspension of her payments to foreign and native creditors, and by an enormous increase of her debt. This recollection nduces her most eminent statesmen, like Canovas, Castelar, and Sagasta to keep aloof from chimeras that common sense and the state of her Treasury and army equally condemn. The enemies of her young and intelligent Sovereign no doubt would have public pinion to believe that his alliance to an Ausrian Archduchess and his family traditions of Bourbon ambition could draw him towards the great Empires that are prompting Turkey against British intervention in Egypt; but much as the Madrid Government follows with anxiety the conflict near the Suez Canal, which alone concerns Spanish commerce, I have reason for stating that the Sagasta Cabinet would not expose King Alfonso's pres-tige to a rebull like that which met the exaggerated zeal of Castilian diplomacy at many Courts when the Constantinople Conference was about to assemble. Braver and better materials for a gallant army no nation in Europe possesses than Spain, but her peace establishment, with its skeleton squadrons of eighty sabres and its battalions of four com-panies of forty files, could not, even in months, be brought up to the strength laid down most perfectly in her new Army Laws on paper, and her bondholders might perhaps ask, who would pay the damage? There is in this agitation, started, fanned, kept up by the Liberal press of Spain, however, a symptom of the very general awakening of aspirations and inclinations to be in at the proper mo-ment to share in the general conflict that Continental statesmen expect to arise out of the singular attitude of Turkey, backed by the Eastern Powers against England in Egypt.

THE LATE PROFESSOR BALFOUR .- The remains of the late Professor Francis Maitland Balfour, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who, a fortnight ago, met with a fatal accident upon Mont Blanc, were on Saturday interred at Whittingham, and at twelve o'clock, the hour of the funeral, a burial service was performed in the College Chapel at Cambridge. A large number of persons attended.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,941.-FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

## Creat-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 9-10, 1882.

THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

A genuine and very useful amendment has been effected by the action of the Upper House. A substantial mitigation of the injustice with which the Irish landowners were threatened has been secured for them by the policy of Lord Salisbury. And it is evident from the tone in which their amendments were met by Mr. Gladstone that he recognised not only the good sense and fairness of their Lordship's conduct, but also that he was dealing with an Assembly exercising its Constitutional rights in a perfectly legitimate manner, and occupying a position which could no more be impugned than that of the House in which he himself sat. The Lords have forced the House of Commons to surrender points of great value, and it has been found impossible to get up anything like a popular agitation against them. Here and and there a few individuals have attempted to resuscitate the prejudices which thirty or forty years ago were really formidable. But all in vain. Within the walls of the House of Commons we have heard none of the old nonsense and bluster about hereditary legislators and popular rights, and the impossibility of allowing a body like the former to set aside the decisions of the popular branch of the Legislature. A few such words have been uttered at public meetings, and the radical newspapers have shown their accustomed incapacity for serious political writing by the wild courses they have advised the Government to adopt: an instant Session, the creation of eighty new Peers, the forcible carriage of a County Household Suffrage Bill, and so on. But on the whole the intervention of the House of Lords has been accepted both by the nation and in Paliament with perfect calmness and temper; not as an insolent encroachment of an aristocratic Assembly, but as the natural and regular process by which the Constitution works, and which no one has any reason to regret. In one point of view it may be said that there is something remarkable about the unusual resignation with which the action of the Lords has been regarded; action which at other times would certainly have provoked some kind of public demonstration, however undeserved or ill-timed. It seems as if the people had half made up their minds that the Arrears Bill really needed amendment; and that nobody could reproach the Upper House with doing its best to accomplish the task. However this may be, the Upper Chamber has justified itself. We have heard but little talk about its arrogance, and but few sneers at its impotence. By a curious kind of contradiction the two imputations at one time used to go together, or rather, we should say, to follow each other in succession, according to the part which their Lordships played in public affairs. The House has shown that on proper occasions it can interfere, and interfere with effect; that in a good cause they have nothing to fear from a collision with the other House; and that they can win for themselves the silent respect of the Liberals by acting with dig-

## THE AUTUMN SESSION.

nity and firmness.—Standard.

The Lord Mayor entertained on Wednesday her Majesty's Ministers at the annual banquet which commonly marks the close of the Parliamentary year. The occasion this year was in some sort an exceptional one. The tradition of the Mansion House Banquet has been somewhat interrupted. The close of the Session is not at hand, though the labours of Parliament will shortly be suspended. Of work actually done there is no very brilliant account to give; of work to be done there is still abundance on hand. When the 9th of November comes round, so far from thinking of the future, men will be deeply immersed in the labours and controversies of an after-Session of Parliament. It was, no doubt, a prescient sense of these exceptional circumstances of the autumn that induced the Prime Minister on Wednesday to depart somewhat from the tradition of the occasion, and give to his speech at the Mansion House something of the character of a political manifesto. He frankly acknowledged that he had no very lengthy chronicle of legislative achievements to give. The circumstances of the moment were not favourable to the free discussion of current Parliamentary topics. But his practised instinct for public affairs convinced Mr. Gladstone that the occasion was one on which the country would expect him to enter broadly and frankly on the general policy of the Government, and his speech was accordingly addressed to the nation at large. It is acknowledged on all hands that a vigorous effort must be made to restore the House of Commons to efficiency, and to enable it to cope with the ever-increasing complexities of its Imperial task. But it is unnecessary to enter prematurely on a controversy reserved for the autumn. It is sufficient to note for the present the Prime Minister's acknowledgment that the whole question is one which lies outside and above the ordinary lines of party differences. It is not one party or the other so much as the nation at large that is interested in the efficiency of the House of Commons. The end to be attained is a national one, if ever there was one, and demands the co-operation of both great parties in the State in order to give stability to a great constitutional reform. Such questions cannot profitably be turned to mere party advantage. The initiative in the whole matter naturally rests with the Government as the representative and guardian of the interests of the whole State; but the association of the Opposition in the task of reforming the procedure of the House of Commons ought to be regarded not as a concession made by the dominant party, but merely as the legitimate and natural mode of dealing with a question which concerns the House of Commons as a whole and one party as

much as the other.—Times.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Times publishes the subjoined telegrams from its correspondents at Alexandria and Ramleh:-

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 9, 10.5 P.M. Two cases were tried yesterday before the Court. Four natives were charged with breaking into the Custom-house, of which they were watchmen. Two received six years' and two one year's imprisonment. Another native was charged with murder, firing stores, and breaking into them. The first two charges broke down, the third was proved, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. From Monday next water is to be supplied on alternate days for four hours a day, twenty litres for each head. All the authorities earnestly deprecate immigration, which, without just cause, is almost criminal. No water has yet been condensed from the condensing apparatus started at Minet Bassal with boilers belonging to the Alexandria Cotton Pressing Company (Limited). So far the general health remains good. An analysis of the water by M. Ludvig, chemist, states that sample one, before filtering, was very turbid, and after standing one hour formed a deposit of brown, earthy matter 16.5 grains per gallon. The water had a disagreeable smell and taste, and turned red test paper blue. It contained carbonate of ammonia, resulting from putrid fermentation of organic matter. One gallon of water contained 10.1 grains of organic matter and 21.8 grains of mineral salts, chiefly carbonate of lime and chloride of sodium. Sample two, after passing through filter beds, was only slightly turbid, formed hardly any deposit, and was otherwise unchanged. Sanitary Board are drawing the attention of the authorities to the bad bread baked, which in many cases is as harmful as the water.

Osman Bey, Aide-de-Camp of the Khedive, made his escape from Cairo to Sucz, passing the desert, under the escort of Bedouins, in four days. Arrived at Suez he placed himself under the protection of Admiral Hewitt and was forwarded here. Another adherent of the Khedive, Yaom Bey, has also arrived at the There is a report that many officers would declare allegiance if they dared to do so. Stone Pacha has brought his family from Cairo. As Americans, they were given an escort to Ismailia. There M. de Lesseps was conspicuous in refusing to offer them any assistance. M. Bouteron, French Director of the Department of State Domains and colleague of Mr. Rowsell, is said to state openly that he has sold Government grain to Arabi. The conduct of many French officials suggests the advisability of an inquiry, in spite of many honourable exceptions.

The armour-plated train, with sailors, started at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and advanced within 500 yards of Millaha. About 12 shots were fired at it, without being returned. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether these reconnoissances are not a blunder. There is, I believe, high military authority for saying that a reconnoissance should be either with the object of strengthening our own position or causing the enemy to show the weakness of his. A reconnoissance to satisfy curiosity alone is always to be deprecated; and it is to this category that recent movements would seem to be relegated. We forced the enemy from his positions, but we neither occcupied them ourselves nor prevented him re-occupyng them. Nomina we wished to ascerta whether Arabi had retired from Kafrdawar. The result is that we know he has from 4,000 to 6,000 troops still there, but we are no more certain than before whether his full force is there or more southward, and that he had some force there we knew before; in fact, knowing that he had at least 1,000 troops there, and probably an unknown quantity more, we have now ascertained that he has at least 4,000, plus a still unknown quantity Whether this addition to our information is worth the cost at which it was obtained is, I repeat, doubtful. There is another point—the native soldier was without experience, he had practically never been under fire, the terrors of the unknown were in our hands. Little by little we are sacrificing that advantage; every shot we fire teaches the familiarity that breeds contempt; the native is being educated by our fruitless reconnois-sances. Such considerations do not, however, detract from the just praise due to both Army and Navy, and when, prior to this last expe dition, Admiral Seymour, who accompanied it a certain distance, read to the assembled ailors and marines the telegram from the First Lord, and in the name of her Majesty thanked them for the gallant conduct displayed on the 5th, the cheers which greeted the announcement seemed to drown all technical objections, and for the moment, at least, one and all were proud in the recollections of the 5th of August.

RAMLEH, Aug. 9, 8 A.M. The night has passed off quietly, with the exception that two or three shots were fired on some of Arabi's scouts who were approaching our outlying picket to the east of Ramleh. The Superb used her electric light last night from where she lies, off Count Zizinia's house, but whether it was an advantage or otherwise is an open question. From the distance she had to throw the rays it was impossible for those on board to use the light so as to be of the greatest assistance to our sentries. The officer in charge of the picket informed me this morning that several imes the electric light was thrown on his own men, who thus were themselves exposed to view, and at the same time were unable to penetrate the darkness beyond. This is manifestly turning a valuable appliance into a source of danger, and it shows the inutility and even peril of using the electric light in discriminately. To-day the machine brought out from Alexandria will probably be in a position from which it can be turned to the greatest advantage by exposing to view any one approaching our line of sentries, while the sentries themselves will remain in darkness. The enemy are intrenching them-selves strongly at the grove of palms which they held up to Saturday, and there can be little doubt now in what light they regard Saturday's engagement—namely, as a victory

The correspondent of the Standard at Alexandria telegraphed on Wednesday:— The enemy continues to work incessantly at his entrenchments on all sides of us; the works which are being thrown up between Ramleh and Aboukir being evidently designed for the reception of heavy guns. This evening Admiral Seymour inspected the crew and Marines of the ironclad train, and congratulated them in a few sailor-like sentences on the good work that they had done, after which he read to them the Queen's Message regarding Saturday's action. The train then proceeded to the f.ont, the Admiral and his staff accompanying it as far as the new posts on the Canal, where he inspected the bridge thrown across it by the *Hecla's* men yesterday. He then returned to Alexandria. The train then proceeded to reconnoitre the enemy's position. The enemy's infantry could be scen in force all over the ground across which the Marines and Rifles advanced the other day. The earthworks have been greatly increased during the last twenty-four hours, and some more guns placed in position. The train went very quietly forward, enabling us to make a very complete and careful inspec-tion. We went well within range of their guns, our forty-pounder being loaded and ready for action. As the enemy must know the exact range, we expected every moment to be received with a salute of shell; but all remained silent on their part, although we could see the tops of the gunners' heads over he new earthworks.

The inspection being ended, the engine was reversed, and we steamed quickly to the rear. The instant the movement was observed the enemy opened fire from nine guns and three rocket tubes. For a minute or two i was somewhat hot. One shrapnel shell, with a time fuse, burst high overhead; percussion ment. The officer in command of A troop shells shrieked by, and bursting in the swamp and senior on board is Major Bond; and

rockets whizzed overhead, some of them ascending high into the clear blue of the evening sky, and falling very wide of the mark. As long as we were in range the fire of the guns followed us. The enemy had evidently reserved his fire, intending when we approached to concentrate such a volley of or knock a track off the line. They had, however, waited too long, expecting, no doubt, that we should go siill closer. Captain Fisher, however, was too wary, for their long silence was ominous of some concerted plan. The sudden change of direction of the train disconcerted the gunners, whose pieces had probably been laid upon some point in advance of that at which the train stopped; their aim, therefore, was wild and hurried, and no damage whatever was done. Arabi is, without doubt, preparing to fight a general action on the ground in our immediate front, which up to the time of Saturday's reconnoissance was held only as an advanced post. As the train steamed back through the lines the Gordon Highlanders turned out and cheered lustily. Indeed, their guards always turn out and salute the train as t passes, as if it was a regular branch of her Majesty's services. Colonel Legrand has telegraphed this morning from Fort Meksthat there are a large number of Bedouins in his vicinity. Troops here are ordered to be in readiness to reinforce him if necessary.

Osman Bey, the Khedive's Master of Horse, who has been detained in Cairo by the

since the commencement of the troubles, has succeeded in escaping via Heluan. He rode across the desert to Suez in four days, and arrived here this morning. He was accompanied by Yaver Bey, Governor of Ismailia, who, being summoned to Cairo, forthwith took refuge on the Orion. wife was detained by the military commandant as a hostage for her husband, but a firm message from the captain of the *Orion*, and the intercession of M. de Lesseps, induced him to allow her to join her husband. These officers state that the rebels are fortifying Nefisha Junction, where the Suez, Ismailia, and Cairo lines meet, and that they have four guns and two thousand infantry at that point. They affirm that the attitude of the garrison of Cairo and of the Bedouins of the Suez desert causes the rebel party much uneasiness, and believe that the first defeat of Arabi will cause a large secession in the rebel ranks. Upper Egypt, where Sultan Pacha, the President of the Chamber, exercises great influence, is only waiting his signal to pronounce against the military dictation. All these statements, however, must be received with great caution, as the tendency of men coming in is, of course, to give information which will please the Khedive. The Khedive's Proclamation threatening severe punishment upon all who furnish any assistance whatsoever to the rebel party has created a great sensation among the natives. Arrangements have been made to circulate it in the interior, A Council of Ministers o-day took into consideration the Khedive's letter respecting an indemnity for the sufferers by the massacre and conflagration at Alexandria, and resolved to express the entire concurrence and gratitude of the country for the feelings which inspired his Highness. It is a curious irony of events have been undoubtedly concerned in the ex-

cesses for which they now recognise material responsibility on behalf of Egypt. The Foreign Consuls were to-day informed that in view of the scarcity of water it was absolutely necessary to check the promiscuous return of refugees. Those unprovided with passports are absolutely forbidden to land. The names of all bearers of passports must be submitted to their respective Consulates, whose endorsements will be required before permission will be given to disembark. Major. Ardagh and Consul Jago have been appointed as a sub-committee to secure the strict observance of the new regulations with respect to the reduced rations of water. An important arrest was made to-day in the person of Hajji Moussa, one of the Alexandrian Mustafizin most deeply implicated in the events of the 11th of June. When arrested he was actually doing duty as a policeman According to the evidence forthcoming, he is alleged to have taken an active part in the plundering, to have robbed many women, and to have murdered the Kawass of the French Consulate. Large quantities of loot are now being brought in daily. Mr. Beaman, who has already rendered very valuable assistance to Lord Charles Beresford and Colonel Gordon in their police work, has been charged with the difficult task of superintending the identification and restoration of the recovered property to its rightful owners.

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

Five large steamers sailed from Southampton Docks on Wednesday with troops for Egypt, who were visited by the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Connaught in the Royal yacht from Osborne, immediately before their departure. The Prince and before their departure. The Prince and Princess of Wales, their daughters, and their two sons also came up, the Prince going on board several of the ships. The Duke of Cambridge and Admiral Mends, of the Transport Department, also attended and made an inspection. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the crowds of sightseers when the Queen's yacht, having passed the ships at the Dock Extension, steamed into the principal tidal dock and stayed there until the ships left. Their names were the Californian, with the 26th Company of Royal Engineers; the City of New York and the Greece, with the 4th Dragoon Guards; the Olympus, with the C Battery 3d Brigade Royal Artillery: and the Grecian, with the N Battery 2d Brigade Royal Artillery - a total of 850 horses,

guns, 52 officers, and over eleven hundred The familiar red-coated Engineers who are usually employed by the Post Office in the repair and extension of the telegraph wires throughout the country left London for the seat of war on Wednesday in the troopship Oxenholme, having been recalled from their various wanderings and reformed into C troop Royal Engineers, at Aldershot. Thence they marched with their waggons and equipment on Saturday as far as Egham, and on Monday they reached Regent's Park, within an easy stage of the docks in which their ship was prepared. They take with them an "air-" of 200 miles in length, and a "cable section" with 20 miles of strongly bound wire for a ground line to convey orders to distant divisions of the army during an engagement. The air line will be stretched on slight poles, of which a vast number are carried, and it is intended to be of a semipermanent character. As the ship sails under caled orders, no one knows her destination, but it is believed to be Cyprus, Kantara, or Ismailia. The officer in command of the telegraph troop is Major Sir A. Mackworth, and the other officers are Lieutenants Hippesley. Foster, Bond, and Anstruther; and Surgeon G. P. Turner. In the same ship embarked the A troop of the Royal Engineers, and the pontoon train with which they are so experi in bridging canals and rivers. A sufficient number of pontoon cylinders and planks are conveyed to form three floating bridges of 150 feet in length, and the men are trained to construct of casks and other convenient materials the ready means for the transit of an army across a stream. For the use of these two troops and the Engineers generally, a "field park" detachment of 30 men, under Captain Rochford Boyd, also sails in the

Oxenholme. The purpose of the field park is

to provide torpedoes, guncotton, engineers' tools, and all kinds of stores and necessa-

ries for the regiment at large, and it is ac-

cordingly furnished with a very heavy equip-

threw up masses of mud mingled with smoke; | Lieutenants Godsal, Pemberton, Irvine, Sandback, and Porter, Surgeon Molloy, and Veterinary-Surgeon Burke complete the list of officers. The ship takes 415 of all ranks and 152 horses. The latter were led on board through the ship's side under the direction of Captain Singleton, of her Majesty's Indian treopship Jumna, assisted by drovers from the Doutford Cattle Market, who have been useful throughout the embarkations. Of the forty troopships and twenty storeships engaged for the expedition only a few remain to sail, and these will go at the appointed dates. The Medical Staff and the Army Hospital Corps took their places on the Carthage on Wednesday, and the ship will leave the Albert Docks early this morning. Her establishment comprises five field hospitals, under the charge of Dr. Ferguson. The *Prussian* and the *Bolivar* are ready, but have not yet received their orders to embark the remaining commissariat and transport, and the Irthington is waiting at Woolwich for the Ordnance Store Department. The Teviot also has arrived at the Royal Arsenal from the docks, and is fitting for about 400 men, but from what branch of the the early tide on Wednesday the Verona, for Sydney, and the Rewa, for Calcutta, sailed from the Thames, each taking one half - battalion of the Durham Light Infantry (106th Regiment), whose present orders are to relieve the Sherwood Foresters (95th Regiment) at Gibraltar, who will be taken on to Alexandria. In addition to hiring other transports for future requirements, the Admiralty have directed that the

> ordered to return home for further orders as soon as their troops are landed.
>
> Major-General C. W. Adair, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, has been engaged for the last two days inspecting the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney, and he intimated on Wednesday that 200 of the corps must be in readiness for active service, if required, in ten days. It is therefore expected that a third battalion of Royal Marines is to be sent to Egypt.

regular troopships shall be in readiness if

called upon, and several of the vessels al-

THE BOMBARDMENT AT ALEXANDRIA-NAVAL

PROMOTIONS. Tuesday's Gazette contains the following announcement: -Admiralty, August 7. - The following special promotions have been made in her Majesty's Fleet for services rendered at the attack on the forts at Alexandria, on July 11, 1882, and will take effect from that date, except where otherwise provided-namely:—Commanders George W. Hand, Charles J. Balfour, the Right Hon. Lord Charles William De La Poer Beresford, Albert B. Jenkings, and Alan B. Thomas, to be Captains; Commander Thomas Seymour Brand to be Captain, on completing the neces Commander Thomas Seymour sary sea time to qualify him for that rank. Licutenants Hugh C. D. Ryder, Edward Payne, Arthur H. Boldero, Duke Arthur Crofton, William C. C. Forsyth, William L. Morrison, William H. Pigott, Henry J. May, and Barton R. Bradford, to be Commanders. Sub-Lieutenants Charles E. Anson, Herbert W. Mere dith, George F. G. Purvis, George S. Walsh, illiam Henry du Caurroy Chads, Robert B. Abdy, Abdy, Reginald A. Cave-Browne-Cave, Norman B. Youel, and Norman G. Macalister, to be Lieutenants. Staff Commanders Adolphus de Grouchy Sutton and Henry Hosken to b Staff Captains, Chief Engineer John H. Heffernan to be Inspector of Machinery Afloat. Engineers Felix Foreman, William Nicklin, William M. Feak, and George T. Craddock to be Chief Engineers. Staff-Surgeon Edward Meade to be Fleet Surgeon. Surgeons William Browne and John Cassilis Birkmyre Maclean, M.A., M.B., to be Staff Surgeons. Assistant-Paymasters Henry William Paul and Charles George Johnston, to be Paymasters. Licutenant Walter Clifton Slater has been noted for promotion in six months' time. The undermentioned Staff Commanders have been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in her Majesty's fleet, with seniority of July 11, 1882; John Rolfe N. Moss and James Samuel Watts.

MR. GLADSTONE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers at dinner at the Mansion House on Wednesday. Lord Northbrook, in acknowledging the toast of the Navy, expressed his admiration of the efficiency and discipline exhibited by the members of that service in the recent occurrences in Egypt. He also recognised the indebtedness of the country to the Mercantile Marine for the means of transport. Mr. Childers said between thirty and forty thousand men were on their way from England and India to restore Egypt to a condition of pe ace and order :-

Mr. Gladstone replied to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers. The right hon. gentleman, after some introductory remarks of a general character, said :- There are some subjects of public interest on which at this table it is proper to say a word. That great question of the military expedition to Egypt, which has been touched by two Ministers of the Crown in their speeches of to-night, is indeed a matter of deep interest to us and to the world at large, and one upon which it is of vital importance that the position of this country should not be misunderstood. My Lord Mayor, it is true we have gone to Egypt with the forces of this country in prosecution of the great interests of the Empire, which is is our duty to cherish and defend. (Cheers. Unless these interests had existed it would not have been possible for us to find any justification for the intervention we have on hand. But, my lord let it be well known and proclaimed from this spot, which affords a channel of communication to the civilised world not inferior even to the Senate itself-let it be well known and understood that these interests, though they be ours, are not ours alone-(cheers)-bu they are interests common to us with every State in Europe-nay, with the whole civilised world. (Cheers.) Egypt has now become great gate between the Eastern and the Western hemispheres. The commerce of the world depends upon the passage through that gate more than upon any other single point that can be marked upon the surface of the globe. It is essential for the industry and enterprise of mankind that that gate should be open, and in order that it may be open it is not less essential that the country in which it is set should be a country under peaceful, and orderly, and legal government. (Cheers.) Though the burden and honour of the work may devolve upon ourselves alone, it is absolutely essential for every country in Europe to see it performance of that work cannot but redound, if it be associated with high and disinterested motives, to the honour of those upor whom that burden may rest. Let it be well understood for what we go, and for what we do not go, to Egypt. We do not go to Egypt to make war upon its people, but to rescue them from the oppression of a military tyranny. We do not go to make war upon the Mohan medan religion, for it is among the proud listinctions of Christianity that it has established a tolerance unknown in other times in the history of mankind. All those who know the principles on which English rule is conducted know well that the same respect which we claim for the exercise of our own conscientious objections we yield to the pro-fessors of every other faith on this earth. The Lord Mayor having re-toast, the company separated. The Lord Mayor having responded to the

(Cheers.) We do not go to repress the growth of Egyptian liberty. On the contrary, we wish the people of Egypt well, for we have no interest in Egypt so great as that she should be prosperous; and Egypt cannot in any other way so well, and effectually attain her own prosperity as by the enjoyment of wisely regulated and extended freedom. I believe it is known to be true, that England goes to Egypt with clean hands, with pure purpose, with nothing to conceal from the other nations

of the earth, but, on the contrary, with their full knowledge of our aims and desires, and with the consciousness that we are entitled to claim from them that which I believe they are ready to accord, and have accorded, namely, their confidence, their good will, and their hearty good wishes for the speedy and effectual success of the British arms. I will say only one word more upon that subject. I do not deny that in Egypt there is something besides a military tyranny that requires to be overthrown. That will be well understood by those who have watched and followed the recent history of that country. If we go back ten years there was no country in the world in which the population—an industrious and good population, easy to be governed and obedient to the law—was subject to a more cruel and capricious tyranny. Since that time, greatly owing, I may say, to foreign intervention and European loans—which have been attended by much political difficulty, although with good practical results-beyond all doubt an immense improvement has been effected in relieving the cultivators of Egyptian soil from hardships which they formerly underwent. But if that is so it will require no lengthened exposition to convey to the mind of this meeting the fact that there are in Egypt a sect and class of men who benefited by the oppression which took place and who now wish well to the military tyranny that ensure the permanent duration of that tyranny

ready despatched to the Mediterranean are prevails. If that class and sect could only every abuse and every cruelty that lately has been extirpated or mitigated by milder and better administration would be revived. Those, therefore, who are not adverse to the military party and who do not wish to see the success of the British arms, are not the people of Egypt, but the sect or class who wish to regain their power of oppressing. With, then, the good cause for which we go to Egypt the cause of lawful authority combined with practical reform, and with every desire to promote the freedom and the institutions of the country—we have not the smallest cause to fear that it will fail to be blessed in a speedy and complete success. Let me now leave the subject to consider one topic connected with our domestic policy. When, in November last, it was my duty to address your lordship and a distinguished company in the Guildhall, it was also my duty to speak with great pain, with great doubt, with great apprehension, on the condition of one at least, of the three kingdoms. A powerful combination had been formed in the sister isle for the purpose of enlisting the whole mass of the population in a struggle, which it then appeared might too probably be successful, against the essential principle which lies at the root of social order. The issue of the struggle at that moment may have appeared to be doubtful-I rejoice to say it is much less doubtful now. (Hear, hear.) The Act of Parliament which was passed last passed in Ireland was pronounced at the outset of the present session in the House of Commons within my hearing, and that from more than one quarter of the House, to have been a dismal failure. That was the expression which six months ago was made by persons of no small authority. My lord, that language is used no longer—(cheers)—and there does not exist a man who can now rise in his place in Parliament to say that that great and important act has been a dismal failure. (Cheers.) its operation is spreading, from point to point, over the whole soil of Ireland, and as it proceeds, and as the great difficulties attending the tenure of land in that country are

gradually solved by the judicial action of the

land courts, the remark of every impartial

observer is that in the train of these courts come peace and security where disturbances and outrage had formerly prevailed. And now for a period of five months, from month to month, and almost from week to week, a steady diminution, for which we cannot but feel thankful, has been observable in these outrages, which, formidable as they were in themselves, were yet the more formidable as the symbol of a great and powerful conspiracy, organised with no mean skill, and which had been set in action by no mean hands, for the purpose of breaking up the very foundations of social order in that country. My Lord Mayor, I do not prophecy for the future; speak only with thankfulness for the progres which has been made. When the sky is dark, it is the duty of those who are placed in positions of authority to indicate that darkness. they see rays of light they may point to them with satisfaction and thankfulness, and I rejoice to record that some progress has been made towards the restoration of settled order and the authority of the law, of harmony between class and class, and of solid prosperity in that island whose destinies and condition are so associated with our own that England can never be content while Ireland is discontented. (Cheers.) To call attention to the legislative acts of the House of Commons or the House of Lords during the present session is needless, because, in point of fact, to speak the plain truth, they do not exist. It is a mournful confession to make, that although the present Government at the com-mencement of the year addressed themselves to their work with full preparation, as I think, to make proposals that would have much contributed to the well-being of this great country, yet to none of these proposals have they been able effectually to invite the attention of Parliament in consequence of that lamentable state of impotence and incapacity for the discharge of its duties to which owing to a series of causes that I need not now explain, the House of Commons has unhappily been reduced. It is no exaggeration to say that, while there are many important changes some of which may probably be desired by certain parties, but many of them desired by all parties alike, and in promotion of the common interest while there are these questions, many of them of great importance, awaiting consideration, there is another question still more important than and that is the restoration of

the great representative Chamber of this country to its natural and normal efficiency by a thorough, a searching, and drastic revision of its rules of procedure. (Cheers.) The calls upon the time and exertions of Parliament, with the vast extension of the Empire, are such that under no circumstances will human strength permit of the perfect performance of all the duties thrown upon it; out it is lamentable to say that Parliament is reduced to the position in which it is not a question of performing all the duties imposed upon it, but one in which we are obliged to admit it has performed none. From that state we hope to have the means in no long period of calling upon the House to make vigorous and manful effort to relieve itself. Cheers.) But it will require courage to effect it. (Hear, hear.) We must be prepared to put aside all flimsy and secon objections and all unmanly fears, and diemiss from our imaginations those phantoms which arise in some minds when great changes are necessary. We look to the enlightened public of this country, to persons such as are gathered round your lordship's hospitable board, to the entire nation, to assist us in every effort which will tend to restore the House to something like its ancient position and enable it again to prove itself worthy of its traditional and imperishable fame. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman con-cluded by proposing "The Health of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress." (Cheers.)

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT:

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY. The Speaker took the chair at twenty nutes past twelve o'clock. THE SUSPENSION OF IRISH MEMBERS.

On going into Supply, Mr. Cowen moved to erase from the Jour-Mr. Commins, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. O'Don-nell, on July i for the offence of wilful obstruction in Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill. Reviewing the course of the Committee and the events of this particular sitting, he contended that these members had not been guilty of obstruction, that all four had been absent for many hours, and that two were absolutely away from the House at the time when they were suspended. Up to the very last moment he showed that Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. Harcourt had denied the existence of obstruction and admitted the right of the Irish members to oppose the Bill. As to the Standing Order under which Mr. Playfair acted, he denied that either in its terms or in the intentions of its authors was there anything to be found in it justify-ing the doctrine of "constructive and cumu-lative obstruction," and, apart from the per-sonal injustice, he objected to the Chairman's because it would be fatal to the existaction, ence and independence of small parties in the

Sir W. HARCOURT replied that Mr. Cowen himself was an example of the impunity with which independent opposition could be car-ried. His interpretation of the law of Parliament—that it was indispensable to take an offender flagrante delicto—was quite unfounded, and if admitted very slight in genuity would be needed to evade all atempts to put down obstruction. That the Standing Order was intended to apply to combination he showed from the speeches of Sir R. Cross and Sir S. Northcote and the ruling of the Speaker in the case of the confinuous sitting of last year. That there had been a deliberate design to obstruct the Crime Prevention Bill was a matter of common knowledge—indeed, Mr. Cowen had avowed it on the third reading. The four gentlemen named did not disavow that they took part in it, and their case came within both the Common Law and the Standing Order. As for himself, he said he was totally unaware of what was going to happen when he went away an hour before, and in the earlier part of the bill when the material clauses were under discussion he had been opposed to the adoption of any exceptional measures to accelerate the proceedings.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Dawson, Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Dillwyn, who supported the motion, and on the same side by Mr. Commins, who contended that there was no precedent for Mr. Playfair's action, and asserted emphatically that there was no combined obstruction on the occasion. Mr. Warton, on the other side, maintained that the Chairman was acting in strict accordance with the Rule in dealing with the scientific obstruction, which was undoubted; and Mr. G. Russell, while thinking that some of the members suspended might not have deserved it, contended that the Rule covered the case of retrospective and collective obstruction, and that it was of vital importance at the present time to support the authority of the Chair.

Mr. T. O'CONNOR, in supporting motion, remarked on the absence of Mr.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied that it was not the Chairman's business to appear as a party and plead his own cause, but rather to trust to the justice of the House. In fact, the motion did not censure the Chairman of Committees, who had only taken the initiative, so much as the House, which, by its vote, had adopted and confirmed the action. But, besides this, he pointed out that the Chairman had only acted on the ruling of the Speaker in 1881 as to combined and cumulative obstruction, which ought to have been challenged long ago if it was objected to. Criticising the terms of the amendment, which, he said, if passed, would emasculate the Standing Order, he asserted that if every member were to exercise all his privileges and all the rights secured to him by the Rules the House would be smitten with incapacity, and it was entitled in self-defence to take whatever steps vere necessary to protect itself.

Mr. Sexton contended that the rule was never meant to apply to individual members, and looked forward to the time when the growing strength of the Irish party would compel the House to rescind the rule

Mr. RAIKES, on whose evidence before the Select Committee of 1878 the rule is supposed to be founded, explained that at that time he did not contemplate the rule being applied to members in their absence, or retrospectively. He thought it better if anything were done that it should be by amending the Standing Order, and advised the withdrawal of a motion which could only weaken the authority of the Chair and shake the foundations of order.

After some remarks from Mr. M'Carthy

and Mr. O'Donnell in reference to their own Sir S. NORTHCOTE admitted that when the Standing Order was passed its authors did not contemplate the kind of obstruction which had since arisen, and also that he was not altogether satisfied with what was done on the occasion in question. But he did not think that it was a case for censuring the authorities. If the rule were to be applied to members in heirabsence, and also to a number of members

collectively, it would require re-consideration. Mr. T. Collins was of opinion that there was obstruction on the occasion, but thought it a straining of the rule to name members en

Mr. Daly supported the motion, and Mr. Callan was speaking on it when the hour for adjournment arrived. The Entail (Scotland) Bill was read a third ime and passed. The House adjourned at five minutes to six

## LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.") The Marquis of Bute has resolved to construct a large reservoir and extensive waterworks in connection with the palace he is building on the site of the house of Mountstuart, near Rothesay. The reservoir is to be made at a convenient spot about a mile in-land from the new house. Mountstuart, which will have cost at least £250,000, is to be ready for habitation next summer, and a great number of the workmen, who would otherwise have been discharged in a few months, will now find employment for another year on this

new undertaking. Pollok Castle, which was burnt to the ground last week, was one of the most interesting country houses in the west of Scot-land. It was built in the picturesque old Scottish baronial style, about two hundred years ago. The late baronet added a wing in 1856, but did not destroy the characteristics of the mansion. The walls and entrances of the courtyard were very quaint; everywhere were to be seen carved stone representations of the elephant and the greyhound, the supporters of the Crawfurd-Pollok families; they were as abundant as the bears at Bradwardine. The interesting family pictures were luckily saved, and the house would have escaped with only trifling damage had there been an adequate

supply of water. It was said last year by the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, after they had admitted a yacht-owner who had nothing but money as a recommendation, that they would now "draw the line;" and this they appear to have done with some severity, as five out of six candidates were heavily blackballed last week. One of the candidates, it must be confessed, richly deserved it. He some time ago bought a yacht of a member of the R.Y.S.

# Galignani's Messenger.

EVENING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA

No. 20,941.-FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

## Great.Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 9-10, 1882 THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

A genuine and very useful amendment has been effected by the action of the Upper House. A substantial mitigation of the injustice with which the Irish landowners were threatened has been secured for them by the policy of Lord Salisbury. And it is evident from the tone in which their amendments were met by Mr. Gladctone that he recognised not only the good sense and fairness of their Lordship's conduct, but also that he was dealing with an Assembly exercising its Constitutional rights in a perfectly legitimate manner, and occupying a position which could no more be impugned than that of the House in which he bimself sat: The Lords have forced the House of Commons to surrender points of great value, and it has been found impossible to get up anything like a popular agitation against them. Here and and there a few individuals have attempted to resuscitate the prejudices

which thirty or forty years ago were really formidable. But all in vain. Within the walls of the House of Commons we have heard none of the old nonsense and bluster about hereditary legislators and popular rights, and the impossibility of allowing a body like the ormer to set aside the decisions of the popular branch of the Legislature. A few such words have been uttered at public meetings, and the radical newspapers have s'iown their accustomed incapacity for serious political writing by the wild courses they have advised the Government to adopt: an instant Session, the creation of eighty new Peers, the forcible carriage of a County Household Suffrage Bill, and so on. But on the whole the intervention of the House of Lords has been accepted both by the nation and in Paliament with perfect calmness and temper; not as an insolent encroachment of an aristocratic Assembly, but as the natural and regular process by which the Constitution works, and which no one has any reason to regret. In one point of view it may be said that there is smething remarkable about the unusual resignation with which the action of the Lords has been regarded; action which at other times would certainly have provoked some kind of public demonstration, howif the people had half made up their minds that the Arrears Bill really needed amendment, and that robody could reproach the pper House with doing its best to accomplish the task. However this may be,

the Upper Chamber has justified itself.

We have heard but little talk about its

arrogance, and but few sneers at its impo-

tence. By a curious kind of contradiction

to the part which their Lordships played

in public affairs. The House has shown

that on proper occasions it can interfere,

and interfere with effect; that in a good

rause they have nothing to fear from a

collision with the other House; and that

spect of the Liberals by acting with dig-

nity and firmness .- Standard.

they can win for themselves the silent re-

THE AUTUMN SESSION. The Lord Mayor entertained on Wednesday her Majesty's Ministers at the annual banquet which commonly marks the close of the Parliamentary year. The occasion this year was in some sort an exceptional one. The tradition of the Mansion House Banquet has been somewhat interrupted. The close of the Session is not at hand, though the labours of Parliament will shortly be suspended. Of work actually done there is no very brilliant account to give; of work to be done there is still abundance on hand. When the 9th of November comes round, so far from thinking of the future, men will be deeply immersed in the labours and controversies of an after-Session of Parliament. It was, no doubt, a prescient sense of these exceptional circumstances of the autumn that induced the Prime Minister on Wednesday to depart somewhat from the tradition of the occasion, and give to his speech at the Mansion House something of the character of a political manifesto. He frankly acknowledged that he had no very lengthy chronicle of legislative achievements to give. The circumstances of the moment were not favourable to the free discussion of current Parliamentary topics. But his practised instinct for public affairs convinced Mr. Gladstone that the occasion was one on which the country would expect him to enter broadly and frankly on the general policy of the Government, and his speech was accordingly addressed to the nation at large. It is acknowledged on all hands that a vigorous effort must be made to restore the House of Commons to efficiency, and to enable it to cope with the ever-increasing complexities of its Imperial task. But it is unnecessary to enter prematurely on a controversy reserved for the autumn. It is sufficient to note for the present the Prime Minister's acknowledgment that the whole question is one which lies outside and above the ordinary lines of party differences. It is not one party or the other so much as the nation at large that is interested in the efficiency of the House of Commons. The end to be attained is a national one, if ever there was one, and demands the co-operation of both great parties in the State in order to give stability to a great constitutional reform. Such questions cannot profitably be turned to mere party advantage. The initiative in the whole matter naturally rests with the Government as the representative and guardian of the interests of the whole State; but the association of the Opposition in the task of reforming the procedure of the House of Commons ought to be regarded not as a concession made by the dominant party, but merely as the legitimate and natural mode of dealing with a question which concerns the House of Commous as a whole and one party as much as the other. - Times.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN. The Times publishes the subjoined telegrams from its correspondents at Alexandria and Ramich :-

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 9, 10.5 P.M. Two cases were tried yesterday before the court. Four natives were charged with breaking into the Custom-house, of which they were watchmen. Two received six years' and two one year's imprisonment. Another native was charged with murder, firing stores, and breaking into them. The first two charges broke down, the third was proved, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. From Monday next water is to be supplied on alternate days for four hours a day, twenty litres for each head. All the authorities earnestly deprecate immigration, which, without just cause, is almost criminal. No water has yet been condensed from the condensing apparatus started at Minet Bassal with boilers be onging to the Alexandria Cotton Pressing Company (Limited). So far the general health remains good. An analysis of the water by M. Ludvig, chemist, states that sample one, before filtering, was very turbid, and after standing one hour formed a deposit of brown, earthy matter 16.5 grains per The water had a disagreeable smell and taste, and turned red test paper blue. It contained carbonate of ammonia, resulting from putrid fermentation of organic matter. One gallon of water contained 10.1 grains of organic matter and 21.8 grains of mineral salts, chiefly carbonate of lime and chloride of sodium. Sample two, after passing through filter beds, was only slightly turbid, formed hardly any deposit, and was otherwise unchanged. Sanitary Board are drawing the attention of the authorities to the bad bread baked, which

in many cases is as harmful as the water.

Osman Bey, Aide-de-Camp of the Khedive,
made his escape from Cairo to Suez, passing
the desert, under the escort of Bedouins, in four days. Arrived at Suez he placed himself under the protection of Admiral Hewitt and was forwarded here. Another adherent of the Khedive, Yaom Bey, has also arrived at the Palace. There is a report that many officers would declare allegiance if they dared to do so. Stone Pacha has brought his family from Cairo. As Americans, they were given an escort to Ismailia. There M. de Lesseps was conspicuous in refusing to offer them any assistance. M. Bouteron, French Director of the Department of State Domains and colleague Rowsell, is said to state openly that he has sold Government grain to Arabi. The conduct of many French officials suggests the advisability of an inquiry, in spite of many

Ednourable exceptions.

The armour-plated train, with sailors, started at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and advanced within 500 yards of Millaha. About 12 shots were fired at it, without being returned. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether these reconnoissances are not a blunder. There is, I be-lieve, high military authority for saying that a reconnoissance should be either with the object of strengthening our own position or causing the enemy to show the weakness of his.  $\hat{\Lambda}$  reconnoissance to satisfy curiosity alone is always to be deprecated; and it is to this category that recent movements would seem to be relegated. We forced the enemy frem his positions, but we neither occcupied them ourselves nor prevented him re-occupy-ing them. Nominally, we wished to ascertain whether Arabi had retired from Kafrdawar. The result is that we know he has from 4,000 to 6,000 troops still there, but we are no more rtain than before whether his full there or more southward, and that he had some force there we knew before: in fact. knowing that he had at least 1,000 troops there, and probably an unknown quantity more, we have now ascertained that he has at least 4,000, plus a still unknown quantity.
Whether this addition to our information is worth the cost at which it was obtained is, I repeat, doubtful. There is another jointthe native soldier was without experience, he had practically never been under fire, the terrors of the unknown were in our hands. the two imputations at one time used to go together, or rather, we should say, to Little by little we are sacrificing that adfollow each other in succession, according vantage; every shot we fire teaches the familiarity that breeds contempt; the native is being educated by our fruitless reconnois-sances. Such considerations do not, however, detract from the just praise due to both Army and Navy, and when, prior to this last expe dition, Admiral Seymour, who accompanied it a certain distance, read to the assembled sailors and marines the telegram from the First Lord, and in the name of her Majesty thanked them for the gallant conduct displayed on the 5th, the cheers which greeted the announcement seemed to drown all technical objections, and for the moment, at least, one and all were proud in the recollections of the 5th of August.

RAMLEH, AUG. 9, 8 A.M. The night has passed off quietly, with the exception that two or three shots were fired some of Arabi's scouts who were approaching our outlying picket to the east The Superb used her electric light last night from where she lies, off Count Zizinia's house, but whether it was an advantage or otherwise is an open question. From the distance she had to throw the rays it was impossible for those on board to use the light so as to be of the greatest assistance to our sentries. The officer in charge of the picket informed me this morning that several times the electric light was thrown on his own men, who thus were themselves exposed to view, and at the same time were unable to penetrate the darkness beyond. This is manifestly turning a valuable appliance into a source of danger, and it shows the inutility and even peril of using the electric light in discriminately. To-day the machine brought out from Alexandria will probably be in a position from which it can be turned to the greatest advantage by exposing to view any one approaching our line of sentries, while the sentries themselves will remain in dark-The enemy are intrenching them selves strongly at the grove of palms which they held up to Saturday, and there can be little doubt now in what light they regard Saturday's engagement-namely, as a victory

for themselves. The correspondent of the Standard at Alexandria telegraphed on Wednesday :-The enemy continues to work incessantly his entrenchments on all sides of us: the works which are being thrown up between Ramlch and Aboukir being evidently designed for the reception of heavy guns. This evening Admiral Seymour inspected the crew and Marines of the ironclad train, and congratulated them in a few sailor-like sentences on the good work that they had done, after which he read to them the Queen's Message regarding Saturday's action. The train then proceeded to the front, the Admiral and his staff accompanying it as far as the new posts on the Canal, where he inspected the bridge thrown across it by the *Hecla's* men yesterday. He then returned to Alexandria. then proceeded to reconnoitre the enemy position. The enemy's infantry could be een in force all over the ground across which the Marines and Rifles advanced the other day The earthworks have been greatly increased during the last twenty-four hours, and some more guns placed in position. train went very quietly forward, enabling us to make a very complete and careful inspection. We went well within range of their guns, our forty-pounder being loaded and ready for action. As the enemy must know the exact range, we expected every momen to be received with a salute of shell; but all remained silent on their part, although w could see the tops of the gunners' heads over

the new carthworks.

The inspection being ended, the engine was reversed, and we steamed quickly to the rear. The instant the movement was observed the enemy opened fire from nine guns and three rocket tubes. For a minute or two it was somewhat hot. One shrapnel shell, with a time fuse, burst high overhead; percussion shells shricked by, and bursting in the swamp

threw up masses of mud mingled with smoke; rockets whizzed overhead, some of them ascending high into the clear blue of the evening sky, and falling very wide of the mark As long as we were in range the fire of the guns followed us. The enemy had evidently reserved his fire, intending when we approached to concentrate such a volley of shell upon us as would disable the engine or knock a track off the line. They had, however, waited too long, expecting, no doubt, that we should go still closer. Captain Fisher, however, was too wary, for their long silence was ominous of some concerted plan. The sudden change of direction of the train disconcerted the of direction of the train disconcerted the gunners, whose pieces had probably been laid upon some point in advance of that at which upon some point in advance of that which the train stopped; their aim, therefore, was wild and hurried, and no damage whatever was done. Arabi is, without doubt, preparing to fight a general action on the ground in our immediate front, which up to the time of Saturday's reconnoissance was held only as an advanced post. As the train steamed back through the lines the Gordon Highlanders turned out and cheered lustily. Indeed, their guards always turn out and salute the train as t passes, as if it was a regular branch of her Majesty's services. Colonel Legrand has telegraphed this morning from Fort Mcksthat there are a large number of Bedouins in his vicinity. Troops here are ordered to be in readiness to reinforce him if necessary.
Osman Bey, the Khedive's Master Osman Bey, the Khedive's Master of Horse, who has been detained in Cairo by the

since the commencement of

He rode across the desert to Sucz

troubles, has succeeded in escaping via

in four days, and arrived here this morning

He was accompanied by Yaver Bey, Gover-

nor of Ismailia, who, being summoned to

Cairo, forthwith took refuge on the Orion. His wife was detained by the mili-His commandant as a hostage for husband, but a firm message tary from the captain of the *Orion*, and the intercession of M. de Lesseps, induced him to allow her to join her husband. These officers state that the rebels are fortifying Nefisha Junction, where the Suez, Ismailia, and Cairo lines meet, and that they have four guns and two thousand infantry at that point. They affirm that the attitude of the garrison of Cairo and of the Bedouins of the Suez deser causes the rebel party much uneasiness, and believe that the first defeat of Arabi will cause a large secession in the rebel ranks. Upper Egypt, where Sultan Pacha, the President of the Chamber, exercises great influence, is only waiting his signal to pronounce against the military dictation. All these statements, however, must be received with great caution, as the tendency of men coming in is, of course, to give information which will please the Khedive. The Khedive's Proclamation threatening severe punishment upon all who furnish any assistance whatsoever to the rebel party has created a great sensation among the natives. Arrangements have been made to circulate it in the interior. A Council of Ministers to-day took into consideration the Khedive's letter respecting an indemnity for the sufferers by the massacre and conflagration at Alex-andria, and resolved to express the entire concurrence and gratitude of the country for the feelings which inspired his Highness, It is a curious irony of events that several members of this same Council have been undoubtedly concerned in the excesses for which they now recognise material

responsibility on behalf of Egypt. The Foreign Consuls were t that in view of the scarcity of water it was absolutely necessary to check the promiscuou return of refugees. Those unprovided with passports are absolutely forbidden to land. The names of all bearers of passports must be submitted to their respective Consulates whose endorsements will be required before permission will be given to disembark. Major Ardagh and Consul Jago have been appointed as a sub-committee to secure the strict observance of the new regulations with respect to the reduced rations of water. An important arrest was made to-day in the person Hajji Moussa, one of the Alexandrian Mustafizin most deeply implicated in the events of the 11th of June. When arrested events of the 11th of June. was actually doing duty as a policeman. According to the evidence forthcoming, he is alleged to have taken an active part in the plundering, to have robbed many women, and to have murdered the Kawass of the French Consulate. Large quantities of loot are now being brought in daily. Mr. Beaman, who has already rendered very valuable assistance to Lord Charles Beresford and Colonel Gordon in their police work, has been charged with the difficult task of superintending the identification and restoration of the recovered property to its rightful owners.

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

Five large steamers sailed from Southampton Docks on Wednesday with troops for Egypt, who were visited by the Queen, Prin-Beatrice, and the Duchess of Connaught, in the Royal yacht from Osborne, immediately before their departure. The Prince and Princess of Wales, their daughters, and their two sons also came up, the Prince going on board several of the ships. The Duke of Cambridge and Admiral Mends, of the Transport Department, also attended and made an official inspection. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the crowds of sightseers when the Queen's yacht, having passed the ships at the Dock Extension, steamed into the prin-cipal tidal dock and stayed there until the ships left. Their names were the Californian, with the 26th Company of Royal Engineers the City of New York and the Greece, with the 4th Dragoon Guards; the Olympus, with the C Battery 3d Brigade Royal Artillery; and the Grecian, with the N Battery 2d Brigade Royal Artillery - a total of 850 horses, guns, 52 officers, and over eleven hundred

The familiar red-coated Engineers who are usually employed by the Post Office in the repair and extension of the telegraph wires throughout the country left London for the seat of war on Wednesday in the troopship Oxenholme, having been recalled from their various wanderings and reformed into C troop Royal Engineers, at Aldershot. Thence they marched with their waggons and equipment on Saturday as far as Egham, and on Monday they reached Regent's Park, within an easy stage of the docks in which their ship was prepared. They take with them an of 200 miles in length, and a "cable section" with 20 miles of strongly bound wire for a ground line to convey orders to distant divisions of the army during an engagement. The air line will be stretched on slight poles, of which a vast number are carried, and it is intended to be of a semipermanent character. As the ship sails under sealed orders, no one knows her destination, but it is believed to be Cyprus, Kantara, or Ismailia. The officer in command of the telegraph troop is Major Sir A. Mackworth, and the other officers are Lieutenants Hippesley, Foster, Bond, and Anstruther; and Surgeon G. P. Turner. In the same ship embarked the A troop of the Royal Engineers, and the pontoon train with which they are so expert in bridging canals and rivers. A sufficient number of pontoon cylinders and planks are conveyed to form three floating bridges of 150 feet in length, and the men are trained to construct of casks and other convenient materials the ready means for the transit of an army across a stream. For the use of these wo troops and the Engineers generally, a field park" detachment of 30 men, under Captain Rochford Boyd, also sails in the Oxenholme. The purpose of the field park is to provide torpedoes, guncotton, engineers' tools, and all kinds of stores and necessaries for the regiment at large, and it is accordingly furnished with a very heavy equip-ment. The officer in command of A troop

and senior on board is Major Bond; and

Lieutenants Godsal, Pemberton, Irvine, Sandback, and Porter, Surgeon Molloy, and Ve-terinary-Surgeon Burke complete the list of officers. The ship takes 415 of all ranks and 152 horses. The latter were led on board through the ship's side under the direction of Captain Singleton, of her Majesty's Indian troopship Jumna, assisted by drovers from the Deptford Cattle Market, who have been useful throughout the embarkations Of the forty troopships and twenty storeships engaged for the expedition only a few remain to sail, and these will go at the appointed dates. The Medical Staff and the Army Hospital Corps took their places on the Carthage on Wednesday, and the ship will leave the Albert Docks early this morning. Her establishment comprises five field hospitals, under the charge of Dr. Ferguson. The Prussian and the Bolivar are ready, but have not yet received their orders to embark the remaining commissariat and transport, and the Irthington is waiting at Woolwich for the Ordnance Store Department. The Teviol also has arrived at the Royal Arsenal from the docks, and is fitting for about 400 men, but from what branch of the men, but service it is not yet announced. the early tide on Wednesday the A rona, for Sydney, and the Rewa, for Cal-cutta, sailed from the Thames, each taking one half - battalion of the Durham Light Infantry (106th Regiment), whose present orders are to relieve the Sherwood Foresters (95th Regiment) at Gibraltar, who will be taken on to Alexandria. In addition to hiring other transports for future requirements, the Admiralty have directed that the ments, the Admiraty have directed that the regular troopships shall be in readiness if called upon, and several of the vessels al-ready despatched to the Mediterranean are ordered to return home for further orders as seen as their troops are landed. Major-General C. W. Adair, C.B., Deputy

Adjutant-General, has been engaged for the Adjuant-General, has been engaged to the last two days inspecting the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney, and he intimated on Wednesday that 200 of the corps must be in readiness for active service, if required, in ten days. It is therefore expected that a third battalion of Royal Marines is to be sent to

MR. GLADSTONE AT THE MANSION

HOUSE. The Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers at dinner at the Mansion House on Wednesday. Lord Northbrook, in acknowledging the toast of the Navy, expressed his admiration of the efficiency and discipline exhibited by the members of that service in the recent occurrences in Egypt. He also recognised the indebtedness of the country to the Mercantile Marine for the means of transport. Mr. Childers said between thirty and forty thousand men were on their way from England and India to restore Egypt

to a condition of peace and order :-

Mr. Gladstone replied to the toast of her

Majesty's Ministers. The right hon. gentle-

man, after some introductory remarks of a

general character, said :- There are some

subjects of public interest on which at this

table it is proper to say a word. That great

question of the military expedicion to Egypt, which has been touched by two Ministers of

the Crown in their speeches of to-night, is indeed a matter of deep interest to us and to the world at large, and one upon which it is of vital importance that the position of this country should not be misunderstood. My Lord Mayor, it is true we have gone to Egypt with the forces of this country in prosecution of the great interests of the Empire, which it is our duty to cherish and defend. (Cheers.) Unless these interests had existed it would not have been posible for us to find any justification for the intervention we have on hand. But, my lord, let it be well known and proclaimed from this spot, which affords a channel of communication to the civilised world not inferior even to the Senate itself-let it be well known and understood that these interests, though they be ours, are not ours alone-(cheers)-but they are interests common to us with every State in Europe-nay, with the whole civilised world. (Cheers.) Egypt has now become a great gate between the Eastern and the Western hemispheres. The commerce of the world depends upon the passage through that gate more than upon any other single point that can be marked upon the surface of the globe. It is essential for the industry and enterprise of mankind that that gate should be open, and in order that it may be open it is not less essential that the country in which it is set should be a country under peaceful, and orderly, and legal government. (Cheers.) Though the burden and honour of the work may devolve upon ourselves alone, it is absolutely essential for every country in Europe to see it performance of that work cannot but redound, if it be associated with high and disinterested motives, to the honour of those upon whom that burden may rest. Let it be well understood for what we go, and for what we do not go, to Egypt. We do not go to Egypt to make war upon its people, but to rescue them from the oppression of a military tyranny. We do not go to make war upon the Mohammedan religion, for it is among the proud distinctions of Christianity that it has established a tolerance unknown in other times in the history of mankind. All those who know the principles on which English rule is conducted know well that the same respect which we claim for the exercise of our own conscientious objections we yield to the professors of every other faith on this earth (Cheers.) We do not go to repress the growth of Egyptian liberty. On the contrary, we wish the people of Egypt well, for we have no interest in Egypt so great as that she should be prosperous; and Egypt cannot in any other so well and effectually attain her own prosperity as by the enjoyment of wisely egulated and extended freedom. I believe i is known to be true, that England goes to Egypt with clean hands, with pure purpose, with nothing to conceal from the other nation of the earth, but, on the contrary, with their full knowledge of our aims and desires, and with the consciousness that we are entitled to claim from them that which I believe they are ready to accord, and have accorded, namely their confidence, their good will, and their hearty good wishes for the speedy and effectual success of the British arms. I will say only one word more upon that subject I do not deny that in Egypt there is somethin besides a military tyranny that requires to be overthrown. That will be well understood by those who have watched and followed the recent history of that country. If we go back ten years there was no country in the world in which the population—an industrious and good population, easy to be governed and obedient to the law—was subject to a more cruel and capricious tyranny. Since that time, greatly owing, I may say, to foreign intervention and European loans—which have been attended by much political difficulty, although with good practical results-beyond all doubt an immense improvement has been effected in relieving the cultivators of Egyptian soil from hardships which they formerly underwent. But if that is so it will require no lengthened exposition to convey to the ind of this meeting the fact that there are in Egypt a sect and class of men who benefited

by the oppression which took place and who

now wish well to the military tyranny that

prevails. If that class and sect could only

ensure the permanent duration of that tyranny

every abuse and every cruelty that lately has been extirpated or mitigated by milder and better administration would be revived. Those therefore, who are not adverse to the military party and who do not wish to see the success of the British arms, are not the people of Egypt, but the sect or class who wish to regain their power of oppressing. With, then, the good cause for which we go to Egypt the cause of lawful authority combined with practical reform, and with every desire to promote the freedom and the institutions of the country-we have not the smallest cause to fear that it will fail to be blessed in a speedy and complete success. Let me now leave the subject to consider one topic con-nected with our domestic policy. When, in November last, it was my duty to address your lordship and a distinguished company in the Guildhall, it was also my duty to speak with great pain, with great doubt, with great apprehension, on the condition of one at least, of the three kingdoms. A powerful combination had been formed in the sister isle for the purpose of enlisting the whole mass of the purpose of emisting the whole mass of the population in a struggle, which it then appeared might too probably be successful, against the essential principle which lies at the root of social order. The issue of the struggle at that moment may have appeared to be doubtful—I rejoice to say it is much less doubtful now. (Hear, hear.) The Act of Parliament which was passed last year for the regulation of land tenure in Ireland was pronounced at the outset of the present session in the House of Commons, within my hearing, and that from more than one quarter of the House, to have been a dismal failure. That was the expression which six months ago was made by persons of no small authority. My lord, that language is used no longer—(cheers)—and there does not exist a man who can now rise in his place in Parliament to say that that great and important act has been a dismal failure. (Cheers.) Its operation is spreading, from point to point over the whole soil of Irelond, and as it pro-ceeds, and as the great difficulties attending the tenure of land in that country are gradually solved by the judicial action of the land courts, the remark of every impartial observer is that in the train of these courts come peace and security where disturbances and outrage had formerly prevailed. And now for a period of five months, from month to month, and almost from week to week, a steady diminution, for which we cannot but feel thankful, has been observable in these outrages, which, formidable as they were in themselves, were yet the more formidable as the symbol of a great and powerful conspiracy organised with no mean skill, and which had been set in action by no mean hands, for the purpose of breaking up the very foundations of social order in that country. My Lord Mayor, I do not prophecy for the future; I speak only with thankfulness for the progress which has been made. When the sky is dark it is the duty of those who are placed in positions of authority to indicate that darkness. When they see rays of light they may point to them with satisfaction and thankfulness, and I rejoice to record that some progress has been nade towards the restoration of settled order and the authority of the law, of harmony be tween class and class, and of solid prosperity in that island whose destinies and condition are so associated with our own that England can never be content while Ireland is discontented. (Cheers.) To call attention to the legislative acts of the House of Commons or the House of Lords during the present session is needless, because, in point of fact, to speak the plain truth, they do not exist. It is a mournful confession to make, that although the present Government at the commencement of the year addressed themselves to their work with full preparation, as I think, to make proposals that would have much contributed to the well-being of this great country, yet to none of these proposals have they been able effectually to invite the attention of Parliament in consequence of that lamentable state of impotence and incapacity for the discharge of its duties to which, owing to a series of causes that I need not now explain, the House of Commons has unhappily been reduced. It is no exaggeration to say that, while there are many important changes some of which may probably be desired by certain parties, but many of them desired by all parties alike, and in promotion of the common interest — while there are these questions, many of them of importance, awaiting consideration, is another question still more important than them all, and that is the restoration of the great representative Chamber of this country to its natural and normal efficiency by a thorough, a searching, and drastic revision of its rules of procedure. (Cheers. The calls upon the time and exertions of Parliament, with the vast extension of the Empire, are such that under no circumstances will human strength permit of the perfect performance of all the duties thrown upon it; out it is lamentable to say that Parliament is reduced to the position in which it is not a question of performing all the duties imposed

THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS.—The inquest on the body of the Rev. W. A. Pope, whose death was recently reported, was held at Seathwaite on Wednesday, before Mr. J. Simpson, deputy-coroner for St. Bees district. Edward Fripp, student, Manchester New College, London, deposed that the deceased and he, of a company of ten or twelve persons, were first to reach the top of the Great Gable on Monday. They intended to return by way of the Green Gable, but the weather became misty. They passed two cairns of stones which marked the way, but it appeared they had diverged too much to the left or Ennerdale side. At 4 p.m. they

came to a projecting rock about 300ft. from

upon it, but one in which we are obliged to

admit it has performed none. From that

state we hope to have the means in no long

period of calling upon the House to make a vigorous and manful effort to relieve itself.

(Cheers.) But it will require courage to effect it. (Hear, hear.) We must be pre-

pared to put aside all flimsy and secondary

biections and all unmanly fears, and dismiss

from our imaginations those phantoms which

arise in some minds when great changes are necessary. We look to the enlightened

public of this country, to persons such as are

gathered round your lordship's hospitable

board, to the entire nation, to assist us in

very effort which will tend to restore the

House to something like its ancient position

and enable it again to prove itself worthy of its traditional and imperishable fame.

(Cheers.) The right hon, gentleman con-cluded by proposing "The Health of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress." (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor having responded to the

toast, the company separated.

the top. Here Mr. Pope, after giving witness his walking-stick, jumped to a green sward below; on alighting, he seemed to lose his balance, and fell backward over the precipice. Witness saw no more of him, but heard two distinct thuds as though he had fallen from one place to another. Witness went for one place to another. Witness went for assistance, and they searched till darkness stopped them, but they remained on the mountain all night, and renewed their exertions at daylight. Thomas Earl, labourer, Seathwaite, found the body at the foot of a very precipitous and impassable place. Dr. Ring, who examined the body, said the skull was severely fractured, but no other bones were broken. John Jackson said he went with Professor Carpenter in search of the body. He knew the mountain well, and considered it very dangerous except approached from north-east or south-west; it was impassable at the point where the accident happened. A verdict of accidental death was given. The deceased, who was minister of Spicer-street Chapel, Spitalfields, London, was 47 years of

age, and leaves a widow and six children. He had only been in the district about a week

as the guest of Professor Carpenter.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY. The Speaker took the chair at twenty inutes past twelve o'clock. THE SUSPENSION OF IRISH MEMBERS.

On going into Supply, Mr. Cowen moved to crase from the Journal the record of the suspension of Mr. Dillon, Mr. Commins, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. O'Dennell, on July 1 for the offence of wilful obstruction in Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill. Reviewing the course of the Committee and the events of this particular sitting, he contended that these members had not been guilty of obstruction, that all four had been absent for many hours, and that two were absolutely away from the House at the time when they were suspended. Up to the very last moment he showed that Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. Harcourt had denied the existence of obstruction and admitted the right of the Irish members to oppose the Bill. As to the Standing Order under which Mr. Playfair acted, he denied that either in its terms or in the intentions of its authors was there anything to be found in it justifying the doctrine of "constructive and cumulative obstruction," and, apart from the personal injustice, he objected to the Chairman's action, because it would be fatal to the existence and independence of small parties in the

Sir W. HARCOURT replied that Mr. Cowen himself was an example of the impunity with which independent opposition could be carried. His interpretation of the law of Parliament-that it was indispensable to take an offender ftagrante delicio—was quite unfounded, and if admitted very slight ingenuity would be needed to evade all attempts to put down obstruction. That the Standing Order was intended to apply to combination he showed from the speeches of Sir R. Cross and Sir S. Northcote and the ruling of the Speaker in the case of the continuous sitting of last year. That there had been a deliberate design to obstruct the Crime Prevention Bill was a matter of common knowledge-indeed. Mr. Cowen had avowed it on the third reading. The four gentlemen named did not disavow that they took part in it, and their case came within both the Common Law and the Standing Order. As for himself, he said he was totally unaware of what was going to happen when he went away an hour before, and in the earlier part of the bill when the material were under discussion he had been opposed to the adoption of any exceptional

measures to accelerate the proceedings.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Dawson, Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Dillwyn, who supported the motion, and on the same side Mr. Commins, who contended that there was no precedent for Mr. Playfair's action. and asserted emphatically that there was no combined obstruction on the occasion. Mr. Warton, on the other side, maintained that the Chairman was acting in strict accordance with the Rule in dealing with the scientific obstruction, which was undoubted; and Mr. G. Russell, while thinking that some of th members suspended might not have deserved it, contended that the Rule covered the case of retrospective and collective obstruction and that it was of vital importance at the present time to support the authority of the

Mr. T. O'CONNOR, in supporting the motion, remarked on the absence of Mr.

Chair.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied that it was not the Chairman's business to appear as a party and plead his own cause, but rather to trust to the justice of the House. In fact, the motion did not censure the Chairman of Committees. who had only taken the initiative, so much as the House, which, by its vote, had adopted and confirmed the action. But, besides this, he pointed out that the Chairman had only acted on the ruling of the Speaker in 1881 as to combined and cumulative obstruction which ought to have been challenged long ago if it was objected to. Criticising the terms of the amendment, which, he said, if assed, would emasculate the Standing Order, he asserted that if every member were o exercise all his privileges and all the rights secured to him by the Rules the House would be smitten with incapacity, and it was en-titled in self-defence to take whatever steps were necessary to protect itself.

Mr. Sexton contended that the rule was never meant to apply to individual members, and looked forward to the time when the growing strength of the Irish party would compel the House to rescind the rule

Mr. RAIKES, on whose evidence before the Select Committee of 1878 the rule is supposed to be founded, explained that at that time he did not contemplate the rule being applied to members in their absence, or retrospectively. He thought it better if anything were done that it should be by amending the Standing Order, and advised the withdrawal of a motion which could only weaken the authority of the Chair and shake the foundations of order.

After some remarks from Mr. M'Carthy and Mr. O'Donnell in reference to their own

cases, Sir S. NORTHCOTE admitted that when the Standing Order was passed its authors did not contemplate the kind of obstruction which had since arisen, and also that he was not altogether satisfied with what was done on the occasion in question. But he did not think that it was a case for censuring the authorities. If the rule were to be applied to members in their absence, and also to a number of members collectively, it would require re-consideration. Mr. T. Collins was of opinion that there was obstruction on the occasion, but thought

it a straining of the rule to name members enMr. Daly supported the motion, and Mr. Callan was speaking on it when the hour for adjournment arrived.

The Entail (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed. The House adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.

#### LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM "TRUTH.")

The Marquis of Bute has resolved to construct a large reservoir and extensive waterworks in connection with the palace he is building on the site of the house of Mountstuart, near Rothesay. The reservoir is to be made at a convenient spot about a mile inland from the new house. Mountstuart, which will have cost at least £250,000, is to be ready for habitation next summer, and a great number of the workmen, who would otherwise have been discharged in a few months, will now find employment for another year on this

new undertaking.
Pollok Castle, which was burnt to the ground last week, was one of the most in-teresting country houses in the west of Scotland. It was built in the picturesque old Scottish baronial style, about two hundred years ago. The late baronet added a wing in 1856, but did not destroy the characteristics of the mansion. The walls and entrances of the courtyard were very quaint; everywhere were to be seen carved stone representations of the elephant and the greyhound, the supporters of the Crawfurd-Pollok families; they were as abundant as the bears at Bradwardine. The interesting family pictures were luckily saved, and the house would have escaped with only rifling damage had there been an adequate

supply of water. It was said last year by the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, after they had admitted a yacht-owner who had nothing but money as a recommendation, that they would now "draw the line;" and this they appear to have done with some severity, as five out of six candidates were heavily blackballed last week. One of the candidates, it must be con-fessed, richly deserved it. He some time ago bought a yacht of a member of the R.Y.S

## EVENING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,942.-FOUNDED 1814.

## PARIS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, tofr.; three months, 28fr.

FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr. 3 months, 32fr; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES— A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES-£1 12s. 0d.

Terms of Advertisements :- 75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the number insertions. None under Three Francs. Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 2fr. a line. Notices, 3fr. a line. — Paragraphs, 5fr. a line

SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on LONDON or PARIS, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and The United States of America; also through the Messageries,

LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignani's Messenger," 168, Strand; also by G. Strater, 30, Cernhill; Bares, Hendy also by G. Street, 30, Cernhill; Bates, Hendrand Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Son, 186. Strand; E. C. Cowne and Co., 8t. Ann's-lane. General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160. Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane. NICE :- 15, QUAI MASSENA.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 10-11, 1882.

CONTINENTAL DISTRUST OF

ENGLAND. The Prime Minister availed himself of Lord Elcho's Motion on Thursday night to reiterate and reinforce the statements in regard to the Egyptian policy of the Government which he made at the Mansion House dinner on Wednesday. We desire to pay all honour to the chivalrous views of Mr. Gladstone, and no doubt it is very hard for a virtuous nation, directed by a peculiarly moral Minister, to be misunderstood, to have its most candid declarations canvassed, and its most explicit pledges suspected. We have the mens conscia recti, as far as Egypt is concerned; yet we cannot help pointing out to Mr. Gladstone that this does not save us, somehow, from being regarded askance by more than one of our influential neighbours. Even the European Concert has not perfect confidence in us. We protest that we are fighting for the interests of civilisation, progress, morality, sound finance, and the general welfare, but it is only too plain that no community takes us at our word, and that we are watched with a grudging vigilance that would be more appropriate if were the traditional enemies of the human race. Frenchmen are irritated with us because we are doing what they themselves would like to do; perhaps as good a reason for annoyance as could well be discovered. The Italians are angry with us because they thought they could deter us from active operations in Egypt by holding over our heads the menace of their intimacy with the German Powers, and have found this to be a vain. an unfounded, threat, Russia is offended with our proceedings, because England is England, and Russia is Russia. The sentiments of Germany and Austria are more inscrutable, but if they are lend-ing us their "moral support," that is a of Mr. Gladstone's glowing visions, we had could act in a similar or an analogous

loan which no one need ever refuse to his most embarrassed acquaintance. Such are the facts: and it seems to us that, in spite better acknowledge them and look them in the face. Perhaps a little comfort is to be obtained by asking if any other country manner without arousing the same susceptibilities and exciting the same, or even worse, suspicions? When Napoleon III. proclaimed that he intended to liberate Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic, Austria resisted, Prussia armed, and England had its doubts as to the sincerity of the programme. We thought there must be something more in the Imperial benevolence than met the eye, and there was. Savoy and Nice were the price exacted for the magnanimous enterprise. It is just as well, therefore, to recognise the fact that in this world nations are treated in much the same manner as they treat other nations. The saner portion of the English public believed that the fine sentiments with which Russia proceeded to the task of liberating Bulgaria meant territorial conquests for Russia, and they proved to be right. Mr. Gladstone vehemently protests that we are going to Egypt, not for purposes of aggression, but in order to restore it to something like order, and to confer upon the world at large the vast boon of its good government and social stability. But we are regarded as Russia was regarded. In other words, we are not believed. It is the universal law that it should be so; and we must not hope to escape its operation. And even if we suppose that some of the Powers are duly impressed with the disinterested character of our policy, it does not follow that we must look for active sympathy from them. A great master of human nature has reminded us that there is something not altogether disagreeable to us in the misfortunes of our dearest friends; and, even though there may be Powers that admire us as much as we deserve to be admired, it is probable that they would hear with something more than resignation that the war in Egypt was anything but a holiday campaign. We are not complaining. It is only natural; but it is a form of naturalness we shall do well to bear in mind when our military operations are conducted on a larger scale, when Sir Garnet Wolseley arrives at the seat of war, and when the troops from England and the troops from India co-operate along converging lines for an attack on Arabi. The more we warm to the work, the greater. the number of soldiers we despatch to Egypt, the more daring our tactics, the more successful our strategy, the less satisfaction, we may depend upon it, will be felt and exhibited by benevolent Neutrals. No doubt they feel that we have a good deal of reputation to spare, and that

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. Mr. Gladstone is setting the East in confusion, and if certain dangers which now threaten were to be realised, even forty thousand British troops in Egypt would have too much to do. We trust that we may discard the story of apprehensions for Christian security at Constantinople. Such a fear could not be reasonable unless something were to happen seriously to compromise the authority of the Sultan-Khalif over the

Mohammedan population. Such an occur-

rence would be the suspicion that the

Sultan was acting in the interests of

Europe against a champion of Islam, and

us or for them .- Standard.

Government to parry the assaults of Midlothian diplomacy. But there are other inconveniences, and one of the past blunders of Mr. Gladstone's career comes to the front at this moment in order to afford a conspicuous opportunity for the chief rival of England in the East to appear upon the scene. Who can read the concentration of Russian troops at Odessa, and the preparations for the embarkation of a considerable army which are reported from Southern Russia, without being reminded of that famous surrender of the Black Sea clauses of the Treaty of Paris, effected by Mr. Gladstone in 1871, which enables Russia to mass a naval force in the harbours of the Euxine? Does our Government altogether forget that Russia only requires the consent of Turkey in order to be able to transport a hundred thousand men to positions which Turkey could only abandon in a moment of despair, but which England would see in the occupation of Russia with sentiments of dismay and consternation? Does Mr. Gladstone wish to drive the Mahommedan world to desperation? Has he forgotten that several times already in England the entry of a Russian army corps, with the consent of the reigning Sultan, into Constantinople has passed beyond the stage of a mere project? The statement that Russia has offered certain assistance to Turkey in case of an embroilment with England is repeated upon every side. It is instinctively felt that more unlikely things have happened, and that we are now living in the midst of a crisis where the improbable may be the next to occur. The speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone on Thursday evening in reply to Lord Elcho and Sir Henry Wolff is calculated to amaze and to alarm. It was so full of naive confidence, of evident inexperience, of candid ignorance, and of curious presumption that it should have at once disarmed by the mere effect of its incongruity the most resolute political opponent, if the extreme gravity of the situation which Mr. Gladstone has created could be regarded as mere matter for political opposition. The distinctions of parties ought to disappear before the seriousness of the Eastern crisis. It is the general attitude of Mr. Gladstone towards the Ottoman Empire which forms the core of the danger. About crushing Arabi as easily as one might crush an eggshell there can be no doubt, if the commonest rules of prudence are observed. But it is the manner in which Mr. Gladstone seems to lose no opportunity of assailing the authority of the Sultan and embarrassing the Turkish Government which affords the true opportunity for the evils which appear above the political horizon. What would England think if there were to ensue from Mr. Gladstone's action even a temporary combination of the forces of Mahomedanism and Muscovitism in the East? The Russians can treat Mussul-There are plenty of Mahommedan Tartars loyal to the Czar, and to injure England would be a gain well worth the price of a little good faith for the time with the Government of the Sultan .- Morning Post.

THE RESTORATION OF CETEWAYO. The course of her Majesty's Government with regard to the Zulu question has been facilitated by the terms of the resolution which has been passed by the Legislative Council of Natal, They state in effect that the restoration of Cetewayo cannot be accomplished with safety to Natal, or with benefit to the Zulus, unless it be preceded, as well as accompanied, by measures which would secure for the British Government permanent influence in the affairs of Zululand. This, no doubt. is the view of the Imperial Government. as it is unquestionably that of Sir Hercules Robinson, of Bishop Colenso, and of other friends of the Zulus. Our correspondent at Maritzburg is of opinion that such influence can best be secured by the appointment of an efficient British Resident. On this subject there is practically no difference of opinion among those who are interested in the future government of Zululand. Several years before the Zulu war broke out Cetewayo asked that a Resident might be appointed to live in his country, but his prayer was unheeded, or rather the Natal Government was content to make John Dunn its agent, with the result that he induced the Zulus to purchase from him large quantities of fire-arms. Cetewayo now asks for two residents, one to live near him and the other to be stationed on the Transvaal frontier, whence came all the troubles that have proved so costly to England as well as to the Zulus. Mr. Evelyn Ashley, in reply to Sir John Hay, on Thursday, stated that before the close of the Session he hoped to be able to make a definite statement as to the intentions of the Government with regard to the re-settlement of Zululand. Sir John Hay appears to be anxious for the interests of the thirteen kinglets who were set up by Sir Garnet Wolseley. If he had followed the recent history of this question a little more closely than he has done, he would have found that nine, if not ten, of the kinglets have taken steps to make known their desire for Cetewayo's restoration; that the subjects of two of the remaining chiefs-Hamu and Zibebu-are in a chronic state of revolt; and that it is only the moral influence of the Natal Government which has prevented a general outbreak from taking place in John Dunn's district. We learn from a printed report of the proceedings of the Zulus who visited Maritzburg last April that the twenty-one chiefs and head men from Dunnsland, who then saw Sir Henry Bulwer, declared in Dunn's presence that their desire was to be ruled by their old King. There is no reason to believe that Dunn will be able to hold his position a single day after he is told that a few defeats would not be a bad thing for he can no longer rely upon the moral support of the British Government .- Daily

PATRIOTS AND TASKMASTERS.

The " National " party in Egypt found on Thursday an unexpected if half-hearted supporter in Lord Elcho. It is true he only asked for proof that we are dealing with a mutinous soldiery and not with an oppressed and insurgent people, but his state of mind is seemingly one which makes him very rigid in his examination of any evidence that is offered him on that It was natural, therefore, that he head. should be greatly impressed with Mr. Gladstone's admission at the Mansion House that there may be a " section of a class in Egypt" which is adverse to the though Mr. Gladstone's policy is apparently / success of the English arms. This "sec-

tion of a class" was to Lord Elcho the inch to be speedily converted into the ell of a really popular movement. His speech yesterday was useful in drawing from Mr. Gladstone a fuller re-assertion of what he had said the day before. Before the establishment of the foreign control the cultivators of the soil in Egypt "were subject to a system of abominable oppression. But wherever there is oppression there are oppressors; there are instruments of that oppression; there are people who profit by it, people who live by it; and it is the oppressors of the people who most resent interference, and who most readily avail themselves of any opportunity that may offer for complaining of the means by which the interference is effected, and who are most ready to enter into any measures, whatever they may be, for the purpose of bringing back a state of things which was to them a paradise, but which to their fellow-countrymen was more like a hell. Those are the gentlemen whom I fully admit to be the allies of Arabi Pacha and of the military party, From the state to which these oppressors had reduced the Egyptian people the Control did much to deliver them, for the Control meant the 'substitution of European for Oriental methods in the administration of finances and the levying of taxes in Egypt." It could not, of course, at once make Egypt a lightly taxed country; but it could and did go a long way towards making it a fairly taxed country-a country in which the taxes raised were honestly spent on national objects, and in which consequently no more taxes were levied than were wanted for national objects. To the men who had been concerned in the old administration this change deprived the taxing process of all interest. What they valued in it was not the money it brought to the Treasury, but the money it brought to their own pockets. The Control meant the loss of what, in consideration of Lord Elcho's feelings, we will call their commissions. Undoubtedly, therefore, they are on the side of Arabi, or of any one else who will promise them deliverance from the hated foreigner, and will give back Egypt to its native tax-gatherers. As to any evidence of a similar desire outside this little ring of plunderers and oppressors, it is to be found only in journals published under the permission of the "rebellious and military Government of Cairo," and so certain not to print anything distasteful to that Government, and not above inventing statements likely to give it pleasure. If the people of Egypt really wish to go back to the times before the Control, they must have a positive love of being oppressed The Control has been all that has stood between them and their task-masters; and it is from the restoration and extension of the Control that any further improvement in their condition must come. -St. James's

M. DE LESSEPS AND THE CANAL.

Gazette.

In a letter to the Daily News, Mr. Charles Royle makes out a good case against M. de Lesseps and his protests against the "violation of the neutrality of the Canal" by England. As Mr. Royle points out, there is, as things at present stand, no neutrality to violate :-

The Canal is simply a piece of Egyptian territory. It has never been neutralised by international agreement, and the original concession to the company, which declared that it should be a neutral channel, can no more make it so, as against foreign Powers, than a declaration of England that Gibraltar was neutral could exempt that place from hostile operations in the case of England's subsequently going to war. There is however, something to be said for M. de Lesseps. neutrality for which he contends, and which means this, that the Canal and its ports are not to be liable to become the scene of any warlike operations, has hitherto existed as a matter of fact, though it had no international agreement to rest upon. More than that, England did in 1877 of her own authority guarantee the preservation of such neutrality during the war between Russia and Turkey That action of England in face of a temporary emergency cannot indeed be construed into permanent engagement on her part, but it pes indicate the direction in which a solution of the Suez Canal question must ultimately be sought. It is, in the long run, as much England's interest as it is anybody's to defend the Sucz Canal by international agreement from becoming the scene of warlike operations of any kind. Such an arrangement might prevent our hereafter landing troops, as we are now doing, at Suez; but, on the other hand it would obviate the necessity of protecting our merchantmen in the passage through the Canal, and would remove the chief tempta tion to isolated interference in Egypt. reasonable being expects England to agree to any settlement which could, under any circumstances, prevent the free passage of English warships through the Canal. The Débats contends that the most England can be expected to consent to is a declaration making the Canal as free of passage as an arm of th sea. The North German Gazette laughs at the idea that England should be expected to assent to a Mixed Commission for the Canal like that at present in existence for the Lower As a matter of fact, we should be much better without Commissions, and with a simple international agreement that the Canal shall be open at all times to all ships of all nations, but should not itself under any circumstances become the scene of hostilities. -Pall Mall Gazette.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, travelling as Count and Countess Schwerin, have arrived at the Marine Hotel, Ventnor. Their Serene Highnesses were received at Portsmouth by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Admiral Ryder, who accompanied them in the Admiralty yacht Fire Queen to Ryde Pier, where the distinguished visitors landed and proceeded to Ventnor by train.

The Italian Ambassador and the Marchioness Menabrea di Val-Dora left London on Thursday morning for the Continent en congé. During his Excellency's absence Mr. T. Catalani will act as Charge d'Affaires. The Duke and Duchess of Athole and

amily have left Eaton-place for Blair Castle, Perthshire. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have left St. George's-place, Hyde-park-corner, for Savernake Park, Marlborough,

The Marchioness of Salisbury and family are making a tour in Switzerland.

The Countess of Caledon and Lady Jane Alexander have gone to Margate for a weeks.

Sir Henry and Hon. Lady Cotterell have left town for Garnons, Herefordshire. Sir John Haggerston, Bart., has left Oakfield, Upper Norwood, for Ellingham Hall, Northaw

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster left town on Thursday for a tour with his family in the north of Europe. A marriage, says the Post, is arranged to

take place between Major-General Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, Bart., and Miss Vaughan eldest daughter of the late Viscountess Forbes and Mr. Thomas Nugent Vaughan.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN. The correspondent of the Times in Egypt telegraphs as follows :-

Egypt telegraphs as follows:—
ALEXANDRIA, AUG., 10, 10.40 P.M.
Sir E. Malet arrived early this morning and at once had an interview with the Khedive. His strong personal influence with Tewfik Pacha cannot but greatly facilitate matters. In the afternoon the Duke of Connaught arrived by the Orontes, as well as Sir John Adyein the Salamis; the former, accompanied by Sir E. Malet, visited the Khedive, who will return the visit on head the Helicon to-

will return the visit on board the Helicon to-morrow. A Council of War, at which his Royal Highness was present, was held this afternoon on board the Helicon. Admiral Seymour signalled this morning the promo tions gazetted for the bombardment of Alex andria, all of which were fully deserved though some conspicuous names are absent. The promotions from Commanders to Post-Captains and of Lieutenants to Commanders necessitate the removal from their ships of those promoted, who are naturally among those who have most distinguished themselves not only in the naval action, but in duties on The loss of such men as Beresford, shore. Thomas Morrison, Boldero, and Bradford, all of whom have done excellent work on shore, will be most seriously felt; and at the very moment when we are feeling the very urgent want of first-class men for the government of the town, it would seem incredible that the authorities should refuse to avail themselves of their services, when they are thus, so to speak, placed at their disposal by the exigencies of the service. I say "very urgent" want, for it would be folly to conceal the fact that a marked change has recently come over the administration of the town. I do not apportion blame, for it is impossible to say how much is due to redtapeism and how much to instructions from home; but I do say that we miss, and, unless it is remedied, shall soon have grave occasion to deplore, the strong hands which created order out of chaos and maintained it up to the day when the authority was placed in other hands. That relegation of authority was necessary, for valuable men like those I have named could relegation of authority was necessary, not be spared from their ships, but their wellearned promotion now necessitates their withdrawal from the ships, and we may surely expect that even redtapeism will not allow that the men who have learned experience and won their laurels shall be sent home to idleness, while their places are supplied by English officials without experience, or Egyptian officials with an experience that is their greatest

RAMLEH, Aug. 10, 8 A.M. A Circassian was brought in vesterday afternoon who had passed through Arabi's camp. He states that in Saturday's engagement there were one colonel, one captain, one subaltern men killed, and a great number of wounded; but he does not say how many. He appears also to have valuable information regarding the enemy's forces; but I have not yet been able to get details further than that 25 battalions are said to be posted along the Mahmoudieh Canal, between Kafrdawar and Arabi's advanced outposts, and 11 batteries of field artillery with them. He confirms the rumour that Arabi is in bad health.

An Egyptian cavalry soldier, belonging to the Khedive's Palace Guard, was yesterday afternoon taken in attempting to cross our lines on Waterwork's Hill. He was mounted and thought to elude observation by following a carriage containing some naval officers who had driven out from Alexandria to visit the lines. On being arrested and examined was found to possess a paper written in Arabic. The account he gave of himself was that he had been sent from the Palace with a letter for the Chief of Police in Ramlch. As, however, the route he was taking did not agree with his statement, the probability is that he was trying to make his way to the enemy's lines. He was taken into Alexandria this morning to be examined, and if the paper found on him was meant to be conveyed to Arabi's camp it may disclose some traitorous correspondence between some of the Palace officials and Arabi.

The earthwork which was fired upon two

days ago by the Superb was yesterday left unmolested, although working parties were seen on it. The mound in question is only two miles east of Ramleh in the Aboukir direction. Last night passed quietly throughout our lines. The enemy's working parties are still busily engaged intrenching four miles from our lines on the other side of Millaha Junction.

The Standard has received the sub-

joined despatches from its correspondents at Alexandria and Suez :-ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY, 9.30 P.M. A Council, composed of the Admiral and leading military authorities, is at present sit-ting on board the *Helicon* to investigate the subject of the effect of the bombardment upon the Foris. The subject is in the highest degree important and interesting to military and naval men. The ruined Forts have been examined by officers of the Marine Artillery, of the Navy and Army, and their evidence is to the effect that masonry as opposed to modern guns is uscloss, as it crumbles to fragments under the impact of the heavy missiles. Upon the other hand, the earthworks constructed of sand of the proper thickness, turned every shot, the projectiles simply ploughing a deep trench and then turning upwards into the air. At Ras - el - Tin the guns were in-dividually damaged, but at Forts Ada and Pharos the gunners deserted the guns, were not silenced and the latter our fire. The investigation proved that were extremely exploded shells lying about everywhere. elevation was by no means accurate. Of the remendous rain of Gatling and Nordenfeldt bullets poured in there are but few traces visible, only two of the guns bearing marks of their fire. Many of the enemy's guns were put out of action by the effects of their own recoil. After a careful examination of the effects of our fire the artillerymen are of opinion that properly constructed Forts ought o be able to resist the fire of ships, and that the only chance of the latter is to aim at the embrasures and endeavour to dismount the guns. If Fort Tewfik, at Aboukir, is attacked by our ships the result will be exceedingly interesting in a technical point of view, as this Fort is constructed on the best modern principles. The health of the troops is excelent, but another of those badly wounded on

Saturday died to-day.

Admiral Seymour to-day addressed the seamen and marines stationed at the Palace. After reading the Queen's Message to the Fleet, he promised them another opportunity of distinguishing themselves and of earning fresh laurels. The train provided for Mrs. Stone by the Egyptian authorities left Cairo from the Military Station, near the War Office, as the other station was considered un-While she was waiting for the train to safe. be made up she was invited into the Council Chamber of the War Office, where Yakoub Pacha, the Under-Secretary of War, read to her in the presence of a number of officers a long correspondence with M. de Lesseps. When he had finished he said that this showed that had finished he said that this France altogether disapproved of the action of England. The Pacha expressed much regret that General Stone Pacha should have cast in his lot with the English against them, and begged Mrs. Stone to tell him that the Egyptian army would show how greatly it had profited by his twelve years' instruction. On parting Yakoub said, "Even your motherly yearning to meet your only son, now at Alexandria, cannot equal our yearning to meet the English in the field." The enemy's working parties have again been busy to-day all along he line, but no event of any importance has taken place. Last night we expected, from reports current among the natives, that an k would be made upon Fort Meks. usual, the report turned out untrue, and the

night passed off quietly. Beyond doubt, how-

ever, the enemy has a strong force in that direction. Popular feeling in the lower native quarters of the town is far from satisfactory.

Late last night I had occasion to pass along the streets, and was greeted with jeers, and cries of "Wait a little bit, Christian dog, and you will see." Arabi has certainly ma-

Colonel Jones, of the Engineers, returned this morning after a run up the Canal to Ismailia. He reports that more Egyptian troops have arrived by train, with much heavy bag-Two trains full of troops have left in a southerly direction, as if against us, but we have heard nothing of their approaching the town. Lieutenant Lindsay, of the Euryalus, rode alone along the line to-day some fifteen miles, but saw nothing of any enemy. On Friday Arabi visited the Egytian camp at Zagazid and addressed the troops there. He then returned to Kafr Dowar. M. de Lesseps is still at Ismailia. He has a guard of honour from the rebel camp, Arabi's men occupying the station and posts in the town. M. de the station and posts in the town. Lesseps has publicly undertaken to answer for the preservation of order. Most of the Europeans who fled from Ismailia upon the appeans who hea from Islandia doon the approach of the Egyptian troops have returned there. Captain Foote began filling the Reservoir here last night. When that is full, the water will be taken into the dock which has been prepared for its reception. So far water is at present rising in it.

of Malta and of Egypt by the French in 1798 In some respects the military organizers of our own Egyptian expedition appear to have followed the lines laid down by genius of Napoleon: in others, the contrast is of the most signal character. "To seize Egypt and Malta," is the commencement of a "Note au Directoire Executif," dated Paris, Ventôse, An VI. (March 5, 1798), "is required a force of from 20,000 to 26,000 infantry, and from 2,000 to 3,000 cavalry, without horses." Now follows an exact indication of the corps selected for the expedition, with their points of embarcation-at Civita Vecchia, Genoa, Corsica, Marseilles, Toulon, and Nice and Antibes. The artillery of each demi-brigade was to accompany it: the cavalry to take their saddles and harness, and each cavalry-man to be armed with a "fusil." One hundred cartridges per man, water for a month, and food for two months were to be put on board; and sixty pieces of field and forty of siege artillery, two companies of miners, one battalion of artillery, two companies of workmen, and one battalion of pontoniers are distributed among the five ex-peditions from French and Italian ports. After delays, arising partly from poli-tical causes and partly from the tical causes and partly from the weather (not a day of which, however, failed to furnish proof of the marvellous a ministrative capacity of Bonaparte), the fleets found themselves before Malta on the 9th of June. The orders given to seize on the forts under pretext of watering the ships are of the most cynical exactitude. The very natural objec-tion of the Grand Master to allow more than four ships of war to enter the harbour at once is treated as an act of war against France; and after two days' cannonade and fusillade a convention was signed, on the 12th of June, by which the Grand Master ceded the forts, towns, and sovereignty of Malta to the French Republic. By this document the Grand Master was to receive an annual pension of 300,000fr. with two years' pay down. Each Knight was to receive 700fr, a year for life; and each Knight upwards of seventy years old 1,000fr. The French Republic promised to employ its influence at the Congress of Rastadt to obtain for the Grand Master " une principauté equi-valente à celle qu'il perd," and to secure the free exercise of their religion and enjoyment of all their properties and rights to the inhabitants of Malta and Gozzo. On the 15th of June, however, Bonaparte declares that the Order of Malta is abolished. Severe details for the government of the island follow in rapid succession; and on the 16th of June all the private foundations, all convents and corporations, and all colleges are suppressed. The cathedral establishment is reduced for reign priests are banished, the treasures of the churches are seized, objects found in gold are to be immediately melled, those in silver are to be either sold or melted down, and arrangements are made for recruiting the French army and navy by Maltese and for forcibly sending a certain number of youths from Malta to France for education. Very thoroughly is the work done, with perfect absence of scruple of any It is characteristic of Bonaparte that he did not find time to report to the Directory before he had organized the new regime, in cluding all the details of an école centrale This done, not an hour is lost in ordering, with the same matchless perfection of detail the raid upon Exppt. In his "Proclamation a l'Armée de Terre," dated on board the Orient on the 22d of June, Bonaparte says: "Vous porterez à l'Angleterre le coup le plus sur et le plus sensible, en attendant que vous puissiez lui donner le coup de mort. The immense importance not only of Malia but of Corfu dominates the whole tone of the correspondence. On the 1st of July Bonaparte still dates his despatches on board the Orient. the 2d of July he dates them from "Headquarters, Alexandria," his proclamation de-claring his friendliness for the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt and his veneration for the Mahommedan faith—his only aim being to relieve Egypt from the government of the Mamelukes. The organisation of the new conquest, however, proceeds with the utmost severity of system. All horses and arms and all public magazines are seized. Contributions of all kinds-most eagerly those in specieare imposed under penalties of bastinado, fine and death. Amid military details of the utmos minuteness, prescribing the very hour at which each movement is to commence, the General-in-Chief finds time, on the 9th of July, at Damanhour, to fix the following prices for provisions :- A goose, 26 sous; a fowl, 15 sous; a pair of pigeons, 18 sous; mutton, 8 sous beef, 6 sous; three eggs, 3 liards; the pound of rice, 2 sous; the pound of lentils. Of course there is an exdanatory letter to assure the Pacha that the French come only as his friends and depapers is the hint of General Desaix (July 3) L'art ici consiste à tenir tous mes movens extraordinaires cachés, pour n'en faire usage et les surprendre autant plus, que lorsque nous aurons de grandes forces à combattre. That was the view taken by the great captair rom Cairo to General Menou:

naged to imbue his countrymen with a firm belief in his power to prevail over his enemies.

SUEZ, MONDAY.

the freshwater canal has not been cut, and the

AN EXPEDITION TO EGYPT. Very instructive reading, just at present, are these volumes of the "Correspondence de Napoléon Ier" which contain the letters

and other documents relating to the seizure

liverers. But one of the most striking pas-sages in the whole of this series of State of the policy of "Demonstrations." On the 30th of July he writes to Kleber that the most important thing is to avoid being "preceded by terror;" but on the following day he writes ne peuvent se conduire que par la plus grande sévérité; tous les jours je fais couper cinq ou six têtes dans les rues du Caire." The astonishing march of treachery, plunder, and terror, when possession is obtained and as-sured by the results of the Battle of the Pyramids and the destruction of the splendid Mameluke cavalry, is at length varied by a note in another key. On the 15th of August Bonaparte writes from Cairo: "The picture of the situation in which you find yourself,

Citizen General, is horrible!" He orders the

Admiral, whom he still continues to address a

'Citizen General," to take command of " all

that is left of our navy in Egypt;" and specially enjoins him to clear the roads of Aboukir of any debris of the fleet. The

Battle of Aboukir had fallen on the French

like a thunderbolt from a clear sky .- St.

James's Gazette.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY. There Lordships met at 4 o'clock. The Royal assent was given by Commission

to a large number of Acts.

The House agreed to a motion, made by Lord Granville, that the other orders of the day be postponed until after the order re-lating to the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill.

THE ARREARS BILL.

Lord Carlingford rose to ask their lordships to agree to the first of the Commons' Amendments to the Lords' Amendments in this Biff. He told their lordships that it would have been impossible for the Government or for the House of Commons to agree that the landford should have a veto on the tenant's application to compound for arrears. It was intended that the application should be a joint one, and in 99 cases out of 100 it would be; but while the Government and the House Commons felt unable to give the landlord a veto in this matter, they had introduced more careful precautions for his protection. The Commons' Amendment requiring a ten days' notice would prevent any tenant from rushing into court on the chance of what he might get. When the landlord objected to a combounding of the arrears, the tenant would know that the case was an exceptional one, and one that would require examination. Another precaution would be found in the amendment moved by Lord Lifford, which the Government and the other House had adoptednamely, that an inquiry into the means of the tenant, if made by the Sub-Commission, could only be made by a legal member of that Commission. In addition, there were the safeguards which would be supplied by the amendments of the Duke of Abercorn, as modified by the Commons, under which the Commissioners would be bound to take into consideration the tenant's interest in his holding. The Government were anxious that everything consistent with the main principle of the bill should be done to prevent a landlord from being compelled to accept a composition where the tenant was able to pay him in full. He moved that their lordships do not insist on their amendment, but agree to that of the Commons.

Lord SALISBURY, who on rising was cheered by the Opposition, stated that his opinion of the principle of the bill remained unchanged. The bill took away from the landlord creditor resources of a debtor to which he had a right to look as security for his debt. This favour was not shown to all classes of debtors, but only to that class which had commended itself by turbulence. He believed that such a principle was pernicious and immoral, and that it could not be adopted without laying down a dangerous precedent of public plunder.

Measures which were pronounced to one year were pointed to year as only containing the final germs of further proposals. It was his conviction that not only was this bill mischievous, but that it would fail in its object, because it would only reach tenants who were at a middle point-namely, those who did not pay more than £30 rent, and who could find a year's rent. In Committee they were recommended by Lord Lansdowne to avoid all responsibility from the bill by abstaining from amending it, but the experience of the past showed that if they allowed a bill to pass they were held responsible for every provision it contained. Lord Salisbury then quoted passages from speeches of Lord Cowper, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Gladstone, in which it was aid down that he and the Or House were responsible for all the enactments in the Land Act of 1881. He now announced that he undertook no responsibility for this bill in its compulsory shape. He believed it to be a measure of political robbery. As to his amendment to make it optional, he had had that day an opportunity of conferring with the noble lords on the Opposition side who had voted for that amendment, and, by an overwhelming majority, they were of opinion that, having regard to the present state of affairs in Ireland and in Egypt, it was not advisable to insist on it. He did not share in that opinion, but he would not divide the House. The closing observations of the noble lord were greeted from the Ministerial benches with laughter and ironical cheers.

The motion was agreed to, as were also successive motions by Lord Carlingford for agreeing to the other amendments of the Commons. In the amendment limiting the payment to the landlord of one year's arrears in addition to those compounded for where there shall be a beneficial sale of tenant right within seven years ofter a composition, the Government accepted, and the House adopted, an amendment moved by the Duke of Abercorn to make it clear that the arrears referred to were not to be arrears incurred within these seven years. The Commons' amendment in respect to "hanging gales" elicited protests from Lords Waterford, Dunraven nd Limerick. The last-mentioned noble lord challenged a division on it; but Lord Waterford having said that he was content with his protest, Lord Limerick did not repeat his solitary "Not Content," and accordingly no division was taken. Thus the Bill stands as t was returned from the Commons, save only the addition of Lord Abercorn's verbal amend

The Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee, and several other Bills having been advanced a stage. their lordships adjourned at five minutes

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION Sir C. DILKE, in answer to Mr. Arnold, stated that the Porte has submitted a draft proclamation to her Majesty's Government, by which the Khedive is authorised to declare Arabi by name a rebel. A military convention has not been concluded, but the Porte expresses

its readiness to conclude one.

Lord Eleno, in putting a question as to the Egyptian war, moved the adjournment of the House in order to state more fully his reasons for doubting whether we had to deal not simply with a military mutiny, but with a national movement, which had the acquiescence of the local magnates and the people generally. did not advocate a cessation of our military operations, but when we had occupied the necessary strategic positions he hoped the Government would endeavour to ascertain the

true state of feeling of the Egyptian nation. Sir H. D. Wolff, in seconding the motion also pressed the Government to say with what objects they were going to war and whether they intended to prolong the occupation of Egypt longer than was necessary to establish a state of things acceptable to the people. A mere return to the status quo, he contended, was impossible, and before commencing hostilities he suggested that we should take steps to inform the people that we intended to con-

sult their rights

Mr. GLADSTONE hoped that the House would not be led into discussion of the Egyptian question, for it was perfectly impossible for him to enter now into a definition of the objects of the military operations. Certainly, nothing was further from the intention of the Government, nor more opposed to the views of Europe and the assurances they had given than an indefinite occupation of Egypt. While admitting that the matter had gone beyond the limits of the status quo, he pointed out that at this moment it would be inexpedient to anticipate results which could only be arrived a with the intervention of Europe and could never be founded on the conclusions of a single Power. As to the evidence that we were dealing with a military movement and not a National party, he pointed out that Arabi had thrown off the authority of the Khedive; that every European, with the single exception of Mr. Blunt, repudiated the idea that the military party represented a national movement; that all the official testimony was

## EVENING EDITION.

Head Office: - PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,948 .- FOUNDED 1814.

## PARIS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, AUGUST 14-15, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr., 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr. EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES— A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES—£1 12s. 0d.;

Terms of Advertisements :--75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the insertions. None under Three Francs. Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 2fr. a line. Notices, 3fr. a line. — Paragraphs, 5fr. a line

SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on LONDON or PARIS, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and The United States of America; also through the Messageries,

LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignani's Messenger," 168, Strand; also by G. Straer, 30, Ceronhil; Bares, Henny and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Son, 186, Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160, Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane. NICE :-- 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 12-13, 1882.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT. The military campaign is not the only or the most troublesome part of the work we have to do in Egypt. That is a task entirely within our power. Our preparations are adequate and complete, and the detailed account of the mobilisation which we print elsewhere this morning will enable our readers to appreciate the care and skill with which they have been made. But when Arabi's army has been dispersed, and when its leaders have been brought to account for their past misdeeds, we shall still have to make sure that the Egyptian difficulty will not recur in its old or in any Egypt, in a word, will be on our hands. It will not be open to us to retire from the country, and to leave events to take their own course. It would be idle to dream of restoring the old status quo as it existed before the mutiny. The forces which upset it once would be no less capable of upsetting it again and again. The army would be as little trustworthy now as it was eighteen months ago. As soon as the opportunity offered, some new military adventurer would be found in Arabi's place, tampering with the fidelity of the soldiers, disowning the authority of the Khedive, opposed to the Control, opposed to the influence of Europe, a fit subject for the Porte to work with, and as ruinous to the well-being of Egypt as Arabi has been. It is not likely that we shall put ourselves to the trouble and cost we are now incurring with no better result in view than a succession of such events as have forced us to interfere in Egypt, and would force us to interfere again if we were shortsighted enough to suffer them again to arise. Lord Elcho was therefore quite premature on Thursday in demanding from the Government a disclosure of their Egyptian policy. It was enough for Mr. Gladstone to reply that, for the present at all events, our course was in no doubt. Our first business is to put down the Egyptian mutiny. When this has been done, we shall be in a position to say what has to be done next. Enough, and more than enough, has been said on this subject already. What we have to do now is to act, and not to talk, still less to give pledges which cannot but be illusory and may prove to be embarrassing as well. Apart altogether from the military operations, we have a considerable task on hand, of which it is impossible accurately to foresee the end. When the autumn comes and Parliament re-assembles it may be possible to renew with some advantage the premature and futile, not to say mischievous, discussions of the past week. But it is satisfactory to reflect that from Friday next till the 24th of October there will be no occasion and little opportunity for the enunciation of official pledges as to our future policy in Egypt. We should have thought, indeed, that there had already been too many disillusions and disappointments for any Minister, even for Mr. Gladstone himself, to venture to declare with any confidence what the Government will do or what it will not do in Egypt. We know only too well what has happened already. The Government has hoped against hope, and against the repeated and urgent representations of its responsible agents on the spot, that the military revolt in Egypt would quail before the merely diplomatic threats and representations of England and France. portunity after opportunity has been let slip when the work we have now undertaken might have been accomplished at far less cost and sacrifice than it will now probably entail. The lesson is a sharp one. and it should at least make the Government chary of prematurely pledging itself to any specific method of settling a question whose gravity and bearings have so often been misappreciated in the past. The Concert of Europe and the sanction of the Powers are phrases which, in regard to Egypt and our own relations to it, have been too often and too long in our mouths. They have led us into perplexities and embarrassments from which even now we are very imperfeetly free. After all our deference to these respectable abstractions we find ourselves at last compelled to assert the supremacy of our own interests and to defend them by our own strength. In such a case it is mere common prudence not to attempt to forecast what our course may be in the future. We must be guided by circumstances, and it is as yet far beyond the prescience of Ministers to say what the circumstances may be which will and must guide us when the time comes. What is certain is, that the past will not recur. Mr. Gladstone himself allows that the exact status quo as it existed before the rise of Arabi cannot be restored. That is enough

for the moment. The military revolt must

be suppressed and its recurrence in the

future must be prevented. This is the re-

solve of England, and when it is accom-

plished and it becomes necessary to seek

the sanction of the Powers for the result.

the concert of Europe will be invoked in a

sense very different from that with which

we have lately been familiar. It will be no

affair of Notes, Protocols, and Conferences

leading to nothing and paralyzing all

vigorous action. The Powers will be in-

vited to take note of a fait accompli, to

in Egypt and restored the country to civili-

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. than this is what we have undertaken to do; when it is done, events will speak for themselves, but it is idle to attempt to control them by pledges given beforehand. The moral sanction of half-a-dozen Powers, some of whom are merely apathetic, some positively reluctant, and some, perhaps, not wholly disinterested, is, as we have found to our cost, very difficult to obtain, and not, perhaps, very valuable when it is obtained. The acquiescence of Europe in accomplished facts, on the other hand, can only be profitably sought, and will probably be freely given, when the facts are actually accomplished.—Times.

> THE POSITION OF LORD SALISBURY. The Saturday Review affirms that a general whose troops refuse to fight is not disgraced by defeat, and Lord Salisbury's speech on Thursday may be taken as an exercise in different form, but in a form at once dignified and forcible, of the ancient right of protest belonging to the peers. The noisy triumph which has taken the place of noisy abuse in the Radical Press on this matter qualifies its unflattering compliments to the wisdom of the Lords by comments on their disobedience to their leader, and assumes that the general body of the Conservative peers can only take credit at the expense of Lord Salisbury's discretion and of its own party discipline. It is possible to think with the majority hat this was not a time for a constitutional conflict, and for two reasons—one national, the other partisan. Lord Salisbury thinks differently, and has vindicated his consistency and his love for justice by his protest.

The Spectator asserts that no more pathetic testimony to the victory of the Commons could be imagined than the frank declarations of Lord Salisbury that the Commons had conceded nothing of any importance, and that on the whole principle at stake he himself had been absolutely defeated by the lukewarmness of his own followers. The policy of Sir Stafford Northcote, assisted by the wise timidity of the Conservative peers, has triumphed over the policy of Lord Salisbury; and for the future the Spectator imagines that, even if Lord Salisbury continues to lead the Conservative party in the Lords, he will do so with the discouraging feeling that, whenever the Duke of Richmond differs from him, the Duke of Richmond is more likely to carry the party with him than he himself. This is not a pleasant consideration for a "illiant orator like Lord Salisbury. The spectator is not sure that a proud and high-spirited peer like Lord Salisbury will be able to bear it. And even if Lord Salisbury retains the leadership, he will retain it with a certain doubt of his own power to determine the course of the party, which must alter, to some extent, his tone. If it alter his tone for the worse—and this is the more probable alternative of the twothen his ultimate retirement from the head of the Tory party in the Lords must be only a question of time.

The Economist admits that in the present instance Lord Salisbury is mainly responsible for the unnecessary bitterness and heat that have been imported into the discussion of his amendments. It was his arrogant and defiant tone more than anything else that stirred up strife. But it might have been thought that after the experience of last year Lord Salisbury's brave words would have been appraised at their true value. His bark is always worse than his bite, and he very often barks loudest when he is most afraid to bite. There need never, therefore, have been any fear of his pushing his opposition to extremities, and there was thus all the less excuse for making his vapourings the occasion of attacks upon the House of Lords, and of endeavours to inflame popular feeling against it.

The Statist thinks the speech of the Conservative leader in the Peers was marked by candour, rather than by dignity or good humour. Lord Beaconsfield would have conceded with a good grace whatever he felt himself unable to refuse, and would not have committed the serious blunder of intimating that he stood in the position of a leader without a following. Lord Salisbury seems to have been stung with the assertion of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright that the House of Lords shares the responsibility for the Land Act. An old campaigner ought not to be irritated by one of the stalest devices of party pole-

## TREASON-FELONY.

Although Thomas Walsh has been conricted, and no doubt rightly convicted, of treason-felony, it may be gathered from Mr. Justice Stephen's charge to the jury that the case against him was not quite so conclusive as it appeared to be on a

cursory reading of the evidence:-Nobody doubts either that Walsh was engaged as an instrument of the Fenian organization, or that the objects of the organization are treasonable, but the proof of the former of these propositions was not, in a legal sense overwhelming. Treason-felony is a crime which has been known to the law only since Before that date the offences included under it had to be dealt with as high treason, the penalties of which were so terrible as frequently to defeat their object. It was, therefore, provided that any person intending to depose the Queen, or to make war against her, with the purpose of inducing her to change any of her measures, should be deemed guilty of felony. As no one person, if in his right senses, could contemplate either of these objects, it is essential to the case for a prosecution under the Act that the existence of a conspiracy for effecting one or both of them should be proved. The Crown had no difficulty in establishing this allegation as against Walsh. The existence and aims of Fenianism are sufficiently notorious. It was necessary, however, that they should further prove that the prisoner was a party to the conspiracy, and that the acts charged against were done in fulfilment of its objects. Walsh's connection with the Fenians was sufficiently established; but his object in dealing with the arms found in his possession was a matter of inference. If he intended them only for use in intimidating landlords or their agents, his offence would not come under the meaning of the Act. The jury, however, seem to have had no doubt that Walsh aided and abetted the objects of the conspiracy knowingly and wilfully, and the judge does not appear to have differed from them, though he did not absolutely refuse to reserve the question raised as to the evidence upon this last point. The sentence will strike most persons as sufficiently lenient, and, of course, it can only be justified on the ground acquiesce in and approve the acts of the assigned by Mr. Justice Stephen, that the prisoner was evidently not a leader, but only a subordinate agent.—Globe. Power which will have quelled the rebellion

HOLIDAY-MAKING.

The Spectator says :- One of the most curious features of holiday-making all over the world is its marked gregariousness. That people do not in general love to be quite alone is not surprising; the essence of the greater half of human happiness is sympathy, and you cannot enjoy sympathy without companionship of some

But it is strange that so much enjoyme appears to be taken in companionship of almost all sorts. Observe the behaviour of people when they get out of pleasure-vans, and you will seldom or never see them break up into a multitude of small parties, though one or two small parties will probably be given off. For the most part, the remainder will keep together in very large groups, and not break up at all. There seems to be a very great pleasure in the mere volume of pleasuring which attracts all the pleasure-seckers as the earth attracts the little shooting stars. And this is perhaps, one of the most difficult things for many of us to understand. All men with any kindliness in them like to see enjoyment, but the enjoyment of seeing enjoyment in the mass is not, to most of us, half as great as the enjoyments which are inconsistent with and overshadowed by cumulative life of any How can you enjoy a conversation, or the beauty of scenery, or a sunset, or even fresh air thoroughly, with a crowd around you? You must be very benevolent indeed to take more pleasure in the sight of a crowd of take more pleasure in the sight of a crowd of cheerful faces than you would take in the enjoyment of many sights and sounds necessarily obliterated for you by the presence of all these facts. Nor can we believe that it is the benevolence of the majority of the human race which rives them are the property of the human race which gives them such a keen enjoyment of the volume of the life around them. We imagine the truth to be that the mere sense of vivid life around is usually pleasant and stimulating, until you discover that it interferes with some life within which is more stimulating still. To see the large parties which on public holidays voluntarily keep together for the purpose of enjoying their own uproariousness, whether indoors or out, is almost proof positive that the sense of neighbouring life is in itself one of the keenest of pleasures, until it comes to interfere with something else which you enjoy more, and cannot enjoy while all this neighbouring life is surging about you. We suspect that the mass of people gain confidence in themselves from feeling the identity of their enjoyments with the enjoyments of others, and that that new confidence in themselves is part of the delight. But it is not the stimulus to selfconfidence alone—it seems to be a stimulus to vitality generally which is caused by a sea of life around. And, perhaps, the very reason why a crowd becomes so much of a kill-joy to many of us, is that it diminishes the vitality of those who suffer under it-perhaps by impressing upon them the wide divergence between their own pleasures and those pleasures of the multitude which to them individually are little but glare and noise and restlessness. Yet it is certain that glare and noise and restlessness act like wine upon the greater number of our fellow-creatures, and exalt common enjoyments to a point not far from rapture. Life in the mass seems to be the greatest stimulus which many human beings can take, until they begin to discriminate carefully their own life and its delights from other people, and then they become aware that the impressiveness of life in the mass extinguishes even more of individual than it stimulates of

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, FRIDAY.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Stephens, visited the Queen yesterday. In the afternoon her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, drove to the cricketfield, where her Majesty witnessed for some time a match between the Osborne and Royal Yacht Cricket Clubs. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany and the Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia were also present. Her Majesty walked out this morning with Princess Beatrice.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House, Park-lane, from visiting her Majesty at Osborne on Friday. The Archduke Frederick of Austria passed

through Portsmouth on Friday on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne. On returning the Archduke received a royal salute.

Earl and Countess Somers have left Chesterfield-gardens for Eastnor Castle, Hereford-

The Earl and Countess of Dartmouth have

left town for Germany. The Earl and Countess of March have left town for Gordon Castle, N.B.

Baron and Lady Diana Huddleston have

returned to the Grange, Ascot-heath, for the Lord Acton has left Brown's Hotel for

Aldenham Park. THE CHARGE AGAINST LORD PELHAM CLIN-TON.—At the Middlesex Sessions on Friday before Mr. P. H. Edlin, Q.C., the Assistant Judge, Lord Albert Sidney Pelham Clinton surrendered in discharge of his bail to answer an indictment charging him with having obtained £30 from Isidor Weil by false pretences, viz., that certain persons, named Messrs. Farrer and Ouvry, of Lincoin's-innfields, his agents, bankers, and solicitors, had in their possession £400 or more belonging to him, and that a certain order for £30, which he wrote and delivered to the prosecutor, was a good and valid order for the payment of that sum, and was of that value, and that he had authority to draw an order for that amount upon the said Mesrs. Farrer and Ouvry, whereas in truth and in fact the said firm were not his agents and had not in their possession £100 belonging to him, and the said order was of no value .- Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Gill, instructed by Mr. T. Duerdin Dutton, conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., Mr. Grain, and Mr. Burnies, instructed by Mr. Roberts.—When the case was called on a long private consultation took place between the learned counsel engaged on either side, and it was halfpast 12 o'clock before the case commenced -Mr. M. Williams, addressing his lordship. then said the prosecutor proposed to with-draw from the case. Mr. Weil, the prosecutor, was a well-known cigarette merchant, carrying on business at 41, St. George's-place, Knightsbridge, and it appeared that whilst at dinner on the evening of the 10th of July one of his servants informed him that Lord Albert Clinton wished to see him. On going down he saw the defendant, who asked him to cash a cheque for £30 drawn by him on Messrs. Farrer and Ouvry, the agents of his father the late Duke of Newcastle, who had certain monies of his in hand. Believing this statement, Mr. Weil advanced £30, and on send ing the cheque next morning it was dis-honoured. It was, however, a certain fact honoured. that the late Duke had left Lord Albert a sum of £400 a year, which was paid by quarterly instalments, and that one of these instalment was actually due within a day or two. It also appeared that his lordship had previously drawn cheques upon Messrs. Ouvry and Farrer which had been duly honoured. Under these circumstances, he would ask that the case should be withdrawn from the jury. Mr. Digby Seymour said that had the case gone to the jury the defendant would have been in

no danger of a conviction. After a few words

from the Assistant Judge, the jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty, and the defend-

ant, on his release, was heartily congratulated

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondents in Egypt:-

ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY. The following remarks I make on the authority of Dr. Mackie, of the British Consulate, whose long and large experience in Egypt gives them an importance which I hope will cause them to receive the very urgent attention of the authorities.

Among the diseases to which our troops will be exposed here is the endemic homaturia, which prevailed largely among the French troops in the expedition of 1799. About three-fourths of the fellaheen population suffer from this distressing scourge. It is often fatal, generally leaves permanent mischief, and is always of long duration. It is caused by a parasite, supposed to find its way into the human body by the intermediary of small fresh water molluses, with which many of the canals abound. Last year about a dozen of the staff of the Eastern Telegraph Company at Suez were invalided within a month or two from this disease. Dr. Murison, assistant to Dr. Mackie, who reported on it to the Company, found that all those who were attacked had, when out walking or shooting, drunk directly from the Sweet Water Canal near Suez, swarming, as do most of the canals in the country, with molluscs and small worms. The disease is believed to be entirely preventable by avoiding drinking directly from the canals or bathing much in muddy water and by using for drinking purposes only water well boiled or well filtered, care being taken that the filter is kept well cleaned and in good order. I understand that the Meditorranean troops are unprovided with any filters, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will immediately adopt measures to save our troops from a disease which might decimate the army with permanent invalids after their return from Egypt, as only in a few cases, when the disease has been severe, is there a complete cure, though it may happen in less

The Duke of Connaught to-day attended Council of War on board the Helicon. Afterwards he visited the wounded at the hospital, and then, followed by Generals Ayde, Graham and Alison, visited the outposts at Ramleh. The Khedive has returned the Duke's visit on board the Helicon, afterwards sending his children. The conduct of M. de Lesseps is causing serious complications, and it is advisable that Government should use whatever influence they may possess to insure his with-drawal. Arabi is at Nefishe, within two miles of Ismailia, and M. de Lesseps maintains relations with him inconsistent with those of a subject of a friendly Power.

RAMLEH, FRIDAY. The enemy's earthwork beyond Siouf is still undisturbed. There are, doubtless, good reasons for our forbearance, but meanwhile it must be remembered that if too much time is given to the other side they can make the mound on which the earthwork is erected a formidable position. Nothing of moment occurred yesterday. The hostile scouts were seen in the neighbourhood of King Osman, and on this side of it the work of fortifying their position still goes on.

The canal is getting so low now that at the point where it crosses Aboukir Lake the stream of water is hardly more than 20 feet wide and 12 to 18 inches deep. An artillery-man, who was sent down last night to the Palace Barracks from the Waterworks Hill, on an errand, was attacked by a mounted man and felled to the ground with a sabre cut on the head. In the darkness he could not see who his enemy was, but the supposition is that it must have been one of Arabi's cavalry. who had succeeded in making his way in the darkness through our sentries. The affair, from its mysteriousness, has caused some slight ensation in camp. The man, I believe, is not dangerously hurt. The 38th Regiment was yesterday inspected by General Graham, who expressed himself pleased by the smart and soldier-like appearance of the men. The 46th were inspected this morning.

General Graham is now in command of the Ramleh forces. The greater part of the Naval Brigade has been withdrawn, leaving only two nine-pounders and two Gatlings worked by our sailors.

The Daily News correspondent says :- There is a pause in the military movements at the front until Sir Garnet Wolseley arrives. The position of affairs has been explained to the Duke of Connaught and the chief of the staff. but no great blow will be struck for some days. It is still said that the enemy is receiving reinforcements. It is supposed that he has 16,000 men, soldiers, and labourers before us at Alexandria, and 5,000 at Aboukir. He also has 7,000 or 8,000 between Ismailia and

Capt. Ewart, late of the 78th Regiment, is, the Standard correspondent states, endea-vouring to organise a corps of Bedouins for reconneitring purposes. He himself made a plucky reconnoissance on Friday from Fort Meks. He started at one in the morning, accompanied only by an interpreter, and by day-break had ridden ten miles into the country. He established the fact that all the reports of large bodies of the enemy being established in that direction are wholly untrue.

A striking optical effect, the same correwas witnessed at Alexandria on Friday evening. A mirage on the horizon prought into view all the forts round Abouking even the white flags flying over each could be distinctly seen. The forts looked like so many isless rising out of a glassy sea. Around these white specks showed where the Egyptian soldiers were busily engaged on heir entrenchments.

The Observer has received the following

despatch from its correspondent in Egypt : ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 13 (10.15 p.m.)
The arrival of the Duke of Connaught and the Brigade of Guards has created great excitement amidst the European population, and has given extreme satisfaction to the Khedive. Yesterday the Orient entered the har-bour here with the Scots Guards, the Batavia with the 2nd Grenadiers, and the *Iberia* with the 2nd Coldstreams. The Coldstreams are still on board, but the Scots and the Grenadiers landed this afternoon, and marched to Ramstation at Ramleh; the latter took up their quarters on the Rosetta branch, which runs parallel to the Ramleh line. Both regiments marched together from the docks to the Square Mehemet Ali, the one being headed by the fifes and drums, the other by the full band. After reaching the square the two regiments diverged to their respective destinations, but are to meet again at Ramleh. Al along the line of march thousands of Arabs and Europeans were collected. The natives seem surprised at the spectacle of a living mass of men so different in physique and bearing to anything they had ever seen before. Among the Europeans there was only one opinion expressed as to the splendid condition, the swinging step, and the soldierly appearance of these fine battalions. Great regret is felt that such troops should be obliged to encounter so unworthy a foe, for though no doubt is entertained as to the final result, it is thought many brave fellows will victims to the Remington muskets of Arabi's troops, who are now entrenched in a very strong position. The Duke of Connaught has already wor

golden opinions by his courtesy to the Khe dive and the Vice-regal Council, and by the visit he has paid to wounded English and Arab soldiers. The Khedive is deeply impressed by the resolution and sympathy dis-played by England, and considers that the fact of the Brigade of Guards being commanded by the Queen's son is a striking proof

of England's interest in Egypt.

This afternoon the 75th Highlanders, wearing their kilts, left their quarters at Gabarry, and took a long march through the principal

streets of the City, the full band playing as they marched. Their dress did not excite so much notice amongst the natives as amongst the Europeans, as the former were accus-tomed to a similar dress worn by the Albanians and Montenegrins. Several Councils of War have been held since the arrival of General Adye. The Calabria, bringing Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Life Guards, is expected to arrive to-morrow, while the coming of the field artillery is anxiously expected. Captain Hand, of the Beacon, Captain Lord Charles Beresford, of the Condor, and Commander Thomas, of the Alexandra, go home on promotion. Some of the lieutenants who have been promoted will probably remain on the station The Khedive held a full dress reception at the Ras el Tin Palace on Wednesday last in celebration of the Bairam

THE DEPARTURE OF TROOPS. Instructions have been issued by the War Department for the whole of the siege train neld in reserve at Malta to be forwarded to Egypt. The Maltese siege train is made up of ten 63-howitzer, ten 40-pounder, ten 25-

pounder, and six 7-pounder guns.

Two transports left Portsmouth for Egypt on Friday—the Bolivar, with the 17th Company of the Commissariat and Transport corps from Portsmouth and Aldershot, the 12th Company of the same corps, men of the 15th Company, and a few officers and men belonging to other branches of the service; and the City of Paris with the 2d Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment and No. 2 Bearer Company from Aldershot. During the afternoon the Queen telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief to inquire when the transports would leave, and a reply was returned stating that the Bolivar and the City of Paris would leave at five o'clock. Punctual to the hour the two transports left the jetty, the Bolivar leading, closely followed by the City of Paris, in the midst of popular demonstrations. The Queen and Court witnessed their passage through Cowes Roads from the terrace at Osborne. The Texas received the F Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery (ammunition reserve column) from Woolwich on Friday, and sailed from

Portsmouth this morning. Orders were issued from the War Office on Friday to place the 1st Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division Garrison Artillery, on its full war strength, and for the battery to embark on Monday in the transport Teriot, at present oading at Woolwich for the Egyptian expedition. Orders have also been issued for the 1st Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division Royal Artillery, stationed in the Chatham district, to be in readiness to embark in the ransport Teriot for passage to Malta for garrison duty. The 1st Battalion Royal War-wickshire Regiment is to be made up to its full war strength, in readiness for embarcaion for foreign service.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Carlingford, replying to Lord Ellenborough, stated that the latest reports with refer-ence to the Royal Irish Constabulary were very satisfactory. The Lord Licutenant had promised a careful inquiry into such claims of the force as had not yet been complied with. On the motion by Lord Rosebery for their lordships to consider the Commons' amendments in the Entail (Scotland) Bill, the Duke of Buccleuch called attention to the fact that a clause substantially the one which had been twice rejected in their lordships' House by majorities of 5 and 15 respectively had been introduced in the House of Commons. This had very much the appearance of a thing done to cause irritation between the two Houses, or to bring pressure to bear on their lordships' House. scarcely any peers now present on the Oppo-sition side, he was obliged to content himself with this protest. The Lord Chancellor did not think that either House showed disrespect by differing from the other on a particular clause. On Lord Rosebery having mentioned that in the Commons the clause was introduced without a dissentient voice, the Duke of Buccleuch asked at what hour in the morning; to which Lord Rosebery replied that he had not been in the House of Commons with a stop-watch on the occasion The Commons' amendments were then agreed to. The Electric Lighting Bill was read a third time and passed; and a number of other bills having been advanced a stage, their lordships adjourned at half-past five o'clock. In the House of Commons, on the Solicitor-General for Ireland proposing (before the

questions were called on) to consider forth-with the Lords' amendments to the Arrears Bill, Mr. Healy objected, urging that the Irish members wished to propose consequential amendments, which could not be done unless the Lords' amendments were printed. The Solicitor-General explained that the amendments were formal, introduced by the Government to carry out Mr. Healy's own views Mr. Sexton, in enforcing Mr. Healy's objecions, asserted that the five days which the Government took to consider the Lords amendments were thrown away, as they had already settled with the managers of the Op-position in the Lords what was to be done. This was warmly denied by Mr. Gladstone who characterized the statement as "injurious and absurd," and asserted that there had been no communications of any sort. Ultimately the motion was adjourned; but at the close of the sitting, between one and two o'clock this morning, the Lords' amendments were agreed to, in spite of a protest by Mr. Warton. In answer to Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Gladstone intimated that the Government still adhered to the idea of an autumnal sitting, and if Supply were finished in the course of the evening he should, propose that the House (after passing the Appropria tion Act) should adjourn on Friday until the 24th or the 26th of October. adjournment of course would be liable to be interrupted by the action of the Crown, and the Government, he added, intended to no other business but the Procedure Resolutions, except, of course, in case of urgent ne cessity. In answer to a question from Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir C. Dilke said that no military convention had yet been signed with the Porte. Mr. Labouchere gave notice. amid much laughter, on behalf of his col league, Mr. Bradlaugh, that next session he will bring on a motion in regard to perpetual pensions. In answer to a question from Mr. O'Shea as to the Channel Tunnel, Mr. 'hamberlain intimated that, having ascerained by the inspection of Colonel that borings had been carried on since July 15 to the extent of seventy yards, he was taking steps, under legal advice, to enforce the order of the Supreme Court and the Board of Trade. The House went into Committee of Supply when the remaining votes of the Civil Service Estimates were agreed to. Several Supplementary Estimates were also agreed and among them a vote of £250,000 in aid of the maintenance of main roads. Mr. Dodson in explaining it, stated in general terms that the contribution would amount to one quarter of the actual or average cost of maintenance or repairs, including materials and labour and he impressed on the Committee that the arrangement was strictly provisional, and applicable only to the expenses of the current year. There was also some discussion on the vote of £90,000 for Cyprus, which Mr. Arnold opposed. Mr. Ashley explained that the largeness of the vote was due to the deficit of last year, but he expected, by contemplated reforms in the administration, it would be considerably reduced. Reference having been made to the value of Cyprus, Mr. Gladstone said he did not think that there was anything before them at the present time which would warrant any expression of opinion as to whether Cyprus was of any appreciable value or not to her Majesty's forces in regard to the present military operations in Egypt. Nothing had, as yet, occurred which would lead any of

those who sat on the Treasury Bench to retract what they had previously said on the subject. Ultimately the vote was carried by 59 to 21, and this concluded the Supply of the year. The Ancient Monuments Bill was read year. a second time, and the Corrupt Practices (Suspensions of Elections) Bill was passed through Committee. Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

CETEWAYO IN LONDON.

A large number of persons visited the Crystal Palace on Thursday afternoon and evening to witness the firework display and in the hope of seeing Cetewayo. The ex-King of the Zulus was, however, unable to be present owing to indisposition, and the following notice was posted through-out the building:—"A telegram has been received from the Colonial office that Cetewayo is under medical treatment and cannot possibly visit the Palace to-day." It was understood that Cetewayo was suffering from

the effects of a chill. Cetewayo was better on Friday. His visitors during the day were numerous, and included Lieut.-Colonel Durnford, a brother of the gallant officer who was killed at Isandula during the Zulu war, and Mr. F. E. Colenso,

THE TWELFTH AND THE MOORS

The Twelfth broke, in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, with a promise of as warm a day as any in the season. There was not a cloud in the sky, and but a slight breeze from the south to temper the blazing sun. Sports-men were astir with daylight, and, so far as known, had as good sport as was anticipated.
The lodges are well filled. There were fears that if the heat were so excessive as was dreaded it would be impossible to remain long on the moors. Two cases of sunstroke are reported to have taken place in Aberdeen on Friday. The excellent weather experienced for the past few weeks has considerably im-proved the prospects for "the Twelfth" at Blairgowrie. The coveys are large, and composed of strong healthy birds, and throughout the eastern part of Perthshire capital sport is certain to be had, and big bags recorded. The sportsmen, generally, were early astir. The higher grounds could hardly be in better condition, and, with the exception of a diseased bird here and there, the low ground is all that could be desired. At Inverary, the morning opened dull, with thick haze overhead, but this afterwards cleared away and a light southerly breeze sprang up. The sportsmen from Inverary Castle were early astir. Lords Walter and George Campbell are on the Ac-currach moors. Early advices from South Yorkshire and Derbyshire moors show that many sportsmen were at work early, and some very fair bags have been already made. The weather is fine, but the heat most oppressive. The birds are lying well, and are much better to approach, owing to the weather. The birds already bagged are remarkably fine and free from disease. Shooting commenced on the Welsh moors early this morning, many sports-men leaving Cheshire for Flintshire and Denbighshire at daybreak. The weather was glorious, and several substantial bags had been made at ten o'clock. No symptoms of disease have yet appeared among the grouse and broods are reported to be both nu and strong. The weather at Dingwall is very hot, but tempered by a breeze. The prospects of sport are not so encouraging as was at first expected. A large number of young birds were drowned by the heavy rains early in July, and the cold, wet weather in April hindered early hatching. There are, there-fore, a large number of second broods, and sportsmen are likely to fall in with a lot of cheepers. The earlier hatched birds are trong, and will afford satisfactory sport. All the sporting lodges in this district are fully occupied. At Inverness there is a fresh westerly breeze. Most of the moors are being shot over to-day, and fair sport may be ex-The disease is very bad in some stricts, but on the whole as good bags will probably be made as in the average of former cars. In the neighbourhood of Perth the veather was dull and threatening in the mornng, but by noon the sun shone out. Several ortsmen were out early, and some good ags were made before luncheon. Numerous

THE CHANNEL SERVICE.

birds are reported and in splendid condition.

Grouse are selling in Perth at 10s, per brace.

On Saturday, at the invitation of the chair-

man and directors of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, a large party of ladies and gentlemen took a trial trip in the Invicta, a new royal mail steamboat, for service between Dover and Calais. The Invicta left the Admiralty Pier at Dover at 11.34 for Calais, and although she had a strong tide and read wind against her, reached the mouth of 'alais Harbour in one hour and 12 1/4 minutes. The vovage was a splendid one, and on the Invicta entering Calais Harbour she was received with loud cheering by a large number of persons assembled on the pier and on pard the Calais-Douvres, which lay alongside the landing stage. Upon the company landing they were received by a deputation of the Municipal Corporation of Calais, and con-ducted to the salon of the Société Philharmonique, where they lunched. Mr. Forbes presided, and "The Health of the Queen "and of "The Great Republic" having been duly honoured, the chairman proposed "The Prosperity of the French and English Railway Undertakings," and pointed out the advantages resulting from the safe and rapid transit now afforded by the steamboat service across the Channel, to which the Invicta was another addition. M. Cousin, as represent-ing the directorate of the Northern of France Railway Company, responded in English, and entirely reciprocated all the remarks which had fallen from the chairman of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and referred to the spirited manner in which that company carried out the task they had undertaken. The Invicta left Calais Harbour at 3.51, and made the return journey in one hour and fourteen minutes. This new vessel has been built from designs by Mr. James Ash, the naval architect of the France. Prince Imperial, and other packets. The length is 312ft., breadth 33ft., and, including paddle boxes, 61ft, depth 17ft, 3in. Her displacement at 8ft, 4in, draft is 1,251 tons, but builder's measurement is 1.647 tons. She is built entirely of the best steel, has an upright stem and stern, with a rudder at each end, so that she can run out of harbour without turning round. She has six water-tight bulkhead compartments, and there are three steel kelsons on each side with a middle line girder running throughout the vessel from stem to stern. With the exception of a break extending 50 feet from the stern post, she has a flush deck right through to the stem, the forecastle being covered in for protection from the weather at that end of the range aft of fourteen private cabins, with a commodious Royal saloon adjoining, all handsomely decorated and superbly fitted. A promenade is constructed running out to the hip's side the whole length of the cabins to the sponson deck-houses, connected with the forecastle by a bridge, giving a range of 250 feet from the stem to the after-part of the deck-houses. She has two saloons, the second class forward, and a grand saloon, 96 feet long, aft, for first class. about 16 feet long, is divided from and is pro-tected on that side by a steel watertight bulkhead, and aft is separated from the saloon by another bulkhead. In the latter division is the refreshment bar, fitted with every require-The saloons all have access to from the deck-house, by two separate staircases. The ventilation throughout the cabins and saloons is perfect, and every part of the

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,944.-FOUNDED 1814.

## PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr., 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr. EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES-A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.: 64fr.: 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES—£1 12s. 0d.;

Terms of Advertisements :- 75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the number of insertions. None under Three Francs.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 2fr. a line. - Notices, 3fr. a line. - Paragraphs, 5fr. a line SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and the United States of America; also through the Messageries, Bankers, and Booksellers.

LONDON :- Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Calignani's Messenger," 168, Strand; also by G. Street, 30, Cernhill; Bates, Hendy and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Son, 186, Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160, Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane. NICE :-15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 13-14, 1882.

THE WAR. Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived on Saturday morning at Malta, and will to-morrow (Tuesday) be on Egyptian soil. With his arrival the nation will begin to look for the opening of those operations which, though prepared with great and unexpected rapidity, have not kept pace with the general anxiety, incited as it is by the instantaneous and minute communication of intelligence respecting every detail of the war. Many will now be disposed to look daily for news that Sir Garnet Wolseley has taken the field in force and is moving forward to the attack. The campaign, indeed, may be said to have begun, but if the General has the high strategical qualities with which he is credited, there will be no hurried movement. The delay may be tedious, but it is inevitable. It stands. not for so much time wasted, but for time put to the very best possible use. The first thing to be done, the only thing to be done at present, is to make sure that our military preparations are complete. It would be the height of unwisdom to attempt to strike before we are ready, to rush into active operations before we have the means of carrying them through, and to deal a series of indecisive half blows which will be little better than so many lessons to the enemy. We have no fear that Sir Garnet Wolseley will be tempted to be thus precipitate. He knows too well what the terms are on which military success is to be achieved. His plans have been formed deliberately, with the help of the most competent advisers; and in no long time he will have at his disposal a force adequate for carrying them out. For this he must wait; but he will wait, we may be sure, no longer than he is compelled to wait. If Englishmen at home are at all inclined to be impatient at the seeming tardiness of his movements, they may find comfort in the thought that the delay they complain of is as little liked by Sir Garnet Wolseley as by themselves. His impulse will be to advance, and if he does not yield to it, it will only be as far as he is restrained by an imperative sense of duty, and of the importance of the issues which a display of rashness on his part would most certainly put in peril. Eagerly as he may desire to strike, he will be well aware that it will be better for him to hold his hand for awhile than to strike too soon, and so to strike short and to deliver an indecisive blow. The time, meanwhile, will not be unprofitably spent. Our troops are already in occupation of some of the most important military positions in Egypt. They hold Alexandria and Suez. Their numbers are daily on the increase. They will be well furnished with supplies of every kind. Delay is adding to our strength far more than to that of the enemy. We hear of Arabi as strengthening his camp, throwing up earthworks, and doing all he can to resist an attack which he cannot hope finally to defeat. His numbers are said to be growing, but it will be more easy for him to get men than to arm and feed them. The troops on which he can at all rely must be very few. Most of his army is a rabble, got together in haste, ill-disciplined, and wholly wanting in the soldierly qualities which would make them formidable in the field. Among the forces which will be at Sir Garnet Wolseley's disposition, we are still in doubt whether or not the long-talked of Turkish contingent is to be included. The Sultan, we learn, has taken counsel of the great Mussulman jurists, and he has found that their view about Arabi and his doings as wholly opposed to the English view. Arabi, they say, is a rebel only as far as he has been disobedient to the Caliph. In defending Egypt against the English he has been fulfilling the duties of a good Mussulman. England is attacking him not as a rebel in the Mussulman sense of the term, but as a centre of disorder, who must be put down before the normal state of the country can be restored. England, therefore, is attacking him on his strongest and his only defensible ground. What we view as the normal state of Egypt, the jurists pronounce abnormal. What we, therefore, desire to restore, the Turkish troops cannot possibly join us in restoring. This, it seems, is the view of the Mussulman doctors; it is the view of the native Press; it is the view urged on the people by the public preachers. It is the Sultan alone who is beginning to waver about it. He feels the importance of not allowing Egypt to slip away from his grasp. If his soldiers are

on the spot, or anywhere near the spot,

when Arabi surrenders, it will be to their

presence that the whole success will be

ascribed. Arabi will make his submis-

sion, not to the infidel, but to the head of

the true believers. Is it well that we

should have allies in Egypt whose aims

and methods will be so entirely different

from our own? The responsibility in this

matter is with our Government. If they

accept Turkish aid they will do well to

make sure beforehand of the terms on

which it is to be given, and of the further

elaims to which it may be made to lead.

Our own view is that neither for military

nor for political reasons, neither now nor

in the final settlement of Egyptian affairs,

is it at all to be desired that Turkey should

be permitted to intrude. - Times.

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

THE WORKING OF THE CRIME ACT.

The second trial held under the provisions of the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Act has resulted, like the first, in a conviction. This is, if we mistake not, the first agrarian murder, if not the first murder, of which any one has been found guilty in Ireland for the last two years. The proceedings were held in Dublin before Mr. Justice Lawson and a special jury. The offence was committed in Clare, but the Attorney-General for Ireland, in pursuance of the statutory powers conferred upon him, had made an order changing the venue to the metropolis. Francis Hynes, who was on Saturday found guilty of wilful murder, is only about three-and-twenty years of age. He is the son of a solicitor in Ennis, and his victim was a herdsman named John Doloughty. Doloughty had been in the employment of the Hynes family, but in 1879 he left it and entered the service of a farmer called Lynch. The next year Hynes was evicted, and his farm was taken by Lynch. From that time Lynch appears to have been subjected to an almost unremitting persecution on the part of the Hyneses. His hay was cut and carried in the night, and on another occasion his men were prevented from working for him by Hynes. Doloughty, who had been personally threatened, applied to the magistrates, and Francis Hynes was bound over to keep the peace for twelve months. Bribes were offered to Doloughty by the Hyneses in order to make him leave Lynch's service, but without effect, and on the 9th of July last, as he was returning from mass with his wife, he was shot and mortally wounded. He told his wife, his son, and the resident magistrate, that it was Francis Hynes who had shot him. Mr. Justice Lawson carefully explained to the jury that these dying declarations were admissible in evidence, if it was proved that the deceased believed himself, when he made them, to be past recovery. That this was so there could be no reasonable doubt, and no intelligible motive was suggested why Doloughty should bave fixed upon that particular member of the Hynes family as the object of a false accusation. But fortunately the case did not rest entirely upon Doloughty's statements. No one else saw the murderer fire the shot, but Hynes was arrested immediately afterwards about a mile from the place. There was a stream between the two spots, and the prisoner's boots and trousers were wet. There was a shot in his pockets, which corresponded with that found in Doloughty's body. Such was in substance the case for the prosecution. For the defence it was attempted to set up an alibi, but the evidence of three men who admitted they were more or less lrunk at the time, could scarcely be taken to prove that Hynes was elsewhere at the time of the murder. In these circumstances the jury could scarcely have found any other verdict than one of guilty. That the author of so being a crime should be so promptly brought to justice is a matter for sincere congratulation. It was a savage and a deliberate murder, committed in broad daylight in a public place. So long as such things were done with impunity, there could be no chance of prosperity for Ireland. The three "Moonlighters," who were tried before Hynes, and whose case was the first under the new Act, were also very mischievous membersof society, though the jury recommended them to mercy on the ground of their youth. Both these verdicts, which it would be difficult to impeach, go to show that it is not necessary, even if it were likely to be beneficial, to dispense with trial by jury in Ireland. The jury who tried Hynes were complimented by the Judge upon their intelligent intention, and the foreman successfully suggested the calling of a very material witness. The power of changing the venue in criminal cases exists in England under Palmer's Act, though here it is usually exercised on behalf of the prisoner, and is entrusted to a court of law, not to a law officer of the Crown. There is no breach of the Constitution, such as has caused the lamented resignation of Baron Fitzgerald, in trying at Dublin crimes committed in Clare. It is a simple question of expediency, and may or may not work well in particular cases. There are decided symptoms of improvement in the state of

> CETEWAYO. On Sunday morning Cetewayo, accompanied by his Chiefs and his interpreter, Mr. Dunn, proceeded to Wellington Barracks, on the invitation of Lieut.-Colonel Jones, to witness the church parade of the regiment. He was conducted along the lines, and seemed pleased with the appearance of the men. He also expressed great pleasure at the per-formance of the band. After the parade the party were entertained to lunch in the officers' mess, returning to Melbury-road shortly The remainder of the day was spent indoors, many visitors calling in the afternoon. During the day the crowd increased around the house to such an extent that the services of extra policemen were called in. In the evening, after dinner, the King and party showed themselves at the door, the crowd soon after dispersing. Cete-wayo, attended by his Minister and Chiefs, and accompanied by Mr. Shepstone, visited the studios of Mr. Bassano, at 25, Old Bond-street, on Saturday morning, when successful photographs were taken of his Majesty and suite. The King displayed the utmost bonhommie, and kept up a continued fire of pleasantries with the Chiefs when being posed and photographed. The Chiefs express themselves freely as to their impression of England, and seem much surprised with the large concourse of people they meet in the streets. They say they will never be able to tell their countrymen, on their return, one tittle of the wonders they have seen—at least they despair of making them understand them. Although the visit of the King was kept as private as possible an immense crowd assembled outside the studios; in fact, Bond-street was quite impassable for some time, and it was with the greatest difficulty a passage could be made through the crowd for the visitors. The ex-King was heartily cheered on leaving, and his retinue received a similar ovation. The King could scarcely appreciate the necessity of re-maining still while the process of focussing and arranging the accessories of the picture were being proceeded with, and in a pleasant way, when his likeness had been taken. placed Mr. Bassano in the chair from which he had himself just risen, and waved to the attendants to operate upon him as some sort of punishment for the duresse, short as it was,

that he had suffered in his own person during

the time necessary to secure a likeness.

Ireland, and Lord Spencer is not likely to

resort to the clause providing for trial by

three Judges when justice can be adminis-

tered in a more regular, less objectionable,

and, we will add, more efficacious manner.

-Daily News.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN. The correspondent of the Times at

Alexandria telegraphed on Sunday :-The Duke of Connaught has requested that the Marines may be allowed to form part of his brigade. This compliment to this branch of the service is naturally highly appreciated. Yesterday afternoon a battalion of the Scots Guards and another of the Gre-nadiers moved out to Ramleh. At 4 in the afternoon the soldiers, in the highest spirits at the prospect of escaping from the confinement and heat of the crowded decks, were drawn up along the quay in full marching equipment. The men wore scarlet tunics, the Scots white helmets, the Grenadiers light brown. Their water bottles were filled, their ammunition pouches and haversacks well stored. The dressing of the line was perfect, as Sir John Adye, Sir Archibald Alison, the Duke of Connaught, and others passed slowly down. The Duke looked brown and healthy, and is growing a beard. He wears long buff riding boots and has adopted a leather scabbard, which looks neat and serviceable, and cannot blunt his sword. Sir John Adye assembled the officers round him, and uttered a few inspiriting words, in the course of which, however, he reminded them that their enemy was determined and well armed. Then the bank struck up; 1,500 bayonets flashed in the sun; the long column marched into the town. At the head rode the Prince. The route lay through ruined streets. Here and there a turbaned head peeped from a window. At the corners were gathered scowling Arabs and women shrouded in wraps to the eyes. Halfway down the Rue de Sœurs, the scene of the massacre, a bold crag jutted up, crowded with stately palm trees. In the pleasant shade a group of Arabs-men, women, and children—stood or reclined, their graceful attitudes brought out clearly by the bright, blue sky in the background. They were much startled and impressed by the six big-chested pipers, who struck up together a wild Gaelic melody as they strode by before the Scots Guards. The Arab boys ran by the side of the pipers, grave, long-robed natives drew closer together, and certain excitable sailors on leave executed a hompipe in the midst of the crowd. As the troops went through the great square, now marked out in piles of charred stone, the Europeans in the crowd expressed their admiration of the bearing and physique of the men. "What devils!" exclaimed a stout Italian, in a tone of rapture to his friend. All was managed well at the railway station, except that places had been so nicely calculated for the Scots that your correspondent had to ride on the top of the guard's brake. The train steamed slowly through an Arab village outside the town, in which women shook their fists after us, and boys shouted maledictions through the stone outwork put up by the French at the battle of Alexandria, on through groves of beautiful date palms that swept the carriage roofs, and drew up finally beyond Ramleh. The force here disembarked and moved into tents by the side of the 46th Regiment; the Grenadiers arriving later in the evening. The Coldstreams are to come

This morning, at 8 o'clock, I saw the cooks busily preparing breakfast for their comrades. thes of stones were formed in the sand in the direction of the wind, and rows of steaming kettles were singing cheerfully. Hard by naked warriors swam and disported themselves in the foaming waves of the Mediterranean, whose deep blue expanse touched the horizon. Some five miles inland pillars of smoke showed that Arabi's cooks were also at work, and with a glass it was easy to count his numerous tents and to watch the white-coated men busily digging trenches. The situation of the camp at Ramleh is very fortunately chosen. There is scarcely any illness; and if ants, lizards, and occasional scorpions would respect the privacy of the tents, our stalwart British soldiers would have absolutely nothing to complain of. The Coldstream, Grenadier, and Scots Guards are encamped near each other on the plain below Zizinia's house. Nothing of moment has occurred to-day to disturb the quiet of the camp. The enemy still continue to strengthen their earthworks near King Osman.

I stated some days ago that Sir Frederic Goldsmid proposed leaving for Europe. Since the present crisis his duties as Controller of the Daira Sanieh have been, unfortunately, nominal; but, with characteristic energy, he organised and directed the Intelligence Department. His knowledge of the country, people, and language and his military experience as a retired major-general have been of invaluable assistance to her Majesty's forces. The statement that Sir Garnet Wolseley was bringing with him his own Intelligence Department seemed to point to the services of Sir Frederic being dispensed with, in which circumstance only he proposed leaving for England. It may, however, be hoped that the Government will find some means of retaining the services of so distinguished and exceptionally useful a public servant.

The condensing apparatus, under Captain Molyneux; of the Inflexible, is doing good work at present. About 170 tons are condensed daily, but this quantity will shortly be more than doubled, and will be amply sufficient for the use of the forces.

The proceedings of the Court instituted for the trial of prisoners, deserve the very careful attention of the authorities-attention which I am afraid they are not receiving. This Court forms the tribunal for all the crimes committed from June 11 until now. it is the means employed by England to mete out with strict justice punishment to the banditti who murdered, burnt, and pillaged. By the natives it was carefully watched. This was the justice on which Englishmen so much prided themselves, and which was to take the place of the tedious and corrupt system to which they were accustomed. For political reasons it was composed of natives. This did not seem to promise well; but soon everybody saw that the work was done seriously that trials were not prolonged to afford leisurely amusement to Judges; and I know that the first days of the Court made a favourable impression. Unfortunately, this is no longer the case. There is no one now to prevent the prisoners, the witnesses, and the Judges from holding a general conversation about matters only remotely connected with that at issue. Proceedings drag on, and when a sentence is passed there is no one who can say whether that sentence is carried out whether the prisoner commutes five years for as many francs to his gaoler. The native takes no longer even a languid interest in the matter, and remarks that "new brooms sweep clean" and that English justice is very much like his own. It would be an ungrateful task to criticise harshly any single one of the many officers, naval and military, who are one and all doing the best they know to fulfil the anomalous duties they are called upon to exercise; but it is no disparagement to any one to say that the officer who can command a regiment or a ship may be unfitted to govern a town, that the man who may be excellent as a magistrate in peaceful times may be unfitted for the particular state of things in Alexandria to-day and the interests involved are so great-for they do not concern Alexandria slone, but our administrative prestige throughout the East—that I cannot but deplore a state of things which renders us ridiculous in the eyes of foreigners, both Europeans and natives. is the mistake that we have committed at every stage of this Egyptian question-that of doing too much or too little. Having restored order in Alexandria, it might, perhaps, be defensible for us to hand over the entire

administration to native authorities, to de-

cline any hand in the punishment of male-

factors, and to content ourselves with hold-

ing the walls; but unless we are prepared to go as far as this, and I trust we may not be, it is imperatively necessary that we

should absolutely assume the government of the city-that we should name our Governor and our own police, establish our own Courts of Justice, and see ourselves to the execution of the sentences; and, fortunately, we have the materials at hand. Some of the very men who have most distinguished themselves by their capacity for administration are the officers who, having received their promotion, have to leave their ships. The Malta Fencibles are to be landed as a police force, and it may be hoped that something will be done towards relieving us from the present

anomalous condition.

I have seen translations from a number of native newspapers circulating in the interior. The reports are almost too farcical to bear repetition. Among others, the Egyptian troops are represented as chasing us daily to the walls of Alexandria, while Toulba would seem to make frequent raids through the town; all natives are assassinated; 243 English were killed during the bombardment; and the horrors and atrocities committed by the Khedive, who is still on board of the Mahroussa, will not bear narration. The English pay a few Egyptian soldiers £3 a month, so that they may have some one to rely upon when they next fight. Arabi's army consists of 135,000 men. The majority of the state-ments are signed by a certain Nedim, editor of the Taref, a man who took part in the

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Sunday night:-The expedition Fort Meks this afternoon resulted in a skirmish. The principal object in view was the blowing up of a quantity of gun cotton, which was known to have been left by the enemy in a village four miles distant from the fort. The party consisted of two hundred Marines, under Major Phillips, and a party of seamen with one gun under Lord Charles Beresford. Preceded by skirmishers, the party reached the village where the gun cotton was stored without interruption. The country appeared clear of enemies, but the Marines were thrown out round the village while the blue jackets prepared to blow up the cotton. The first explosion was successful, but while they were getting ready for the second a large number of Bedouin cavalry suddenly appeared from behind some sand hills which had concealed them from sight, and charged down upon the village. The Marines at once fell into rallying groups, but only just in time, for the horsemen came down at full speed. The Marines were as steady as rocks, and opened a heavy fire upon the horsemen who swept round him. They fully occupied the attention of the Bedouins until the Blue Jackets and the Marines from the other side of the village came up. When the whole party were united the Bedouins fell back before their fire, a round from the sevenpounder completed their discomfiture, and hey galloped off to the sand hills. Immediately these were covered by the enemy's infantry, who opened fire, and for a short time long-range shots were exchanged. Our work being now done, the party returned to Fort Meks. There was no casualties on our side. The enemy's loss is unknown. The officers present speak very warmly of the perfect steadiness of the Marines under this sudden charge of a large body of the enemy's cavalry. The Suez correspondent of the sam

paper telegraphed on Friday :-

On Tuesday last the 72d landed, and occu pied the posts which have hitherto been held by the sailors, who very reluctantly returned on board ship, much disappointed that after all their hard work they have not had the excitement of a single scrimmage. A gun detachment of Marine Artillery still remains on shore. The conduct of every man during the trying time has been most admirable. Although in such a situation it was impossible to prevent the introduction of drink, no single case of insobriety has been reported, nor one complaint any kind laid against them. shopkeepers have now received notice that the sale of intoxicating liquors to troops will at once entail a closing of the establishment reported as offending. Arabi has missed his opportunity here. His men for the most part still lie upon the other side of Ismailia. At the junction there are believed to be in all six thousand men with seven guns, a force which, vigorously handled, might, before the arrival of the troops, have greatly harassed our garrison. Telel-Kebir, the position at which they appear to be preparing to resist our advance, is an important military centre, but possesses no natural strength. Negotiations are going on for the hiring of camels upon a very large scale. We have had a visit from Sheik Embeler, of the Haiwath tribe of Bedouins a superb specimen of a nomad warrior. He promises to supply as many camels as may be needed. Chief Interpreter Palmer, Lieutenant Charrington, and Captain Gill, of the Engineers, have started for the Desert to complete the arrangements with him. It is worth noting among the incidents of this odd war that when Captain Fitzrov landed at Ismailia on Sunday on business, his boat's crew armed and the ships ready for action, Arabi's soldiers at the wharf presented arms to him as usual. Last night the Egyptian mail boat from Jeddah came into port, in ignorance that we occupied Suez. She was at once taken possession of by the Fleet. To-day Captain Foote, supported by the Egyptian naval officers faithful to the Khedive, went on board and took possession of the mails. He invited those on board who remained faithful to the Khedive to declare themselves and to go in peace. The reply was a unanimous shout of loyalty; how far genuine none could say. Among the mails was a large packet directed to Arabi. The mail agent has been arrested pro formā, and will be sent to the Khedive; but I understand that, so far as the investigation has gone, there is nothing to show that he has been acting as an agent of Arabi. The reconnoissance by Colonel Jones along the Canal showed that so far the rebels are quiet

SATURDAY, 2.45 P.M. Lively events may be expected shortly. The rebels have, in great force, taken up position immediately threatening the Canal. The Admiral has occupied the water works at Suez, and will not allow any interference whatever on the part of M. de Lesseps.

## THE STATE OF IRELAND.

ANOTHER MURDER. A terrible murder was perpetrated in the streets of Parsonstown on Sunday evening, it being still daylight. The circumstances show the utmost audacity on the part of the assassin. Sub-constable Edward Brown, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and another constable were on patrol duty, and shortly after eight o'clock they left the public house of Kieran Egan in Townsend-street. A man standing in an opposite doorway fired four shots, one of which took effect, entering Brown's back, and passing through his right lung. His comrade stooped to pick him up and the murderer ran into the public-house which was crowded. He escaped by a yard which opens into a side street, and from thi all traces of him were lost. The street at the time was filled with people. Egan's son states that he saw the assassin in the yard, but no attempt was made to secure Constable Brown was assisted into an adoining house, but at midnight he died. Mr M'Sheehy, Resident Magistrate, got a state ment from the deceased. Two arrests have been made, but they are not deemed of much importance. A revolver was found in Egan's ard. Brown was a native of Donegal, and had been stationed only two months at Parsonstown.

It is stated that guns have been placed in the upper yard at Dublin Castle, and that other precautions have been taken in view of possible disturbances in connection with the O'Connell demonstration on Tuesday. Some

excitement was caused on Sunday night by large bodies of infantry with their guns parading some of the streets. The authorities are very reticent as to the cause of their in-The trial of Francis Hynes for having mur-

dered John Doloughty at Knockanane, about three miles from Ennis, county Clare, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 9th July, was concluded on Saturday. The M'Dermott, Q.C., addressed the jury for the defence, and called witnesses in support of the *alibi*. Mr. Justice Lawson, in his charge to the jury, said it was case of paramount importance, and he was, therefore, glad to observe the attention the jury had given to it. The case for the prosecution rested both on direct and circumstantial evidence. The first was the dving declaration of Doloughty himself, accusing the prisoner of his murder. Now, in regard to dying declarations, there was an exception that in cases where it was proved to the satisfaction of the presiding Judge that the person who made the statement was about to die, and believed himself to be in a dying state, and that he could not possibly recover, the declaration could be admitted in evidence. Therefore in this case there could be no doubt of its admissibility. The jury had two points to decide. First, did the man state the truth? and, secondly, had he an opportunity of identifying his assailant? In regard to the first, they had the fact that the man's faculties were unimpaired, although, of course, his nerves were much shat-They should also bear in mind that no reason had been alleged why the deceased should single the prisoner out from his brothers as the man who committed the deed. The person who shot the deceased must have been right in front of him, and the weapon discharged at close quarters. Therefore Doloughty had ample opportunity of seeing the man who shot him. Since the deceased took the decisive step of binding the accused over to keep the peace there seemed to have been no communication between them, although a house was built for Doloughty, and the prisoner took an active part in the work. Doloughty seemed, however, to have refused to go and live in the place. The son of the deceased had been asked by the counsel for the accused if he had stated to a shopkeeper in Ennis that his father would say, Francis Hynes shot him whoever did it. The witness denied that he ever said so, and the question only showed the length some persons would go to defeat the ends of justice. Commenting upon the evidence, his Lordship said that it was an extraordinary fact that the prisoner's trousers were wet on a dry day, and also that a story was got up saying that the prisoner was fishing and so got his feet wet. It was not alleged that he had a fishing-rod, but that he brought out a little rod and a piece of string on it. Now, was it likely that the prisoner, an able-bodied young man, would fish in such a manner? Counsel for the defence had asked, was it likely that the traverser would, if he was the murderer, keep powder and shot on his person? But he (his Lordship) had observed that prisoners in these cases always made some mistake of this kind. The faculties of guilty persons were generally con.used, so that they did not adopt the precautions which a cool and prudent person could take. The Jury, after half an hour's consultation, found the prisoner guilty of murder. He was sentenced to be nanged on the 11th of September. This is the second conviction under the Crime Act.

#### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, SATURDAY.

The Archduke and Archduchess Rainer of Austria, attended by Baron de Globeg and Countess Cappy, arrived at Osborne at a quarter before two o'clock yesterday, and visited her Majesty and the Royal Family. Their Imperial Highnesses remained to luncheon, to which the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales also came. The Archduke and Archduchess were received at Portsmouth by Lieut.-General Gardiner, Equerry in Waiting, and crossed over in the Alberta, Captain Thomson, On leaving Osborne the Archduke and Archduchess visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on board the Osborne in

Cowes Roads. The Queen drove in the afternoon with Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught. Lady Abercromby, Lord and Lady Colville of Culross, Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., Lieut.-General Gardiner, and Captain Edwards, C.B. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of naught, with the Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, embarked on board the Alberta, Captain Thomson, at Trinity Pier this morning at half-past ten o'clock, and steamed out to her Majesty's ship Bacchante in Cowes Roads to visit the ship. Her Majesty was received on board by Captain Lord Charles Scott, C.B., and was met there by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princes Albert Victor and George and the Princes In Prince Service and George and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales. Her Majesty was conducted round the ship by Lord Charles cott, and saw the cabins occupied by the Princes serving on board. The Queen left the ship shortly before noon, when a royal salute was fired by the Bacchante. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, the Hon. Evelyn Paget, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General Gardiner, and Captain Edwards, C.B. Her Majesty landed at East Cowes, and returned to Osborne soon after twelve o'clock. SUNDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught. The Duchess of Albany went out in a steam launch, attended by the Hon. Evelyn Paget. The Rev. Canon Duckworth, who arrived at Osborne in the afternoon, and the Rev. George Connor had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal Family in the evening. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia, and the members of the Royal Household, attended Divine service at Osborne this morning. The Rev. Canon Duckworth, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, officiated.

The Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck) and children have left Kensington Palace for White Lodge, Richmond-park. Earl and Countess Howe left town on Saturday for Penn House, Amersham, Bucks. The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn left Hamilton-place, on Saturday, for Dysart House, Kirkaldy, Fifeshire. The Earl of Powis has left Berkeley-square

for Walcot Hall, Bishopscastle.

The Earl of Clonmell has left town for

Homburg.
The Earl of Redesdale, as Chairman of Lord, gave his Committees of the House of Lord, gave his sessional dinner at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, on Saturday last, when the following peers and officers of the Upper House dined with the noble Earl-The Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Huntly, the Earls of Milltown, Roden, Morley, Courtown, Normanton, and Cloncurry; Viscounts Hood, Hawarden, Sher-brooke, and Melville; Lords Strathnairn, Fitzgerald, Stanley of Alderley, Bagot, Alington, Ragian, Vernon, Crewe, Carlingford, Carrington, Lamington, Monson, Wrottesley, Colchester, Houghton, Ventry, Bramwel Campbell, Ellenborough, Bateman, Inchiquin, Campbell, Ellenborough, Bateman, Inchiquin, Templemore, Waveney, Forbes, and Lyttelton; Sir Wm. Rose, K.C.B., Colonel Sir Robert Spencer Clifford, Bart., Col. Hon. Wellington P. M. C. Talbot, Mr. Ralph Disraeli, Hon. Slingsby Bethell, Mr. B. S. R. Adam, Mr. W. H. Haines, Mr. Munro, Mr. Pulman, and Hon. Henry Parker. Covers were laid for 50.

The Countess of Ashburnham has left town for Shernfold, Frant. Lord Harlech left Grosvenor-crescent on

Saturday, for Brogyntyn, Oswestry.

Lord and Lady Ellenborough have left town for the English lakes and Scotland. The Lord Chief Justice of England is on a brief visit to his uncle, the aged vicar of Maple Durham, Oxon, the Rev. E. Coleridge. Mr. Coleridge has for some time been in very feeble health.

Lady Ashburton, on board the yacht Titania, has arrived at Kirkwell from Stornoway, on a cruise in the Northern Isles. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., left London on Saturday to rejoin Mrs. Smith and his family on board the yacht Pandora at Granton, intending to sail thence for Norway.

#### DRAMATIC NOTES.

(FROM THE "OBSERVER.") Burlesque dramas are found so attractive at

the Gaiety that whilst one of them has been selected for revival to mark the recommencement of the regular season here two others are arranged for representation during the coming autumn and winter. These latter are new, and are to deal with the stories of Robin Hood and Valentine and Orson. In the meanwhile Mr. Reece's Aladdin, which has now been played more than a hundred times since it was produced last Christmas, resumes its career merrily enough. Of the original cast Mr. Edward Terry, Miss Kate Vaughan, and Mr. Royce are absent, the last-named from a cause which will ensure him the sympathy of the many playgoers whom he has repeatedly entertained by his skilful drollery. It would not be true to say that figures so familiar and so popular as these are not missed. Yet are their places as the Magician, the Princess, and the Slave of the Ring filled with spirit and some share of humour, both quaint and graceful, by Mr. Arthur Williams, Miss Gilchrist and Mr. T. Squire. Mr. J. Dallas is once more genuinely amusing as Aladdin's lachrymose mother Wee-Ping, and Mr. R. Brough is able as the Emperor of Pekin to show that he is likely to prove a very useful addition to the company. Of course Miss Farren is at hand to resume her prominent position as Aladdin himself; with-out her presence, with her characteristic vivacity in song and dance, the performance would seem almost devoid of raison d'être. Mr. Reece and Mr. Meyer Lutz, between them, have here fitted Miss Farren exceptionally well. She plays her part as though she enjoyed it—and that goes a long way towards making her audience enjoy it too.

The Adelphi is a very suitable theatre at

which to revive Mr. Reade's Drink. This

most skilful adaptation of a repulsive French novel may have its defects of taste, and there must, doubtless, be many to whom Mr. Warner's vigorous study of drunkenness and its hideous consequences can afford no sort of pleasure. But the piece itself has what is technically called domestic interest of the very strongest kind, whilst the way in which its chief character is rendered can never be forgotten by those who have once shuddered at the morbid realisms of the closing scenes. On the evening of Bank Holiday it was made clear that to the portion of its clientèle on which the Adelphi mainly relies for support, Drink in general and Mr. Warner's simulation of delirium tremens in particular, had lost none of their dreadful fascination. As is almost inevitable when such a rôle as this has to be repeated very often, there are traces in Coupeau's more striking passages of an overaccentuation, not before noticeable, whilst certain mannerisms have crept in to injure the simple freshness and spontaneity which used to give a charm to the illustration of the young workman's happier hours. But still the impersonation remains deeply impressive, and its renewed hold upon the interest of playgoers is by no means matter for surprise. As the sad-eyed Gervaise, whose wretched fate it is to have a couple of drunkards for her successive husbands, Miss Amy Roselle certainly attains a broader, fuller pathos than she did before. Miss Fanny Leslie's lighthearted Phœbe Sage again affords pleasant and natural relief where relief is sadly wanted. Mr. Philip Bock is a capable Lantier, and Mr. C. Scaale a very fair representative of the virtuous Gouget. The reception of the revival was such as to indicate that it was not given before it was wanted, though only three years have elapsed since the original production at the Princess's.

Fun on the Bristol, as played at the Olympic by an American company, under Messrs. Jarrett and Rice, will, we fear, be pronounced by most English playgoers to be fun of a tedious and somewhat incomprehensible kind. There is a good deal too much of it, for the piece is nothing more nor less than a long variety entertainment in three acts; there is a e eat deal that misses its mark, because out of America it cannot well be understood. Mr. John F. Sheridan, who personates the Irish-American Widow O'Brien, is not only a very comical fellow, but show considerable command of character acting. But both as a whole and in many of its details the joke misses fire, because those to whom it is now addressed cannot appreciate its point nor even catch the meaning of much that the actor says. Besides the Widow O'Brien we are introduced to a pair of damsels, who for purposes of elopement on board the Bristol adopt disguises, and so facilitate the preparation of a musical and dramatic entertainment. represented by Miss C. Daniel and Miss L. Evans, of whom the latter plays prettily on the guitar. Miss May Livingstone gives a dashing impersonation of a coloured servant girl, and sings with plenty of verve some nigger ditties of the revival order. But clever scraps of impersonation, song, and eccentric dance will scarcely suffice to render Fun on the Bristol a production suited to its present

Pluck at Drury-lane has since the first night ocen considerably compressed, and the performance now terminates at the reasonable hour of eleven. A little mishap, we learn, nterfered with the great collision scene or Saturday last, but it now works smoothly, and the "sensation" intended has its full effect. It is said that Messrs. Brooks and Dickson have arranged with Mr. D'Oyly Carte for the right to produce Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera The Princess Pearl in the United States up to the date of its publication, which will probably be on or about January 1st, 1883.

A petition for liquidation has been filed by Messrs. Jones and Barber, of the Alexandra Palace, Muswell-hill; the Roebuck Inn, Buckhurst-hill; the Royal Italian Opera House, Covent Garden; and elsewhere, re-freshment contractors and licensed victuallers. The debts are estimated at about £40,000, and the assets at £12,000. Mr. William Sturt is the solicitor to the proceedings.

The Covent Garden Concerts have been carried on successfully during the past week. The "classical" concert given on Wednesday last attracted a large gathering of amateurs, for whom ample enjoyment was pro-vided. Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony, and other illustrations of great composers, were included in Part 1 of the concert, and the second ("Miscellaneous") part contained a variety of pieces calculated to suit all tastes. On Saturday night a very large audience, said to number over 5,000 visitors, attended the eighth concert of the season. The programme included many works of undoubted value, but included many works of undoubted value, but was weaker than that of the preceding Saturday. The overture to Rossini's Semiramide, the Pilgrim's March from Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony, and the ballet music from L'Africaine were excellently played by the fine band, and Mr. Carrodus won hearty applause for his admirable performance of his own Scotch fantasia for violin. In the selection from L'Africaine, valuable aid was given by the L'Africaine, valuable aid was given by the band of the Coldstream Guards, under Mr.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20.945 .- FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr. 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120f. EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES— A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES-£1 12s. 0d.

Terms of Advertisements :- 75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the number of insertions. None under Three Francs. BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 2fr. a line Notices, 3fr. a line. - Paragraphs, 5fr. a line.

SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on Loxdon or Parts, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and THE UNITED STATES OF AVERICA; also through the Messageries, Bankers, and Booksellers.

LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignand's Messenger," 168, Strand; also by G. Street, 30, Cernbill; Bates, Henry and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Son, 186, Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160, Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane. NICE :- 15, Quai Masséna.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 14-15, 1882.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PROSPECT. Mr. Gladstone, in fulfilment of the engagement he gave some time ago, made his formal statement as to the future course of business on Monday night. On Thursday a Motion will be brought forward in both Houses for the adjournment of Parliament from Friday next until the 24th of October, when it will reassemble "for the sole object, so far as we can foresee," of addressing itself to "the great question of Procedure." Mr. Gladstone's forecasts have hitherto, as a rule, proved neither happy nor accurate, and it may be bitter experience that has suggested the insertion of the qualifying words. Otherwise it would appear unnecessary, as Procedure is to be the sole subject of attention during this Autumn Session, to declare that it shall enjoy precedence, and be proceeded with de die in diem. More important than these matters of detail was the Premier's declaration that the Government has resolved to revert to the Resolutions as originally placed before the House, and to insist upon the principle of "a bare majority." The proposals for a compromise which were made at the time of the Phœnix Park Calamity were never formally brought under the cognisance of the House. They were made at a special moment, and under a pressure of circumstances which no longer exists. The Government therefore considers that "the proposal itself falls to the ground." While Sir Stafford Northcote admitted the difference in the present situation from that in May last, he was emphatic in claiming, in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's statement, equal freedom for the Opposition in its future criticism of the Resolutions: and the position has consequently reverted to exactly what it was seven months ago, at the beginning of this long and disappointing Session. There are certain simple facts in connection with this matter to which Mr. Gladstone appears to be indifferent, with all the proverbial blindness of an author, but of which the country will probably not be equally oblivious. Had Mr. Gladstone accepted last May the assistance of the Opposition in passing the other Resolutions, he would not now have to utter his laments over "a Session of utter ruin and discomfiture," and the business of the country would not have had to be left for settlement to this late period of the year. To his own bad management, rather than to the inefficiency of the Rules of the House, must be attributed the pass to which affairs have been brought, as well as the necessity for holding an Autumn Session at all. But even when the Procedure Rules have been again brought before the House there is nothing improbable in supposing that Mr. Gladstone may find himself obliged by the force of circumstances to accept the proposals made in May; and he would have shown a greater business capacity by securing a practical measure towards the facilitation of public work three months ago than by holding out for a doubtful principle by no means to the liking of his own followers. All the rules in the world will not compensate the lack of tact and aptitude in the management of public business, and the Prime Minister's deficiencies in this respect have seldom been more conspicuous than in his conduct of the campaign for the reform of Parliamentary Procedure. The first result of his devices for economising time has been to ruin an ordinary Session and give us an extraordinary one .-

## CETEWAYO AND ZULULAND.

The visit of Cetewayo to the Queen will probably be memorable not only for the interesting character of the event itself, but also as a new turning point in our South African policy. The settlement which Sir Garnet Wolseley so hastily made after the battle of Ulundi contained no element of permanence. Taking a soldier's view of the situation, he endeavoured to destroy the Zulu power by dividing the country into thirteen principalities. Even of he had managed to select thirteen capable men to exercise authority, it is doubtful whether his experiment could ever have succeeded, seeing that the only person entrusted with the duty of preventing the kinglets from quarrelling either with their subjects or with one another was a British Resident, who had no force at his back, and who was only able to hold his ground in the country just so long as the people tolerated his presence. But Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement was destined from the beginning to break down, because several of the chiefs he appointed were unfit to govern, and by their incapacity, cruelty, or greed, excited the just resentment of the people. Sir Bartle Frere has often eloquently denounced the cruelties of Chaka, the founder of the Zulu dynasty, but it is doubtful whether that barbarous warrior exhibited a more ferocious spirit than Hamu and Zibebu, two of Sir Garnet Wolseley's kinglets, have done during the last two years. In endeavouring to crush out the ex-King's party, they only succeeded in making it more powerful and in inducing the Zulu nation generally to make common cause with the immediate relatives and dependants of their deposed ruler. So widespread is the disaffection which has prevailed that for at least a year past all parties have been agreed that a consider-

must take place. The colonists of Natal would have been well pleased if a British Commissioner together with a posse of magistrates had been sent into the country to administer its affairs in the Queen's name. Failing this they would willingly have seen more power given to John Dunn, who did not attempt to conceal his desire to obtain the position of supreme chief. For reasons which it is unnecessary to recapitulate, it was impossible for the Government either to annex Zululand or to gratify the ambition of Mr. Dunn. They therefore had no alternative but to restore Cetewayo under proper conditions, or to abandon the Zulus to anarchy. It remains to be seen whether they will decide to recall Dunn to Natal or to restore Cetewayo to only a portion of his dominions, but an experiment of this kind could hardly prove to be satisfactory, and it would be unfortunate if the Zulus were called upon to exercise divided allegiance. The reception of Cetewayo by her Majesty on Monday, if followed by his return to his own country, will afford general satisfaction, as showing that the Government are determined to act with justice to the Zulu people, and to reverse a policy which has borne so much evil fruit.—Daily News.

#### THE POSITION OF THE GOVERN-MENT. The war in which we are involved is as

odious as most wars and reflects little credit on the foresight and grasp of the English Foreign Office. But it has not shaken the hold of the Prime Minister of the country. He has actually taken that place in "the councils of Europe" which Lord Beaconsfield could only talk about taking. Whatever we may think of the policy, England is now boldly and actively pursuing a line of her own. Of the Powers some applaud, and others do not publicly disapprove, but all stand aside. England, in fact, leads Europe in the common task of restoring order and creating an opportunity for a better system than that which has produced the present disorder. The opinion at Berlin, as the correspondent of the Times reports it, fairly represents that of serious politicians all over Europe. "It is freely acknowledged," he says, "that England has won a great success by her firm and energetic attitude in the Egyptian question, as she can now begin her military action with the tacit consent of the Great Powers." Whatever, again, may be our views as to the necessity for the war, it is not to be denied that the Government have taken the requisite measures with a promptitude, facility, and smoothness almost unknown in our administrative annals. Disaster may come, and we may yet have an Isandlana of the Nile; but so far at least the military preparations of a pacific Cabinet have been extraordinarily effective. That the state of Ireland is all that could be wished is certainly not true, and no sensible man will venture to predict with confidence what the winter may have in store. The ferment that will go on in Dublin this week is not favourable to a calm. An extension of the branches of the Labourers' League Other seems to be taking place. disturbing symptoms may be discerned. But, on the whole, it is quite true, as the Times tells us, though rather mildly put, that "the present aspect of affairs is, at any rate, more agreeable than the retrospect." The superfluous and impolitic severity of the Crimes Act will not do anything towards making the Irish good friends with the law, but for the moment at least the law is likely to have a better chance. The sky may be overcast at five minutes' notice, but sufficient unto the day is the good thereof. If outside circumstances, however inauspicious, have done the Government no harm, no more have changes within the Cabinet. Six months ago it would have seemed incredible that the loss of two such men as Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster would have left their colleagues as strong as they were before. There is no doubt that if Mr. Bright had chosen, like Mr. Forster, to attack the policy of the Cabinet which he had just left, he might have shaken it to the very foundation. Considering the growing strength of the doctrine of nonintervention in men's minds, and considering the complexity in this special case of the arguments that justify intervention, a strenuous and sustained denunciation of the war by Mr. Bright would unquestionably have created a formidable schism in the Liberal ranks. There were good reasons why such a denunciation would have been hard to justify; but, anyhow, Mr. Bright has refrained, and the Government stands without him. Mr. Forster, if a less powerful personage than Mr. Bright, yet always commands public respect for robustness, vigour, and ability. Although for a few days after his retirement the horrible crime in the Phœnix Park gave him the advantage in public opinion, it did not last. Everybody now admits that his departure, so far from weakening the Government, has been of the greatest service to it. The fortunate selection of the present Chief Secretary has completely awakened men to the many inaptitudes of his predecessor, and there is nobody in the House of Commons who would not regard the return of Mr. Forster to the Irish Office as the certain presage of disaster. By way of crowning mercy to Mr. Gladstone comes the collapse of Lord Salisbury's leadership. The singular exhibition of last Thursday will be found to have made a deep mark on public opinion. Sir Stafford Northcote solemnly warned Mr. Gladstone at Liverpool that "the Conservatives would not be blindly led, nor be silenced by anything like intimidation on the part of a single imperious will." That appears to have turned out quite true, but by no means in the sense intended by the speaker. The Tories will not be led even by the "single imperious will " of their own leader. Nor have we all of us forgotten the letter which Lord Salisbury wrote to the Bradford Orangemen in March-how he declared that "the uncontrollable temper of the Prime Minister has almost brought the two Houses of the Legislature into conflict, simply to gratify that gentleman's overweening vanity." How does that read to-day? Not very pleasantly, we should say, for the Tories of Bradford or any other

place. The hopes that were so lively in

the breasts of the Opposition while Lord

Salisbury thought it seemly to write in

such a vein as this, are now shattered to

pieces-chiefly owing, let us say, to the

"uncontrollable temper" and "over-weening vanity," and to "the dangerous

and reckless projects" of another states-

man - not Mr. Gladstone. - Pall Mall

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN. The Times correspondent at Alexandria

telegraphed on Monday:-News that reaches me from Ismailia, much delayed in transit, states that Arabi's force at Nefishe, two to four miles distant from Is-Krupp field guns. Two more batteries for Nefishe have been ordered from Crises for mailia, consists of 6,000 men and seven another battery of four guns is stationed at Mahsama. Tel-el-Kebir and Salahieh are being fortified, and two trains with guns and artillery were sent to this place from the Barrage. It is believed that M. de Lesseps is employing his versatile talents as chief adviser to the rebels. His interference, whether official or not, is undoubtedly officious. My informant estimates that altogether 200 guns have gone from Cairo to Kafrdawar. Native reports from Arabi's camp state that there is

much sickness from fever.

This afternoon, from the Waterworks-hill at Ramleh, I watched, through a powerful glass, the fortifying of Arabi's position at King Osman. A regular earthwork of great height has been constructed, and embrasures opened. The work has been carried at right angles across the railway, and all down the face of it swarms of white-coated soldiers were visible like ants on an ant-hill. On the crest sat an officer in a chair, and round him stood his staff. A line of men lay in a trench well to the front, guarding the operations Three mounted men paraded half a mile nearer to us, and a solitary sentinel leant against a telegraph post still further out Arabi evidently has a very energetic engineer with him, and means to make another Plevna Last evening the ironclad train was sent in direction of Meks, and was fired upon by Bedouins and regulars. The fire was returned, and 20 of the enemy were left on the field. To-night a stronger force will be sent

The Standard correspondent at Alex-

andria sends the following despatch dated We shall soon have to adopt the formula in use at the German head-quarters during the siege of Paris, "All is quiet round Alexandria." Arabi is working vigorously, but as neither he nor ourselves have any idea of taking the offensive at present, it is unlikely that any event to vary the monotony of telegrams from this will take place for another fortnight. The only point at which there is any probability of exciting events is the neighbourhood of Fort Meks. The skirmish of yesterday appears to have excited the enemy in that quarter, and this afternoon a large body of Bedouins have been seen approaching the Fort. Reinforcements have been sent this evening to the troops who now hold that posi-tion, they having relieved the Marines, who re-embarked this morning. There is some expectation that the enemy may attempt to surprise the Fort to-night. The Holland arrived this morning with the Life and Horse Guards, and the men have all day been busy disembarking the 240 horses which they have brought with them. Those who have only seen the Household Cavalry parade in London or mount guard at the Horse Guards would find it difficult to recognise the men in cloth leggings and with flannel shirts thrown open a blazing sun, tugging away at the horse boxes as they are lowered down by a crane over the ship's side. Men and horses alike look thoroughly fit for work, though whether they are suited for a cam-paign in the deep sand or heavy irrigated fields of Egypt is a matter which will be proved by the event. The best judges here are, however, very doubtful as to their fitness for such work, and much surprise is expressed at their being selected when there are plenty of light Hussar regiments available. that efforts are being made in the European press to discredit the reports of the massacres at Tanta and elsewhere, I may state that I have to-day seen a detailed letter by an Englishman who was present at the massacre at Tanta, and that his statements fully confirm the accounts originally given. He affirms that the slaughter would have been far greater even than it was, had it not been for the courageous at itude of a noble Bedouin chief, Minshaw Bey, who, at the risk of his life, escorted three hundred fugitives, mostly native Christians and Jews, feeding many during days of danger, until he could secure means of escape for them. A Frenchman, representing himself as the Special Correspondent of the Lanterne, and who received on Saturday last a pass to enable him to go about freely inside the town only was to-day arrested by our farthest videttes proceeding in the direction of the enemy's lines. A private of the Coldstream Guards was to-day drowned while bathing. A young officer belonging to the Italian man-of-war in the harbour is missing, under circumstances similar to those under which Mr. Duchair was captured. He is supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The Daily News correspondent telegraphs :-

One great steamer after another comes alongside the wharves to discharge her living freight, and we reap the full benefit of the capital and labour bestowed to make Alexandria a first-class harbour. The shelter is perfect, and the depth of water very great, so that huge craft like the Orient and Orontes are enabled to land their passengers by ordinary gangways. Our Anglo-Egyptian harbour master, Captain Blomfield, has his work cut out in finding a birth for each new arrival; but even these modern floating barracks can be safely moored to the Alexandrian wharfage. No army could possibly want a better

base of operations. It does one's heart good to see the kindly black horses again, so strong and so gentle the old familiar friends of our London public swung safely to land, and staring around them with mingled fear and wonder. How well they bear the rapid lifting of the horse-box by the steam crane; the steady descent, guided by many check-ropes; and the bump upon the wharf, where rough matting is spread to give them a footing. How they seem to enjoy being ashore at last in the blazing sunshine and how mighty they look beside the little Arab steeds that have been ridden by some of our officers to the vessel's side. The troopers too, whom your readers know so well, the big champions in blue or in red, are almost as pleased to get ashore as are the black horses themselves, and never did men look less like mounting guard at Whitehall than these stalwart fellows in sun helmets and easy fitting tunics, with ten day beards and faces incredibly browned. It only required the bright cuirass, with its red cross covering, to remind us of King Richard's men-at-arms landing in Syria. But what different work it

must have been getting horses ashore in those Arabi's preparations bear no proportion to ours. We are gaining upon him with terrible rapidity; yet nevertheless he is said to show a bold, defiant, spirit, and to keep up the courage of his followers by wholesale invention. Just as massacres up country have been a favourite topic with the alarmists over the English have been the staple of Cairo rumour. Even that really brilliant affair of the 5th of August, in which the Arabs suffered so severely, has reached the Egyptian capital as an English "defeat." The mis-guided people are afraid to resist their self-appointed Dictator, and he exercises the whole power of government with no little energy and determination. He has allowed no plundering at Cairo, and has been able to protect many Europeans, who have remained n his service. Cannon and munitions of war have been regularly brought down by train to Kafr Dowar. Other cannon have been sent to guard the road from Ismailia, and the wretched peasants have been forced to work at the fortions with no pay and plenty of stick to the expiration of the time fixed upon by him-

encourage them. Arabi is acting like the captain of a pirate ship, who knows he must be taken, but resolves to fight to the last.

#### ARABI PACHA'S DEFENCE.

The following, says the Standard, is interesting as giving Arabi Pacha's views of the

events which occurred in Egypt prior to the combardment of Alexandria. It was written in Turkish, at the command of the Sultan, by Sebib Effendi, who accompanied Dervish Pacha on his recent mission. "During the past year Arabi, at that time a Colonel in the Army, complained that in all the Egyptian public departments a large number of foreigners were employed, especially English and French, who received high salaries for merely nominal duties. These gentlemen, sustained by their respective Consuls, and by the Controllers, managed to acquire too great influence in the Ezyptian Administration. Arabi, troubled by this state of things, determined to form a Party. He contended that the Khedive ought to take the necessary steps to put an end to this state of things, which was in no sense a result from the operation of any international obligations. By that remark Arabi showed that he recognised the respect due to the Conventions to which Egypt is a party. The Minister of War at that moment, Rifki, a Circassian by race, imprisoned Arabi, with two Colonels, who were his principal friends, Atol-al-Mutaal and Ali Fehmi. the day they were apprehended two regiments proceeded to the Ministry of War, with a view to effect the deliverance of their chief officers. By this act Arabi gained the confidence of the entire army; and after some months had elapsed, Arabi with his regiment surrounded the Palace of Abbedin, and demanded by the hands of two Commissioners
—Ali Nizami Pacha and Ali Foual Bey the summoning of the Chamber of Notables and a change of Ministry. The Khedive yielded to this demand, the Chamber was convoked, and the Cabinet reconstructed. Arabi entered the Government as Minister of War and Marine, and the differences between him and the Khedive were at an end. The Chamber of Notables began to examine the proposals of the Cabinet before it considered the Budget. A rumour was circulated that the Chamber wished to interfere in the affairs of the Controllers, which was contradicted by a declaration of the Chamber itself. Arabi Pacha wished to despatch some Circassian officers for service in he Soudan, but they were unwilling to go. They met, to the number of about twentyeight, to prepare a petition for presentation to Arabi Pacha; but he, believing that they were plotting against his life, caused them to be imprisoned. A court-martial was held, which sentenced them to be exiled to the Soudan. The sentence was submitted for approval to the Khedive; but his Highness vished to commute the punishment. Arabi and the Cabinet were opposed to this, and the relations between the khedive and the Cabinet began to be unpleasant. In the eni the Khedive exiled the mutinous officers to Constantinople. It was upon this occurrence, which had no international significance or importance whatever, that England and France

the legitimate steps that were taken led to no result. Thereupon his Majesty the Sultan despatched to Egypt the Commissioners (whose names have been furnished), with a view to effect a reconciliation between the Khedive and his Cabinet. Arabi Pacha declared to the Turkish Commissioners that his only objects were the maintenance of the rights of his Majesty the Sultan in Egypt, the continuation of the authority of the Imperial Firmans, the preservation of the status quo, and the prevention of abuses on the part of foreigners who were not parties to the International Conventions. The Commissioners, three days after their arrival in Egypt, accomplished a reconciliation between hostile authorities. But unhappily presence of the fleets, and a trumpery dispute etween a Maltese and a ——— (the Arabic word is not translated) were the cause of the lamentable events which next occurred at Everybody agrees that there was no premeditation on the part of the Egyptians, that the Arabs only used sticks, and that the Egyptian army, which is regarded as rebellious, assisted in stopping the massacre. It was also established that among the killed and wounded many Egyptians had received bayonet thrusts. As soon as the Khedive at Cairo heard of this outbreak, his Highness. the Sultan's Commissioners, and the Ministers. hastened to Alexandria, and the Khedive took the necessary measures for restoring order and arresting the guilty ones He instituted a tribunal for their trial, but the French and English Consuls refused to be represented at this Court. The other Consuls followed their example, and this refusal cannot be explained except on the supposition that it sprang from ill-will. Arabi Pacha declared officially that he would submit to the orders of his Majesty, the Sultan, as well as to those of the Khedive and all the Notables, the Chiefs of the tribes, and the Priests (Ulema) declared their submission to the Khedive. At this time the Khedive charged Ragheb Pacha with the formation of a Ministry. The President of the Cabinet declared that his policy would be ceased upon the maintenance of the sovereignty of his Majesty the Sultan, as well as of the Firmans, and the continuance of the status quo and the International Con-

nt their ships of war to Alexandria. The

to those Powers that the despatch of their

fleets would aggravate the situation and might

disturb the tranquillity of the country. All

servation of public order were taken, and although Arabi Pacha had declared himself ready to obey the orders of the Sultan and the Khedive, the foreign residents had commenced and they continued to leave the country. The Consuls, who were well acquainted with all the efforts made by the Khedive and the Cabinet to maintain order, did not prevent this emigration; indeed, they accelerated and encouraged it, and the latest events gave a further impulse to this movement. now seen how the Khedive and his Cabinet arrived at the stage of establishing order and preventing emigration. But certain 'instigaions,' and the refusal of the Consuls to take part in the trial of the prisoners, demonstrate that a resolve had been taken not to allow the Egyption Question to be closed. After everything was ended and the army had submitted, Admiral Seymour assumed a menacing attitude. At first he complained that repairs were being made in he fortifications. The Khedive and Arabi declared officially (notwithstanding that England was making military preparations at home and even on board the ships of war in the port) that the Egyptian Govern-ment and army only wished the maintenance of the status quo, and were not making any military preparations. After this assurance had been given, Admiral Seymour reverted to his former contention—that is to say, he declared that if within twenty-four hours the preparations on the forts did not cease, he would open fire upon them. Again the Khedive and the Cabinet repeated their declarations, and they proposed to the Admiral to accompany him to the fortifications in order to satisfy him of the absence of all pre-parations. The Admiral refused the offer, and after the expiration of the twenty-four hours he sent a new ultimatum, wherein he demanded the disarmament of the fortifica-tions, and that they should be surrendered to

him within twenty-four hours. The Khedive hastened to convince the Admiral that he

could not consent to this demand, because he

did not see what reason there was to justify

it. Thereupon the Admiral, four hours before

ventions. The programme of the new Govern-

ment also included a plenary amnesty for the

persons arrested for the affair at Alexandria.

Although the necessary measures for the pre-

self, thereby trampling under foot the principle of the right of nations, commenced the bombardment. One very significant fact is the following. Not only did the English and French abstain from sending delegates to the tribunal appointed to try the rioters of Alexandria, but during the bombardment the English Admiral fired upon the vessel where those rioters were confined, and killed several of them, while others took to flight. One can scarcely think that the English Admiral's shells were directed with the view of releasing the prisoners; doubtless those shells were fired with a special object which is, for the moment, unknown."

#### THE EXPEDITION.

It was decided on Monday that her Majesty's troopship Malabar will receive her 2,000 troops at Portsmouth for Egypt, on the 19th inst.
The Lydian Monarch, which sailed from the

Royal Albert Docks on Monday with troops

for the seat of war, was inspected, prior to leaving, by Brigade Surgeon J. Wiles, acting principal medical officer at Woolwich, with a view of ascertaining the sanitary condition of the ship. The Lytian Monarch sailed from the Albert Docks at noon. She calls at Portsmouth for drafts of the Commissariat and Transport Corps from Aldershot, Templemore, Cork, Jersey, Scotland, Exeter, and London. Considerable excitement prevailed at Woolwich on Monday in connection with the embarkation at the Royal Arsenal on board the Teviot of two batteries of garrison artillery. At ten o'clock in the morning the 1st Battery 1st Brigade Scottish Division of Royal Artillery arrived from Sheerness. At half-past two o'clock No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade London Division, Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Loraine, marched from the Royal Artillery Barracks, preceded by the mounted band, and accompanied by numerous friends. On arrival at the Arsenal, the troops were greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the workmen and their comrades of the Scottish Division who had already embarked. A great many officers of the Royal Artillery, accompanied by their wives, assembled on the T Pier, which was only kept clear by the strenuous efforts of the Arsenal police. The band continued playing until half-past five p.m., when they struck up "God save the Queen," on which every man removed his hat, and at the conclusion they all broke forth into a volley of hearty cheers, which were taken up again and again, and were joined in by the employes who were just knocking off work, the scene being one of the utmost enthusiasm. The Teviot will disembark the 1st Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, at Malta, and will take on the 6th Battery of the same Brigade, together with the remaining guns and howitzers of the Siege Train ordered from that station

to the seat of war. She also takes a large supply of stores for the Navy. The activity at Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, continues, there being still some portion of the medical equipment of the 1st Army Corps to be sent away. Small detachments of the Army Hospital Corps leave for Egypt from time to time, it being a rule to send a few men of this branch of the service with each ship which leaves. Surgeon James Powell has received an intimation that his services will be required in the event of send-Imperial Government several times intimated | ing out another hospital ship, in addition to those already ordered. Should the Government determine upon sending a second Army Corps to the seat of operations, the staff at Herbert Hospital will be ready to meet any calls that may be made upon them. Preparations have already commenced, in view of

such an eventuality. Of the large fleet of steam transports which have been taken up by Government for the conveyance of troops to the East, no less than twenty-one have been despatched from Portsmouth and Southampton during the past fortnight, viz.:- The steamships Dacca, conveying the Medical, Ordnance, and Transport; the Catalonia, 1st Battalion West Kent Regiment (50th), Staff, etc.; the Palmyra, A Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery; the Marathon, 2d Battalion Royal Irish Regiment (18th) and Hospital Corps; the France, 2d Battalion Highland Light Infantry (74th); the British Prince, D Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery and Postal Department; the Ascalon, J Battery 3d Brigade Royal Artillery; the Texas, F Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery and ammunition; the Bolivar, Engineers and Transport; the City of Paris, 2d Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (89th); the Tower Hill, N Battery A Brigade Royal Artillery; the Italy part of 7th Dragoon Guards; the Arab 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th); the Grecian, N Battery 2d Brigade Royal Artillery; the Olympus, C Battery 3d Brigade Royal Artillery; the California, Royal Engineers, etc.; the Duke of Argyll, Royal Engineers, Commissariat, the Greece, part of 4th Dragoon Guards; the City of New York, part of 4th Dragoon Guards; the Assyrian Monarch, part of the 19th Hussars; the Montreal, part of the 19th Hussars. The arduous duties of expeditiously equipping so large a force have necessarily thrown a great strain upon the Admiralty, Transport, and Ordnance Departments. All officers and subordinates have worked with the greatest zeal and success. Under the able supervision of Colonel G. Bray, Major H. Brunker, and Captain R. Auld, of the Quartermaster General's Department; Captain C. J. Rowley, R.N., Naval Transport Officer; Commissary General T. Satchwell, the representative of the Ordnance Department on the Staff of General Prince Edward of Sax-Weimar, commanding the Southern District; Assistant Commissaries General of Ordnance W. Booth and J. E. Taylor, executive officers in charge of ordnance stores, the troops, with their guns, horses, mules, etc., and all the necessary war material, consisting of tents, wag-gons, ammunition, shot, shell, ambulances, harness, hospital equipment, etc., which form the stores of the whole force, have been satisfactorily shipped. Not a single case of delay has occurred, but each transport has left at

the official hour fixed for its departure with every requisite for man and horse to take the SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S PLANS. We understand (says Broad Arrow) that on his arrival in Egypt Sir Garnet Wolseley will take prompt measures for the relief of Cairo. Sir Garnet is now well on his way to Alexandria, and it is confidently expected that by the time of his arrival there the Indian troops will have reached Suez. Arabi Pacha is not likely to be affected by the action of Turkey. Arabi Pacha unites to a curiously resolute disposition an unpectedly high range of strategic power, and his scheme of defence appears to provide for a very extended range of entrenchments, their object being to afford a stout barrier to the British emerging from Alexandria on the one hand, and to the possibility of a flank movement by way of Ismailia on the other. His intrepid industry, it is shrewdly suspected, is not unconnected with a conviction that he has little to apprehen from the Sultan, little interference to look for from the Sultan's troops, little moral injury to fear from the rhetorical device of proclaiming him a rebel. His army may be nothing more than a rabble horde led by a rebel, and the war may close in a fortnight, but the military authorities in London think it well to discount all these probabilities at a somewhat higher rate, and hence the despatch of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Sir Garnet's anxiety to place a British column between Arabi's army and the city of Cairo. The Indian authorities, working in conjunction with the military authorities at home, are evidently preparing for a great war, a war greater than Arabi Pacha can possibly occasion or conduct. On Wednesday no fewer than five transports sailed from Bombay for Egypt carrying troops. Concurrently with this departure, Major-Gen. Macpherson and staff left in the Peninsular steamer Hydaspes, while orders were issued for the 63d

Regiment, stationed at Simla, to reinforce the Indian contingent without delay. Furthermore, three additional batteries of artillery have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service on the Nile. Thus, with the troops already in Egypt, those on their way from England, and those advancing from India, Sir Garnet Wolseley will, before the end of the month, find himself at the head of an army of from 20 000 to 25 000 troops of all an army of from 20,000 to 25,000 troops of all arms. This ought assuredly to be a force equal to any emergency; but if, as seems to be suspected, Arabi Pacha is preparing for strong reinforcements from Turkey to reach his side by an artifice not unusual to Turkish diplomacy, our force may prove none too large. The plan of the British General will be to engage Arabi Pacha in front of Alexandria, or rather to harass him by by a series of feints, while General Macpherson, with a flying column marching from Suez, will endeavour to turn his position and break his communications with Cairo. Arabi, however, according to the information which the Go vernment have received, is endeavouring to entrench a force sufficient to isolate Ismailia and command the Canal, and for a time prevent a British force from entering upon the road to Cairo. That is an intelligent device, and the manner in which the soi-disant War Minister is carrying it into effect undoubtedly says much for his own vigour and the ability of his chief of the staff. It is, however, inconceivable that the plans of Sir Garnet Wolseley can be dislocated or defeated by the Egyptian Colonel who is opposed to him. The enemy must be vanquished almost as soon as the arrangements for his discomfiture have been effected. But the fact that the Government have confided the command of the expeditionary force to Sir Garnet Wolseley shows two things: first, that they are resolved to lose no time in crushing Arabi's power; and, secondly, that they are prepared for an unexpected and serious develop the situation. The campaign may be an affair only of days, or it may be an affair of

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the

woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock. A number of bills were advanced without discussion. Lord Carrington having moved the second reading of the Allotments Bill, Lord Colchester stated that the bill had been objected to by the Charity Commissioners. It had passed through the other House with-out discussion, and now that most of their lordships had left town it could not be pro-perly discussed in their lordships' House. He suggested, therefore, that it ought to be postponed till next Session. The Lord Chancellor, having first observed that this was not a Government bill, said he thought that the objections of the Charity Commissioners might still be met by amendments. If this could not be done, their lordships might let the bill fall at a future stage. Lord Redesdale strongly objected to the bill, and thought it ought to be at once rejected; but Lord Carlingford asked their lordships to wait for the amendments which would be before them at the next stage. A division having been challenged by Lord Redesdale, the m tion for the second reading was carried by 13 Lord Carlingford, replying to a question from Lord Redesdale, said that this evening Lord Granville would make a statement as to the adjournment of Parliament. The sitting was then suspended in order that some bills might be received the same evening from the Commons, but their lordships waited to no purpose till midnight, when they adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

THE AUTUMN SESSION. Mr. GLADSTONE made a further statement with reference to the adjourned Session. On Thursday he said he intended to move that the House at its rising on Friday should adjourn until Tuesday, October 24, and a similar motion would be made in the other House. He repeated that the sole business for which the House was called together was Procedure, and when the House met again he would move that the subject have precedence over all other business when it was set down, with the intention of taking it de die in diem, and making no interruption except for any State emergency that might arise. As to the resolutions themselves, he informed the House that on May 6 he had written to Sir S. Northcote stating that the Government would accept, as an experiment. Mr. Gibson's amendment to the cloture (requiring a twothirds majority), on condition that the Opposition engaged to co-operate in carrying the other resolutions. This proposal was thwarted by the Phœnix-park tragedy, which occurred he same day, and it was never made public. The object with which it was made had been entirely defeated by subsequent events, and there had never been a Session attended with more discomfiture and ruin so far as the Ministerial legislation was concerned. The Government held that, as the special circumstances which had induced them to make it had come to an end, the proposal as then made fell to the ground, and they would adhere, therefore, to the Resolutions, as they had brought them in, though any further proosals would receive due consideration. Monday Rule for Supply, however, would be withdrawn, with a view of substituting for it some other and, as they believed, more efficacious proposal with regard to Supply, which he would state in October. Sir S. NORTHCOTE, without attempting to express any opinion on the course proposed, remarked that it left the Opposition entirely

ree with regard to all the Resolutions. Sir W. BARTTELOT said the Opposition would offer to the cloture Resolution a determined assistance; and, in answer to several questions, Mr. Gladstone said that the Government would give no encouragement to private members to bring in bills and motions, but private legislation proper would take its regular course.

THE INDIAN ACCOUNTS. On the motion to go into Committee on the

Indian Accounts, Lord Harrington made the usual statement known as the Indian Budget. Remarking at the outset that the circulation of a Parliamentary paper containing all the figures relieved him from the necessity of going into the usual comparison of the estimates and actual results, he explained in some detail the mode in which the Imperial contribution for the Afghan war had been carried into account and the general results of the provincial adjustments. The great increase of the regular over the Budget Estimate for 1881-82 was caused—one-third by the opium revenue, another third by the revenue from productive works, and the remainder from the Excise. With regard to the Budget Estimate for 1882-83 he assured the House that the Revenue had been estimated with great moderation, and the opium revenue especially he believed had been greatly under-esti-mated. Touching on the expenditure side, he discussed Mr. Stanhope's charge that it had recently increased by more than two millions. In appearance, and on the surface, he admitted that the charge was correct, but the greater part of the increase was accounted for by the increase in public was accounted for by the increase in public works, by the assumption by the Government of certain village charges which had formerly been paid by the people, and by a number of small local works, which, though not directly remunerative, were essential for the progress of the country, and which the Government could not refuse to sanction. There had been a reduction of army expenditure, which he regretted had not been greater, and after giving details of this reduction, he admitted that the Army Commission and the Indian Government would have gone much further

# Galignani's Messenger.

EVENING EDITION.

Head Office: - PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,945 .- FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 14-15, 1882, THE PARLIAMENTARY PROSPECT. Mr. Gladstone, in fulfilment of the engagement he gave some time ago, made his formal statement as to the future course of business on Monday night. On Thursday a Motion will be brought forward in both Houses for the adjournment of Parliament from Friday next until the 24th of October, when it will reassemble "for the sole object, so far as we can foresee," of addressing itself to "the great question of Procedure." Mr. Gladstone's forecasts have hitherto, as a rule, proved neither happy nor accurate, and it may be bitter experience that has suggested the insertion of the qualifying words. Otherwise it would appear unnecessary, as Procedure is to be the sole subject of attention during this Autumn Session, to declare that it shall enjoy precedence, and be proceeded with de dic in diem. More important than these matters of detail was the Premier's declaration that the Government has resolved to revert to the Resolutions as originally placed before the House, and to insist upon the principle of "a bare The proposals for a compromise which were made at the time of the Phœnix Park Calamity were never formally brought under the cognisance of the House. They were made at a special moment, and under a pressure of circumstances which no longer exists. The Government therefore considers that "the proposal itself falls to the ground." While Sir Stafford Northcote admitted the difference in the present situation from that in May last, he was emphatic in claiming, in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's statement, equal freedom for the Opposition in its future criticism of the Resolutions: and the position has consequently reverted to exactly what it was seven months ago, at the beginning of this long and disappointing Session. There are certain simple facts in connection with this matter to which Mr. Gladstone appears to be indifferent, with all the proverbial blindness of an author, but of which the country will probably not be equally oblivious. Had Mr. Gladstone accepted last May the assistance of the Opposition in passing the other Resolutions, he would not now have

to utter his laments over "a Session of

utter ruin and discomfiture," and the

business of the country would not have

had to be left for settlement to this late

period of the year. To his own bad

management, rather than to the inefficiency

of the Rules of the House, must be attri-

buted the pass to which affairs have been

brought, as well as the necessity for hold-

ing an Autumn Session at all. But even

when the Procedure Rules have been again

brought before the House there is nothing

improbable in supposing that Mr. Glad-

of circumstances to accept the proposals

made in May; and he would have shown

a greater business capacity by securing a

practical measure towards the facilitation

of public work three months ago than by

holding out for a doubtful principle by no

means to the liking of his own followers.

All the rules in the world will not com-

pensate the lack of tact and aptitude in the

management of public business, and the

Prime Minister's deficiencies in this respect

have seldom been more conspicuous than

in his conduct of the campaign for the re-

form of Parliamentary Procedure. -

tone may find himself obliged

CETEWAYO AND ZULULAND. The visit of Cetewayo to the Queen will prebably be memorable not only for the interesting character of the event itself, but also as a new turning point in our South African policy. The settlement which Sir Garnet Wolseley so hastily made after the battle of Ulundi contained no element of permanence. Taking a soldier's view of the situation, he endeavoured to destroy the Zulu power by dividing the country into thirteen principalities. Even if he had managed to select thirteen capable men to exercise authority, it is coubtful whether his experiment could ever have succeeded, seeing that the only person entrusted with the duty of preventing the kinglets from quarrelling either with their subjects or with one another was a British Resident, who had no force at his back, and who was only able to hold his ground in the country just so long as the people tolerated his presence. But Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement was destined from the beginning to break down, because several of the chiefs he appointed were unfit to govern, and by their incapacity, cruelty, or greed, excited the just resentment of the people. Sir Bartle Frere has often eloquently denounced the cruelties of Chaka, the founder of the Zulu dynasty, but it is doubtful whether that barbarous warrior exhibited a more ferocious spirit than Hamu and Zibebu, two of Sir Garnet Wolseley's kinglets, have done during the last two years. In endeavouring to crush out the ex-King's party, they only succeeded in making it more powerful and in inducing the Zulu nation generally to make common cause with the immediate relatives and dependants of their deposed ruler. So widespread is the disaffection which has prevailed that for at least a year past all parties have been agreed that a considerable change in the government of Zululand must take place. The colonists of Natal would have been well pleased if a British Commissioner together with a posse of angistrates had been sent into the country to administer its affairs in the Queen's name. Failing this they would willingly have seen more power given to John Dunn, who did not attempt to conceal his desire to obtain the position of supreme chief. For reasons which it is unnecessary to recapitulate, it was impossible for the Government either to annex Zululand or to gratify the ambition of Mr. Dunn. They therefore had no alternative but to restore Cetewayo under proper conditions, or to abandon the Zulus to anarchy. It remains to be seen whether they will decide to recall Dunn to Natal or to restore Cetewayo to only a portion of his dominions, but an experiment of this kind could hardly prove to be satisfactory, and it would be unfortunate if the Zulus were called upon to exercise divided allegiance. The reception of Cetewayo by her Majesty on Monday, if followed by his return to his own country, will afford general satisfaction, as showing that the Government are determined to act with justice to the Zulu people, and to reverse a policy which has borne so much evil fruit. - Daily News.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN. The Times correspondent at Alexandria

elegraphed on Monday :--News that reaches me from Ismailia, much delayed in transit, states that Arabi's force at Nefishe, two to four miles distant from Isconsists of 6,000 men and seven field guns. Two more batteries for mailia, Krupp field guns. Two more batteries for Nefishe have been ordered from Cairo, and another battery of four guns is stationed at Mahsama. Tcl-el-Kebir and Salahieh are being fortified, and two trains with guns and artillery were sent to this place from the Bar-rage. It is believed that M. de Lesseps is employing his versatile talents as chief adviser to the rebels. His interference, whether official or not, is undoubtedly officious. My informant estimates that altogether 200 guns have gone from Cairo to Kafrdawar. Native reports from Arabi's camp state that there is

much sickness from fever.

This afternoon, from the Waterworks-hill at Ramleh, I watched, through a powerful glass, the fortifying of Arabi's position at King Osman. A regular earthwork of great height has been constructed, and embrasures opened. The work has been carried at right angles across the railway, and all down the face of it swarms of white-coated soldiers were visible like ants on an ant-hill. On the crest sat an officer in a chair, and round him stood his staff. A line of men lay in a trench well to the front, guarding the operations mounted men paraded half a mile nearer to us, and a solitary sentinel leant against a telegraph post still further out Arabi evidently has a very energetic engineer with him, and means to make another Plevna. Last evening the ironclad train was sent in direction of Meks, and was fired upon by Bedouins and regulars. The fire turned, and 20 of the enemy were left on the field. To-night a stronger force will be sent

The Standard correspondent at Alexandria sends the following despatch dated Monday :-

We shall soon have to adopt the formula in use at the German head-quarters during the siege of Paris, "All is quiet round Alexsiego of Paris, "All is quiet round Alex-andria." Arabi is working vigorously, but as neither he nor ourselves have any idea of taking the offensive at present, it is unlikely that any event to vary the monotony of telegrams from this will take place for another fortnight. The only point at which there is any probability of exciting events is the neighbourhood of Fort Meks. The skirmish of yesterday appears to have excited the enemy in that quarter, and this afternoon a large body of Bedouins have been seen approaching the Fort. Reinforcements have been sent this evening to the troops who now hold that position, they having relieved the Marines, who re-embarked this morning. There is some expectation that the enemy may attempt to surprise the Fort to-night. The Holland arrived this morning with the Life and Horse Guards, and the men have all day been busy discountains the 100 horses which they have disembarking the 240 horses which they have brought with them. Those who have only seen the Household Cavalry parade in London or mount guard at the Horse Guards would find it difficult to recognise the men in cloth leggings and with flannel shirts thrown open on their broad chests toiling cheerfully under a blazing sun, tugging away at the horse boxes as they are lowered down by a crane over the ship's side. Men and horses alike look thoroughly fit for work, though whether they are suited for a campaign in the deep sand or heavy irrigated fields of Egypt is a matter which will be proved by the event. The best judges here are, however, very doubtful as to their fitness for such work, and much surprise is expressed at their being selected when there are plenty of light Hussar regiments available. As I see that efforts are being made in the European press to discredit the reports of the massacres at Tanta and elsewhere, I may state that I have to-day seen a detailed letter by an Englishman who was present at the massacre at Tanta, and that his statements fully confirm the accounts originally given. He affirms that the slaughter would have been far greater even than it was, had it not been for the courageous attitude of a noble Bedouin chief Minshaw Bey, who, at the risk of his life, escorted three hundred fugitives, mostly native Christians and Jews, towards Ismailia, feeding many during days of danger, until he could secure means of escape for them. A Frenchman, representing himself as the Special Correspondent of the Lanterne, and who received on Saturday last a pass to enable him to go about freely inside the town only, was to-day arrested by our farthest videttes proceeding in the direction of the enemy' fines. A private of the Coldstream Guards was to-day drowned while bathing. A young officer belonging to the Italian man-of-war in the harbour is missing, under circumstances similar to those under which Mr. Dechair was captured. He is supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The Daily News correspondent telegraphs :-

One great steamer after another comes alongside the wharves to discharge her living freight, and we reap the full benefit of the capital and labour bestowed to make Alexindria a first-class harbour. The shelter is perfect, and the depth of water very great, so hat huge craft like the Orient and Orontes are enabled to land their passengers by ordinary gangways. Our Anglo-Egyptian harbour master, Captain Blomfield, has his work cut out in finding a birth for each new arrival but even these modern floating barracks can be safely moored to the Alexandrian wharfage. No army could possibly want a better

base of operations. It does one's heart good to see the kindly black horses again, so strong and so gentle, the old familiar friends of our London public, swung safely to land, and staring around them with mingled fear and wonder. How well they bear the rapid lifting of the horse-box by the steam crane; the steady descent, guided by many check-ropes; and the bump upon the wharf, where rough matting is spread to give them a footing. How they seem to enjoy being ashore at last in the blazing sunshing and how mighty they look beside the little Arab steeds that have been ridden by some o our officers to the vessel's side. The troopers too, whom your readers know so well, the big champions in blue or in red, are almost as pleased to get ashore as are the black horses themselves, and never did men look less like mounting guard at Whitehall than these stalwart fellows in sun helmets and easy fitting tunics, with ten day beards and faces incredibly browned. It only required the bright cuirass, with its red cross covering, to remind us of King Richard's men-at-arms landing in Syria. But what different work it

must have been getting horses ashore in those days.

Arabi's preparations bear no proportion to ours. We are gaining upon him with terrible rapidity; yet nevertheless he is said to show a bold, defiant, spirit, and to keep up the courage of his followers by wholesale invention. Just as massacres up country have been a favourite topic with the have been a favourite topic with the alarmists in Alexandria, so victories over the English have been the staple of Cairo rumour. Even that really brilliant affair of the 5th of August, in which the Arab suffered so severely, has reached the Egyptian capital as an English "defeat." The misguided people are afraid to resist their self-appointed Dictator, and he exercises the whole power of government with no little energy and determination. He has allowed no plundering at Cairo, and has been able to protect many Europeans, who have remained in his service. Cappon and munitions of war have been regularly brought down by train t Kafr Dowar. Other cannon have been sent to guard the road from Ismuilia, and the wretched peasants have been forced to work at the for-tifications with no pay and plenty of stick to the expiration of the time fixed upon by him-

encourage them. Arabi is acting like the self, thereby trampling under foot the princaptain of a pirate ship, who knows he must be taken, but resolves to fight to the

#### ARABI PACHA'S DEFENCE.

The following, says the Standard, is interesting as giving Arabi Pacha's views of the events which occurred in Egypt prior to the bombardment of Alexandria. It was written in Turkish, at the command of the Sultan, by Sebib Effendi, who accompanied Dervish Pacha on his recent mission. "During the past year Arabi, at that time

a Colonel in the Army, complained that in all the Egyptian public departments a large number of foreigners were employed, es-pecially English and French, who received high salaries for merely nominal duties. These gentlemen, sustained by their respective Consuls, and by the Controllers, had managed to acquire too great influence in the Egyptian Administration. Arabi, troubled by this state of things, determined to form a Party. He contended that the Khedive ought to take the necessary steps to put an end to this state of things, which was in no sense a result from the operation of any international obligations. By that remark Arabi showed that he recognised the respect due to the Conventions to which Egypt is a party. The Minister of War at that moment, Osman The Rifki, a Circassian by race, imprisoned Arabi with two Colonels, who were his principal friends, Atol-al-Mutaal and Ali Fehmi. On the day they were apprehended two regiments proceeded to the Ministry of War, with riew to effect the deliverance of their chief officers. By this act Arabi gained the confidence of the entire army; and after some months had elapsed, Arabi with his regiment surrounded the Palace of Abbedin, and demanded by the hands of two Commissioners -Ali Nizami Pacha and Ali Foual Bey the summoning of the Chamber of Nota-bles and a change of Ministry. The Khedive yielded to this demand, the Chamber was convoked, and the Cabinet reconstructed. Arabi entered the Government as Minister of War and Marine, and the differences between him and the Khedive were at an end. The Chamber of Notables began to examine the proposals of the Cabinet before it considered the Budget. A rumour was circulated that the Chamber wished to interfere in the affairs of the Controllers, which was contradicted by a declaration of the Chamber itself. Arabi Pacha wished to despatch some Circassian officers for service in the Soudan, but they were unwilling to go. They met, to the number of about twentycight, to prepare a petition for presentation to Arabi Pacha; but he, believing that they were plotting against his life, caused them to be imprisoned. A court-martial was held, be imprisoned. A court-martial was held, which sentenced them to be exiled to the Soudan. The sentence was submitted for approval to the Khedive; but his Highner wished to commute the punishment. Arabi and the Cabinet were opposed to this, and the relations between the Khedive and the Cabinet began to be unpleasant. In the end the Khedive exited the mutinous officers to Constantinople. It was upon this occurrence, which had no international significance or importance whatever, that England and France sent their ships of war to Alexandria. The Imperial Government several times intimated to those Powers that the despatch of their fleets would aggravate the situation and might disturb the tranquillity of the country. All

the legitimate steps that were taken led to no result. Thereupon his Majesty the Sultan despatched to Egypt the Commissioners (whose names have been furnished), with a view to effect a reconciliation between the and his Cabinet. Arabi Pacha declared to the Turkish Commissioners that his only objects were the maintenance of the rights of his Majesty the Sultan in Egypt, the continuation of the authority of the Imperial Firmans, the preservation of the status quo, and the prevention of abuses on the part foreigners who were not parties to the International Conventions. The Commissioners, three days after their arrival in Egypt, achostile authorities. But unhappily the presence of the fleets, and a trumpery dispute between a Maltese and a \_\_\_\_ (the Arabic word is not translated) were the cause of the lamentable events which next occurred at Alexandria. Everybody agrees that there was no premeditation on the part of the Egyptians, that the Arabs only used sticks, and that the Egyptian army, which is regarded as rebellions, assisted in stopping the massacre. It was also established that among the killed and wounded many Egyptians had received bayonet thrusts. As soon as the Khedive at Cairo heard of this outbreak, his Highness, the Sultan's Commissioners, and the Ministers, hastened to Alexandria, and the Khedive took the necessary measures for restoring order and arresting the guilty ones. He instituted a tribunal for their trial, but the French and

English Consuls refused to be represented at this Court. The other Consuls followed their example, and this refusal cannot be explained except on the supposition that it sprang from ill-will. Arabi Pacha declared officially that he would submit to the orders of his Majesty the Sultan, as well as to those of the Khedive and all the Notables, the Chiefs of the tribes and the Priests (Ulema) declared their submission to the Khedive. At this time the Khedive charged Ragheb Pacha with the formation of a Ministry. The President of the Cabinet declared that his policy would be ceased upon the maintenance of the sovereignty of his Majesty the Sultan, as well as of the Firmans, and the continuance of the status quo and the International Conventions. The programme of the new Government also included a plenary amnesty for the persons arrested for the affair at Alexandria, Although the necessary measures for the preservation of public order were taken, and although Arabi Pacha had declared himself ready to obey the orders of the Sultan and the Khedive, the foreign residents had com-menced and they continued to leave the counthe Khedive, try. The Consuls, who were well acquainted with all the efforts made by the Khedive and The Consuls, who were well acquainted the Cabinet to maintain order, did not prevent this emigration; indeed, they accelerated and encouraged it, and the latest events gave a further impulse to this movement. We have now seen how the Khedive and his Cabinet arrived at the stage of establishing order and preventing emigration. But certain 'instigaions," and the refusal of the Consuls to take

part in the trial of the prisoners, demonstrate that a resolve had been taken not to allow the Egyption Question to be closed, After everything was ended and the army had submitted, Admiral Scymour assumed a menacing altitude. At first he commenacing altitude. At arst ne conthe fortifications. The Khedive and Arabi declared officially (notwithstanding that England was making military preparations at home and even on board the ships of war in the port) that the Egyptian Govern-ment and army only wished the maintenance of the status quo, and were not making any military preparations. After this assurance had been given, Admiral Seymour reverted to his former contention—that is to say, he declared that if within twenty-four hours the preparations on the forts did not cease, he would open fire upon them. Again the Khedive and the Cabinet repeated their declarations, and they proposed to the Admiral to accompany him to the fortifications in order to satisfy him of the absence of all pre-The Admiral refused the offer. parations. and after the expiration of the twenty-four hours he sent a new ultimatum, wherein he demanded the disarmament of the fortifica-

tions, and that they should be surrendered to

him within twenty-four hours. The Khedive

could not consent to this demand, because he did not see what reason there was to justify

ciple of the right of nations, commenced the bombardment. One very significant fact is the following. Not only did the English and French abstain from sending delegates to the tribunal appointed to try the rioters of Alexandria, but during the bombardment the English Admiral fired upon the vessel where those rioters were confined, and killed several of them, while others took to flight. One can scarcely think that the English Admiral's shells were directed with the view of releasing the prisoners; doubtless those shells were fired with a special object which is, for the moment, unknown,

THE EXPEDITION. It was decided on Monday that her Majesty's

troopship Malabar will receive her 2,000 troops at Portsmouth for Egypt, on the 19th The Lydian Monarch, which sailed from the Royal Albert Docks on Monday with troops for the seat of war, was inspected, prior to leaving, by Brigade Surgeon J. Wiles, acting principal medical officer at Woolwich, with a view of ascertaining the sanitary condition of The Lydian Monarch sailed from the Albert Docks at noon. She calls at Portsmouth for drafts of the Commissariat and Transport Corps from Aldershot, Templemore, Cork, Jersey, Scotland, Exeter, and London. Considerable excitement prevailed at Wool-wich on Monday in connection with the embarkation at the Royal Arsenal on board the Teviot of two batteries of garrison artillery. At ten o'clock in the morning the 1st Batter; 1st Brigade Scottish Division of Royal Artil-lery arrived from Sheerness. At half-past two o'clock No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade London Division, Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Loraine, marched from the Royal Artillery Barracks, preceded by the mounted band, and accompanied by numerous friends. On arrival at the Arsenal, the troops were greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the workmen and their comrades of the Scottish Division who had already embarked. A great many officers of the Royal Artillery, accompanied by their wives, assembled on the T Pier, which was only kept clear by the strenuous efforts of the Arsenal police. The band continued playing until half-past five p.m., when they struck up "God save the Queen," on which every man removed his hat, and at the conclusion they all broke forth into a volley of hearty cheers, which were taken up again and again, and were joined in by the employee who were just knocking off work, the scene being one of the utmost enthusiasm. Teviot will disembark the 1st Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, at Malta, and will take on the 6th Battery of the same Brigade together with the remaining guns and howitzers of the Siege Train ordered from that station to the seat of war. She also takes a large

supply of stores for the Navy.

The activity at Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, continues, there being still some portion of the medical equipment of the 1st Army Corps to be sent away. Small detachments of the Army Hospital Corps leave for Egypt from time to time, it being a rule to send a few men of this branch of the service with each ship which leaves. Surgeon James Powell has received an intimation that his services will be required in the event of sending out another hospital ship, in addition to those already ordered. Should the Government determine upon sending a second Army Corps to the seat of operations, the staff at Herbert Hospital will be ready to meet any

tions have already commenced, in view of such an eventuality.

Of the large fleet of steam transports which have been taken up by Government for the conveyance of troops to the East, no less than twenty-one have been despatched from Portsmouth and Southampton during the past fortnight, viz.:- The steamships Dacca, ing the Medical, Ordnance, and Transport the Catalonia, 1st Battalion West Kent Regiment (50th), Staff, etc.; the Palmyra, A Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery; thon, 2d Battalion Royal Irish Regiment (18th) and Hospital Corps; the France, 2d Battalion Highland Light Infantry (74th); the British Prince, D Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery and Postal Department; the Ascalon, J Battery 3d Brigade Royal Artillery; the Texas, F Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery. and ammunition; the Bolivar, Engineers and Transport; the City of Paris, 2d Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (89th); the Tower Hill N Battery A Brigade Royal Artillery; the Italy, part of 7th Dragoon Guards; the Arab 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th); the Grecian, N Battery 2d Brigade Royal Artilery; the Olympus, C Battery 3d Brigade Royal Artillery; the California, Royal Engineers, etc.; the Duke of Argyll, Royal Engineers, Commissariat; the Greece, part of 4th Dragoon Guards; the City of New York, part of 4th Dragoon Guards; the Assyrian Monarch, part of the 19th Hussars; the Montreal, part of the 19th Hussars. The arduous duties of expeditiously equipping so large a force have necessarily thrown a great strain upon the Admiralty, Transport, and Ordnance Departments. All officers and subordinates have worked with the greatest zeal and success. Under the able supervision of Colonel G. Bray, Major H. Brunker, and Captain R. Auld, of the Quartermaster General's Department; Captain C. J. Rowley, R.N., Naval Transport Officer; Commissary General T. Satchwell, the representative of the Ordnance Department on the Staff of General Prince Edward of Sax-Weimar, commanding the southern District; Assistant Commissaries General of Ordnance W. Booth and J. E. Taylor, executive officers in charge of ordnance stores, the troops, with their guns, horses, mules, etc., and all the necessary war material, consisting of tents, waggons, ammunition, shot, shell, ambulances harness, hospital equipment, etc., which form the stores of the whole force, have been satisfactorily shipped. Not a single case of delay has occurred, but each transport has left at the official hour fixed for its departure with every requisite for man and horse to take the

The following appointments have been made on the staff of the army in Egypt in addition to those which have already been announced -With the siege train at headquarters will be Lieut.-Colonel Minton Elliott, R.A., comnanding; and Captain H. Knight, R.A. With the mounted military police Adjutant. will be Captain C. E. Beckett, 3d Hussars, Commanding, and Quartermaster C. Broackes; and with the foot police Major G. Barton, Royal Fusiliers, commanding, and Lieut. W. A. Gough, Oxfordshire Light Infantry (staff

In the Veterinary Department there will be Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon (Acting Prin-cipal Veterinary-Surgeon) J. J. Meyrick, 1st Class Veterinary-Surgeon (Acting Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon) W. Burt, 1st Class Veterinary-Surgeon (Acting Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon) F. Walker, 1st Class Veterinary-Surgeons J. A. Rostron, C. Clayton, M. F. Case, S. R. Sartin; Veterinary-Surgeon F. C. Boulter, S. L. Pallin, H. Thomson, I. Matthews, C. J. Rayment, M. C. Mitchell, W. B. Spooner, W. R. Hagger, E. E. Bennett, J. R. Licech,

R. W. Burke, and S. M. Smith. 'In the Church of England Chaplains' Department will be Chaplains to the Forces Rev. C. A. Solbé, Senior Church of England Chaplain, Rev. R. A. Corbett, Rev. J. Hackett, Rev. F. W. J. A. Agassiz, Rev. G. Smith, Rev. O. A. W. O'Neill, and Acting Chaplain Rev. H. B. Chapman. In the Roman Catholic Chaplains' Department—Chaplains to the Forces, Rev. J. Bellord, Senior Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. R. Brindle, Rev. J. Corbett, Rev. R. F. Collins, and Acting-Chaplain P.ev. W. C. Magill. In the Prosbyterian Chaplains' Department—Chaplain to the Forces Rev. D. Arthur, Senior Presbyterian Chaplain, and Acting Chaplain Rev. J. M'Taggart. In the Wesleyan Chaplains' Department—Acting

Chaplains Rev. Jabez Parkyn and Rev. A. H.

Postal Department.—Major G.C. Sturgeon, 24th Middlesex R.V. (staff captain); Captain T. Viall, 24th Middlesex R.V. (staff lieutenant.

The officers specially employed will be the Hon. Colonel his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, G.C.B., 24th Middlesex R.V.; Colonel Lord W. F. E. Seymour, Coldstream Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel A. M'Calmont, Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel A. M'Calmont, 7th Hussars; Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gerard, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Jones, Royal Engineers; Major J. C. Ardagh, C.B., Royal Engineers; Major A. F. Hart, East Surrey Regiment; Major G. W. A. FitzGeorge, 20th Hussars; Major B. M. Dawes, Leinster Regiment; Major G. T. Carré, h.p., late Royal Artillery; Captain C. R. Condor, Royal Engineers; Captain F. Roberts, Royal Artillery; Captain W. J. C. Gill, Royal Engineers; Captain H. H. Parr, C.M.G., Somerset Light Intantry (Commanding Mounted Infantry); Captain F. O. B. Foote, Royal Artillery; Captain R. C. B. Foote, Royal Artillery; Captain R. C. B. Lawrence, 5th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant D. F. R. Dawson, Coldstream Guards; and Lieutenant V. P. H. Caillard, Royal Engi-

The complete list of the Staff of the con-The complete list of the Staff of the contingent from India is as follows:—Major-Gen. Commanding, Colonel Sir H. T. Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. Staff, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Major A. B. Morgan, Norfolk Regiment; Assistant Quartermaster-General, Major M. J. King-Haramster-General, Major M. J. Ki man, Bengal Staff Corps; Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, h.p., late 16th Lancers; Brigade-Major, Major S. D. Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps; Commanding Royal Artillery, Major Major, Major S. D. Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps; Commanding Royal Artillery, Major J. F. Free, R.A.; Commanding Royal Engineers, Colonel Browne, R.E.; Commanding Infantry Brigade, Colonel O. V. Tanner, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps; Brigade-Major, Captain Murray; Deputy-Judge-Advocate, Major M. Clement, Bengal Staff Corps; Senior Commissariat officer, Lieutenant-Col. W. Luckhardt, Bombay Staff Corps; Director of Transport, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Hayter, Madras Staff Corps; Principal Medical Officer, Deputy Surgeon-General Colvin Officer, Deputy Surgeon-General Colvin Smith, M.D., Madras Medical Department.

#### THE DUBLIN CELEBRATIONS. A Dublin correspondent wrote on Tuesday

-To-day Dublin is a city in green, and the national colour shows itself in a variety of

ways. The flags, banners, and arches in the

streets have all the one verdant appearance; and the tens of thousands of rosettes contain-

ing medallions of O'Connell, Parnell, Davitt, and other Irishmen, are worn on embroidered sashes of green pop!in. The events of the day are the unveiling of the O'Connell statue and the opening of the Exhibition of Irish Arts and Manufactures by the Lord Mayor. The exhibition itself is a creditable display, hough by no means a fully representative one, owing to the circumstance that the loval merchants and others in whom is centred the chief wealth of the city have taken little or no part in it. The demonstrations to-day are of extreme national character, and while the Stars and Stripes intermingle with the Harp without the Crown there is a complete absence of the British flag or banners having reference to England. The number of visitors from England and Scotland is very large, special steamers being run from Liverpool and Glasgow. Deputations are present from Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Glas-gow, and the crush in the city this morning is very great, the country people arriving in overwhelming numbers. The unusually large number of soldiers at present in the Dublin garrison will be kept in readiness should any disturbances occur. There, however is no reason at present to suppose that the celebrations will pass off other peaceably. The first event of to-day was the grand procession from the Mansion House, which started just before ten o'clock, coal porters, with their band, headed the procession, which was exceedingly imposing They were followed by the Statue Committee the city marshal on horseback, the town clerk the high sheriff, the sword and mace-beare coming immediately afterwards in the official The Lord Mayor's private carriage followed the civic state coach, containing Lord Mayor Dawson, his chaplain and secretary coming next. The members of the Municipal Council, the clergy, pro-vincial municipalities, and members of the Irish parliamentary party came next with a deputation from the Home Rule League, followed by the directors of the Exhibition. The various trades, six deep, came after; then the directors and deputations from the Boys' Land League and the Political Prisoners' Aid Societies, with a contingent from the British Land League, brought up the rear. An interesting feature of the procession was the O'Connell triumphal car, in which the Liberator rode, and which was now occupied by some members of the O'Connell family. The route taken was a very long one, through streets which were decorated and lined with spectators. Mr. Gray, M.P., High Sheriff, read an address of the committee to the Lord Mayor delivering to the city the monument in honour of O'Connell, and trusting that the plaudits of the people would soon announce, as the triumph of his cause, the reassembling of an Irish Parliament, The Lord Mayor said that never until now did the mass of the people receive the benefit of agitation. the work of Ireland was not done: her land reform was not complete, her franchises were still restricted, her industries languished, her national Legislature was absent. An occupying proprietory should till the land, a house-hold franchise raise the Irish artisan to the level of his English and Scotch colleagues and they should not forget the dream of Grattan, the first and last love of O'Connell, the desire of the nation—their native Legis-lature. Enthusiastic cheers were given as the statue was unveiled. Arrived at the exhibition, the directors presented the Lord Mayor with an address ascribing to him the merit of initiating the undertaking, and to his determination and hopefulness much of its success. In working for their own country they were not actuated by narrow feelings towards other, especially neighbouring nations; but much more depended on them-selves than upon others in promoting the peace, enlightenment, and prosperity of Ireland. The Lord Mayor replied in reciprocal terms, remarking that the success of the exhibition was a tribute to the energy and selfreliance of the trades and working classes. The promoters did not desire to exclude the productions or manufactures of other lands but rather to encourage and develop their own. The employers and workmen of Iroland had the future prosperity of the country in their hands. The Exhibition was then declared open. Some rain has fallen.

ACCIDENT TO H.M.S. "SERAPIS."-A serious accident happened to the troopship Scrapis on Tuesday. She was being undocked, when, from some unexplained cause, she went off her supporting blocks and fell over on her side Divers were at once set to work to ascertain the extent of damage done to her keel. She was being prepared for troop service.

THE HARVEST IN BERKSHIRE. - Harvest operations are being very extensively carried on in the neighbourhood of Abingdon, and although in places the heads of wheat are small and not well filled the yield is good. The regular farm labourers with their families are being hardly worked, owing to the fact that a much smaller number of tramp labourers are applying for harvest work than has been the case for many years. The potate crops, though good in size and number, are seriously affected by disease.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the

voolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock. A number of bills were advanced without discussion. Lord Carrington having moved the second reading of the Allotments Bill, Lord Colchester stated that the bill had been objected to by the Charity Commissioners. It had passed through the other House with-out discussion, and now that most of their lordships had left town it could not be properly discussed in their lordships' House. He suggested, therefore, that it ought to be postponed till next Session. The Lord Chancellor, having first observed that this was not a Government bill, said he thought that the a Government bill, said he thought that the objections of the Charity Commissioners might still be met by amendments. If this could not be done, their lordships might let the bill fall at a future stage. Lord Redesdale strongly objected to the bill, and thought it ought to be at once rejected; but Lord Carlingford asked their lordships to wait for the amendments which would be before them at the next stage. A division beginning them at the next stage. A division having been challenged by Lord Redesdale, the motion for the second reading was carried by 13 to 7. Lord Carlingford, replying to a question from Lord Redesdale, said that this evening Lord Granville would make a statement as to the adjournment of Parliament. The sitting was then suspended in order that some bills might be received the same evening from the Commons, but their lordships waited to no purpose till midnight, when they

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. THE AUTUMN SESSION

Mr. GLADSTONE made a further statement with reference to the adjourned Session. On Thursday he said he intended to move that the House at its rising on Friday should adjourn until Tuesday, October 24, and a similar motion would be made in the other House. He repeated that the sole business for which the House was called together was Procedure, and when the House met again he would move that the subject have precedence over all other business when it was set down, with the intention of taking it de die in diem, and making no interruption except for any State emergency that might arise. As to the resolutions themselves, he informed the House that on May 6 he had written to Sir S. Northcote stating that the Government would accept, as an experiment, Mr. Gibson's amendment to the cloture (requiring a twothirds majority), on condition that the Opposition engaged to co-operate in carrying other resolutions. This proposal was thwarted by the Phœnix-park tragedy, which occurred the same day, and it was never made public. The object with which it was made had been entirely defeated by subsequent events, and there had never been a Session attended with more discomfiture and ruin so far as the Ministerial legislation was concerned. The Government held that, as the special circumstances which had induced them to make it had come to an end, the proposal as then made fell to the ground, and they would ad-here, therefore, to the Resolutions, as they had brought them in, though any further proposals would receive due consideration. The Monday Rule for Supply, however, would be withdrawn, with a view of substituting for it some other and, as they believed, more efficacious proposal with regard to Supply, which he would state in October.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE, without attempting to express any opinion on the course proposed, remarked that it left the Opposition entirely free with regard to all the Resolutions. W. BARTTELOT said the Opposition

would offer to the cloture Resolution a determined resistance; and, in answer to several questions, Mr. Gladstone said that the Go-vernment would give no encouragement to private members to bring in bills and motions, but private legislation proper would take its

regular course. THE INDIAN ACCOUNTS. On the motion to go into Committee on the Indian Accounts, Lord Harrington made the usual statement known as the Indian Budget, Remarking at the outset that the circulation of a Parliamentary paper containing all the figures relieved him from the necessity of going into the usual comparison of the estimates and actual results, he explained in some detail the mode in which the Imperial contribution for the Afghan war had been carried into account and the general results of the provincial adjustments. The great increase of the regular over the Budget Estimate for 1881-82 was caused—one-third by the opium revenue, another third by the revenue from productive works, and the remainder from the Excise. regard to the Budget Estimate for 1882-83 he assured the House that the Revenue had been estimated with great moderation, and the opium revenue especially he believed had been greatly under-estimated. Touching on the expenditure side, he discussed Mr. Stanhope's charge that it had recently increased by more than two milions. In appearance, and on the surface, he admitted that the standard or the surface, he admitted that the surface he admitted that the surface he admitted the surface he admitted that the surface he admitted the surface he admitted that the surface he admitted the surface he admitted that the surface he admitted that the surface he admitted that the surface he admitted the surface he admitted that the surface he admitted the surface he admitted the surface he admitted that the surface he admitted the surface the surface, he admitted that the charge was correct, but the greater part of the increase was accounted for by the increase in public works, by the assumption by the Government of certain village charges which had formerly been paid by the people, and by a number of small local works, which, though not directly remunerative, were essential for the progress of the country, and which the Government could not refuse to sanction. There had been a reduction of army expenditure, which he regretted had not been greater, and after giving details of this reduction, he admitted that the Army Commission and the Indian Gavernment would have gone much further but for the apposition of the military authorities at home. Besides reductions, there had been changes mooted in the organization of the Indian Army, especially of the abolition of

the separate commands of Bombay and Madras, and the substitution for the present system of four corps d'armée under four Lieutenant-Generals and a Commander-in-Chief in Bengal. On this matter the Indian Government and the Indian Council at home were absolutely at variance, and no decision had been arrived at. Next he described the measures proposed for improving the position of the subordinate Civil Servants, and for the relief of the poorest classes in the North-West Provinces by the remission of certain taxes. The net result, he said, was that the Indian Government had a surplus of over £3,000,000 to dispose of, and before dealing with its actual disposition he discussed at considerable length the alternative objects of reducing debt and forwarding public works. Neither of these objects, he showed, was ur-gent, while the duty of endeavouring to place the revenue on a sound basis was paramount.

The actual reduction of the Salt duties—30 per cent. in Bengal and 20 per cent. in the other provinces—he showed had been very satisfactory so far, and the loss would not be so great as Major Baring had anticipated. Of the Cotton Duties repeal, he said it had long been inevitable whenever there was a flourish-ing revenue, and India was now a great free ing revenue, and India was now a great free port trying the experiment of free trade on a great scale. Next he gave the House some interesting details as to the progress of the Indian railways, their traffic receipts and earnings; and touching finally on the Indian expedition to Egypt, he said the latest despatches placed the cost at £1,800,000, which was so much larger than he had expected that at present he was not prepared to go into the at present he was not prepared to go into the

Mr. Stanhope characterized the statement as a most encouraging one, but maintained at the same time that the expenditure had increased by two and a half millions since 1880-81. The Government of India was to ne congratulated on the measures taken three or four years ago, which had resulted in such

EVENING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,948 .- FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 17-18, 1882, THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE

GOVERNMENT. When Parliament assembled the Cabinet was somewhat embarrassed by the change of Ministry that had recently taken place in France. Having long laboured alternately to follow and to resist M. Gambetta, Earl Granville had next to study the uncertain and shifting policy of M. Gambetta's successor. At first M. de Freycinet had talked rather sonorously of the predominance of France on the Nile, and this language led the English Cabinet to lean more strongly than ever to the plan of inviting the Sultan to restore order in Egypt. This had been the keynote of the despatches of the English Foreign Office while M. Gambetta was in power, in order to prevent the possibility of an Anglo-French Expedition. But by degrees M. de Freycinet withdrew these somewhat exaggerated pretensions; and it shortly appeared that he would not be allowed by the Chamber to make good the claims of France even to the moderate extent to which he had urged them. But in proportion as France assumed an attitude of hesitation and displayed an unwillingness to intervene in Egypt, Earl Granville, with considerable skill, if with some inconsistency, relaxed his endeavours to persuade the Sultan to undertake the mission of crushing the Military Adventurer who had made himself master of Egypt; and, finally, our Foreign Office manifested the utmost repugance even to allow the Sultan to exert the Sovereignty we had ourselves invoked. The bombardment of the forts of Alexandria came most opportunely to the assistance of the Government, and enabled them to land troops which more humanity, more straightforwardness, and more foresight would have caused to be landed before. The famous author of "The Prince" would, doubtless, have admired the dexterity with which the Prime Minister and his colleagues have got rid of France, of the European Concert, and of Turkey.

We ourselves cannot withhold an expression of satisfaction at the result. But it would require a Macchiavelli to exult over the means by which it has been attained. It is only natural that so surprising a sequel to the position Government originally tended to hold has been accompanied by equally startling changes in the policy of the Continental Powers. Beginning with an ostentatious parade of a close understanding with France, of a deep attachment to the European Concert, and a perfect respect for the Sovereignty of the Sultan, we have ended by going to Egypt without France, without a European Mandate, and very much against the will of the Sultan. But it must be confessed that, though our policy may be difficult to explain on any principles reconcileable with the Moral Law, we have been strikingly successful, and England is the only European Power that does not more or less wear the aspect of having been the dupe either of others or of its own want of skill Profuse assurances are forthcoming that we were never on better or closer terms with Germany than at the present moment. It may be so, and we sincerely trust it is. But if it is, Prince Bismarck is a meeker and more forgiving man than has hitherto been supposed. It can hardly be believed that he meant things to turn out precisely as they have done, or that he originally intended we should go to Egypt without the co-operation either of France or of the Sultan. The sorry figure France has cut in the late stages of the transaction is a matter of European notoriety; whilst Italy has overreached itself in a manner ludicrous to witness. Russia, that at one time seemed disposed to turn our vacillation to account, has been rendered passive by our decision and by our military preparations. At the present moment, therefore, we occupy a commanding position, and have, so far, come well out of an em-

barrassing situation. The end, however,

is not yet here; and Powers that are now

mere spectators of our energy will probably

yet advance a claim to discount our

victories. But the most remarkable

feature of the position is that it should

have been brought about by the present

Government. They have not reached it

without stupendous apostasy. But they

counted, and counted rightly, on being

forgiven. Nothing succeeds like success.

INSURRECTION IN THE COREA. According to private telegrams which have been received in London, an insurrection has occurred in the Corea. It appears that the Royal Palace, as well as the Japanese Legation, has been attacked, and that, besides the reported assassinations of the King and Queen, a Japanese military officer in the service of the Corean Government has been killed. The King has been energetic in his efforts to open up the country to foreign trade, and this has excited against him the enmity of those who supported a narrow and exclusive policy. It is stated that there has long existed in the Corea a party, headed by one of the most influential of Corean statesmen, whose desire has been to drive away the foreigners, and to return to the old state of things. In recent years this party seem to have been superseded by a more progressive one, who were favourable to foreign intercourse, and it was under this régime that the treaties with the United States and Great Britain were recently con-

EAST-END GAIETIES .- Although the festivities of the season have come to a close in the west-end of London, there is still no lack of gaiety in the east-end. At the Thames Police Court on Tuesday an unfortunate difference arising out of a dance led to the appearance in the dock of a young woman, by name Rosina Nodding, who was charged with cutting and wounding a man named Kirby, lodging in the same house as herself at Shadwell. It appeared by the evidence that there was a social gathering at the house, and that Kirby, finding himself unable to sleep owing to the dancing and singing, opened the door of the room at half-past three in the morning, when the festivity was at its height, and requested that there might be no further disturbance of his This want of tact on his part so much displeased Rosina that she struck him in the mouth with a small funnel, and then dealt him so severe a blow on the head with a pint pot that he was obliged to go to a hospital. For her impetuous behaviour the magistrate senher to one month's imprisonment with hard labour; and the sentence was not alto-gether undeserved. Rosina Nodding, when Kirby put his head in at the door, might have tapped it with a fan; but she was clearly not justified in striking it with a small funnel, and still less with a pint pot. -St. James's Gazette. Khedive, with a small escort of Egyptian

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Thursday :-A vast change has taken place in the appearance of things here during the past twenty-four hours. Hitherto, although the men were cheerful, they were somewhat list-less, and their principal thought was how to get through the long hot hours of the day until the evening brought relief and coolness. No one had anticipated that any change would take place before the end of the month, when the troops will all be assembled here, and as there was no chance of Arabi taking the initiative nothing was looked for save slight affairs at the outposts. To-day, however, all this has changed. It is reported and everywhere believed, that a considerable portion of the troops will re-embark to morrow; that the Fleet will move to Aboukir Bay on Satur-day morning, and will bombard the forts that afternoon, and that a landing will be effected afternoon, and that a landing will be elected there on Saturday night or Sunday morning, and that simultaneously an attack will be made on the enemy's lines here by the Divisions remaining in Alexandria. It is said that the Divisions of Generals Hamley and Allison will operate from Ramleh, and that Sir Garnet Wolseley will accompany the force which proceeds by sea. I do not vouch for the absolute truth of these rebut there is no doubt that some three thousand men will re-embark tomorrow, and that the Admiral has sent sealed orders, which are to be opened only by pre-concerted signal, on board each ironclad. Thus, nothing will be absolutely known until the moment for action arises, though it is certain that a movement on a large scale is about to take place. Troops are arriving fast, no less than four transports having come in to-day, bringing with them, among others, the 2d Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment (the 84th) and the 2d Battalion Manchester Regiment (the 94th). The latter is intended to garrison Alexandria. No doubt to-morrow will bring further reinforcements, and add to the fleet of magnificent transports which crowd the harbour. The news that work is to be done, and that quickly, has effected a magical change in the aspect of the troops. All are in the highest spirits, and the prospect of hostilities has smartened them up in a wonderful way, and they appear all braced up for the fight. The heat of the sun has to-day passed unheeded, and the grim jokes which are the sure sign of suppressed excitement among troops before action were freely interchanged. To-day I saw the freely interchanged. Brigade of Guards practising the new attack formation near Ramleh. They will soon have an opportunity of trying its virtues in actual warfare. In view of the great events now near at hand details outpost skirmishes possess little t. The following little incident, which small occurred last night, is, however, worth relating, as it at once shows the advantages of the electric light and the necessity for some means of communication between the outposts and those using the light. The Duke of Connaught has placed his outposts on the canal half a mile in front of the river. Suddenly by the flash of the electric light, as it swept round, these saw a patrol of a dozen of the enemy's cavalry on the opposite bank. Our outposts fired at once, but at that moment the light was turned in another direction, and they were laft in darkness and obliged to cease firing. The enemy's horsemen were thus able to gallop off, but as they went the passing flash once or twice enabled the piquet to fire after them. Whether they incurred any loss is unknown, but could our outpost have given notice on the instant to the operators of the electric light its rays could have been kept concentrated upon the spot, and the enemy would assuredly have suffered. Light wires with telephones, to outposts would be of great value in operations of this kind, as they would serve not only to direct the operation of the light, but to give instant notice of what was passing in the front, by which means the troops could either be allowed to sleep, or could be called under arms as the occasion warranted.

I have received to-day from a trustworthy Mussulman source some interesting information confirming a report which I sent a short time since to the effect that Arabi intends to take refuge in Tripoli in the event of his defeat. He has been for some time in active communication with Sheik Muhammed Snussi, founder of the revivalist sect of Mahometans bearing his name. The head-quarters of this fanatical personage are in the oasis of Kufra, south-east of Tripoli. This has been the centre from which the Mussulman agitation in Northern Africa has been carried on for a long time. According to popular belief, Muhammed Snussi will shortly declare himself as the Mandi, or Moslem Messiah, destined to usher in the final victory of Islam. The importance attached to this belief in the Mahonetan world may be measured by the consternation which prevailed last autumn at the when it was reported by the Yildiz Kiosk Governor of Hedjaz that Sheik Muhammed Snussi had appeared at Karaba. A son-in-law of the Sheik paid several visits to Arabi at Cairo, and is believed to be at the present time at Kafr Dowar with offers to secure Arabi a safe retreat if he can reach the oasis of Sivah, the Jupiter Ammon of ancient history. Thence it would be only ten days' ride across the frontier of Tripoli to Kufra. There are reports current at the Palace to the effect that several officials of high standing have sent word to the Khedive by trusty emissaries that they are anxious to leave the rebel camp, but are prevented by Arabi. They profess themselves anxious to make submission to the Khedive, and beg him to obtain means for their escape. As they must know that his Highness cannot do this, it may be assumed that they are only hedging, so as to be safe whichever side wins.

The Daily News correspondent at Alex-

andria telegraphed on Thursday:-At this critical moment one cannot telegraph he movement of troops, and there is little clse to tell. I might spend many words in giving you an idea of the scramble and confusion of social life among our gallant regiments in Egypt, of the rowing to the ships in the harbour, and the trotting to harracks ashore, to find this or that officer, and this or that battalion; but such little troubles are incident to a time of war, and it is only fair to say that the troops are well cared for in every way, well in health, with plenty to eat, and the best of clothing. The staff is very large, but is working like business men, and is fully up to its work. If any mistake is being made, it is in treating the enemy with too much respect, and not going in at him hand-over-hand; but this certainly is a mistake on the right side. I was at the front to-The canal is very low, though water supplied is still of excellent quality. No movement was visible on the enemy's side. He seems content with his earthworks, and is said to have more than a hundred guns in position at Kafr Dowar. The English staff credits him with eighty at least. They are not however, heavy pieces, but only light field guns, and their great want is gunners. You must not be surprised at the sudder and complete break up of Arabi's power, for his best infantry is discouraged by the news of the British reinforcements, and his Bedouin allies will desert at the first defeat. This desperate clinging to Aboukir and Kafr Dowar in face of the strong army under Sir Garnet Wolseley, shows that the enemy is either counting on troubles between England and the Turks or really believes in a miracle being wrought on his side. It was curious to see the old fashionable drive beside the canal once more used as an evening resort. Many carriages were rolling through the summer dust, under the shade of the widebranched trees by the canal, and the water looked very far away and muddy, and the banks very wide and dry. His Highness the

the 35th admired the fine turn out of the Khe divial escort, and may perhaps have fancied that our enemies over yonder were like this imposing sample; but these were the Egyp-tian Life Guards, the few Arab soldiers faithful to their master, and not at all like the rough-and-ready crowd of Egyptian rebels

misguided by their fanatical leader. THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT. A novel interest attached to the departure A novel interest attached to the departure on Thursday of the supplementary transport No. 60, the steamship Adjutant, having on board a peculiar freight of auxiliaries for the army in Egypt. These were the officers and men of the newly organized military police corps, mounted and afoot—a remarkably fine body of men. Spectators were curious about them, and learned that the Metropolitan Police force had enrolled on the books at Scotland-yard some eighty men of the Army First-class Reserve, who, when recalled to the colours, instead of seeking the routine work of garrison duty at home, unanimously volunteered to join the military police under Sir Garnet Wolseley. These, with a few volunteers from the City of London Regi-ment, or Royal Fusiliers, at the Tower, constitute the Infantry police under Major Barton, late adjutant of the Fusiliers, and a hardened campaigner. The mounted police are picked men from the cavalry regiments, such as have been doing similar duties at Aldershot and the Curragh for a few years past, but now brought together for the first time as a separate unit of the army, they are commanded by Capt. Beckett, of the 3rd Hussars, who, like all the officers selected for this special employment, has gained honours at the Staff College. As a rule, the Reserve men take the rank they held when they quitted the army, but, as everyone must be a lance-corporal, there have necessarily been some promotions. Besides being singular in other respects, a corps in which there are no privates will be a remarkable novelty in the British army. Embarked with the police were two auxiliary companies of the Commissariat and Transport, under Capt. Crabbe, late of the the Grenadier Guards, and Captain Leonard, late of the 59th Regiment. These companies are going out to Malta to form and train native contingents and organise a system of transport adapted to the field of operations. Each company will have attached to it 255 natives as drivers, workmen, and interpreters, and 482 mules. There are to be six companies, and Captain Barrow has gone out in advance to engage the natives at once in Malta, Arabia, and Although not all non-commissioned officers, like the police, these companies have but very few private soldiers among them, for every man will have some degree of command. Commissary-General Parkyn accompanied his men from Woolwich, where they were played out with the usual honours by the Royal Artil-lery band, and delivered them on board the Adjutant to the care of Captain Ferguson, her experienced commander. A few of the Royal Artillery and other regiments also took passage in this ship, which got out of the South West India Docks about three o'clock.

H.M. Indian troopship Malabar got up steam on Thursday alongside the south railway jetty at Portsmouth, for a trial of her machinery She takes out nearly one thousand men belonging to different corps, No. 1 Battery Southern Division Royal Artillery, and naval and marines for the fleet at Alexandria. It is expected that the Queen will review the troops prior to the Malabar leaving.

THE STATE OF IRELAND. The Standard correspondent at Dublin

wrote on Thursday night:—
A meeting was held at the Mansion House yesterday, to inaugurate a "National Fund for the relief of evicted tenants in Ireland." The movement is in opposition to the Land Corporation. The Lord Mayor presided, and was supported on the platform by Mr. Parnell M.P., the Lord Mayor of Cork, Mr. J. Dillon M.P., the Lord Mayor of Cork, Mr. J. Dillon M.P., the O'Gorman Mahon, M.P., Mr. T. D M.P., the O'Gorman Manor, M.P., Mr. Sullivan, M.P., Mr. Leamy, M.P., Mr. Lalor, M.P., Mr. E.J. Synan, M.P., Mr. Redmond, M.P., Mr. Gill, M.P., and Mr. M'Coan, M.P., the Mayor of Clonmel, and Mr. W. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland. The Lord Mayor said he had great pleasure in complying with the requisigreat pleasure in complying with the requisi-tion signed by thousands of names, by prelates, priests, and people (hear, hear). Festivities used to be almost the only purpose to which the Hall was used, but the time had come when festivities should not only be held, but also meetings to provide for the necessities of the people (hear, hear). The meeting was one to which all Ireland had come. He then read letters and apologies for non-attendance. (On it being announced that the first came from Richmond Gaol the audience rose and waved their hats). The High Sheriff, Mr. Gray writing that day from Richmond Gaol said: — "My dear Lord Mayor, said: - "My dear Lord Mayor, - I cannot attend the meeting to-day to promote the movement for the assistance of evicted tenants. I am with you in spirit. (Cheers.) To do something to protect those unfortunate people from threatened extirpation by landlord combination is the pressing duty of the hour. (Hear, hear.) As for the popular cause generally—the cause of liberty and justice progresses, and will pro-ceed to ultimate and complete triumph, in spite of every obstacle, and in spite of those efforts of our opponents which only prove how thoroughly they realise their desperate condition. (A Voice: 'Down with Lawson,' and cheers.) Time and right are on our side, and we can afford to wait the result with requesting the Rut meanwhile, let us not allow equanimity. But, meanwhile, let us not allow those who have fought the good fight to perish if we can avoid it. (Hear, hear.) It is equally the interest and the duty of the Irish people to do all they legally can to save the threat-ened tenantry. I have put my name down for £20 towards the fund proposed to be raised. (Cheers.) This subscription I shall be prepared to renew if necessary. (Cheers. The Lord Mayor said the next was from Mr Michael Davitt, regretting that a slight attack of illness prevented him from being present and wishing the movement success. (Cheers. He had also one from the Protestant rector of Kildimo, co. Limerick-(cheers)-as follows -" My Lord, -Feeling sure that had the Pro testant landlords of Ireland spent as much on the widows and poor around them as they had on their dogs-(hear, hear)-there would not only have been no trouble to-day in this land, nor need of coercion, with its train of ex penses, but peace and plenty, and hoping that they who have so long held back Heaven's rent of mercy may not find themselves evicted from Paradise—(laughter)—at the last great reckoning, I beg to enclose my mite towards any fund which may be started towards pur-

chasing shelter for tenants cast out of their homes.—I remain, etc., R. H. Cotter. Cheers.)
Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who was received cheers, moved the first Resolution That a Committee be formed, to be called the Mansion House Committee, for the relief of evicted tenants in Ireland "(cheers). While deeply regretting the necessity for the meeting, they should congratulate themselves on the great numbers and representative character of the assembly (hear, hear). Nobody could fail to observe the extraordinary effec in the temper of the worst landlord in Ireland by the passing of the Crimes Act. There existed previously a disposition to concession, but there was now a change, and cases of the most malignant persecution had been brought under his notice. First, there was the publication of the prospectus of the Eviction Company of Ireland. He nover believed the pany of Ireland. He never believed the Company was much of a reality. He knew the moneyed men of London were not so "flush" as to trust their money to Irish

cavalry, came as far as the camp of the 35th Regiment, where Colonel Vanderleur and his sunburnt lads keep watch upon Arabi's distant outposts beyond the lake. I noticed that or that they would pay up the sums for which they had put down their names. (A Voice: "They cannot pay their hotel bills," and laughter.) It would have a disastrous effect if the Company was not met by a combined defend the tenants who had leclaration to been informed by certain kind, worthy landlords, like Lord Cloncurry, that he would sooner let the land to an English Dairy Company, and that he wished his tenants would never come back. He believed that that was a deliberate falsehood on his Lordship's part (hear, hear). If the landlords were able to (hear, hear). If the landlords were able to raise a few thousands, they might make the people believe they had a quarter of a million at their back, and create a panic amongst the tenants holding out for a settlement. But whatever sum they raised, twice that sum would be raised to support the tenants (cheers). A noble Lord had never set a foot in Iroland for 27 years until he came to serve write but if he persevered in his injustice he writs, but if he persevered in his injustice he would be exposed until his name was disgraced (cheers). They should not look for the future to America, but to the farmers of Ireland, who were well able, if they chose, to act (cheers).

Mr. Mayne, in seconding the resolution, called upon the landlords to leave the land to the people to whom it belonged. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., in supporting the resolution asked whether any army in any part of the world would desert its wounded, and the evicted tenants were the wounded in the Land Cause. Kavanagh had repeated in Ireland that day the treason of his ancestor of evil memory (cheers). If the landlords were able to subscribe hundreds of thousands, why did they send round the hat in England for their poor relations?

The motion was carried. The Mayor of Cork proposed the appointment of the following as a working Committee:—The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Dawson, M.P.), the Mayors of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Wex-Mayors of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Wexford, and Sligo; the High Sheriff of Dublin, Mr. Gray, M.P.; the Archbishop of Cashel; the Bishops of Meath, Down and Connor, Conray and Clonfert; Mr. Parnell, M.P., Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., Mr. Sexton, M.P., Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. Healy, M.P., Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., Mr. Leamy, M.P., Mr. Ridmond, M.P., Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Mr. Gill, M.P., and others. Mr. Humphrey seconded the resolution. Mr. Humphrey seconded the resolution. Mr. Leamy, M.P., in supporting the resolution, hoped no man would speak of charity in connection with the movement. The resolution was carried. Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., said that Mr. Gray's eminent public services had been rewarded by a penal cell (groans). The Judge (renewed groans) might imprison, but he could not degrade Mr. Gray, for his father was in the same gaol before him, and his statue now stands in the principal street of the city (cheers). It could not be said of that city, as was said by a Prussian peasant to an ancestor of Frederick the Great, that he cared not for the King, because there were none but upright judges in Berlin. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Gray, Mr. Alfred Webb, and Mr.

Dillon were appointed treasurers of the fund.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., who was received with cheers for "Ireland's King," called upon the farmers who had gained advantage by the self-sacrifice of tenants who allowed themselves to be evicted to come forward. Their response would be narrowly watched by the enemics of Ireland, and, in proportion as this fund swelled, the fund in aid of exterminating landlords would diminish. He believed their response would be worthy and sufficient, and would show that if ever they were asked to make other and perhaps greater sacrifices in the future (cheers) they would be prepared to stand by and protect the victims (cheers).—A public meeting to inaugurate a movement for the payment of the National Parliamentary Party was opened in Dublin to-day, but was adjourned in order to enable those present to take part in the Mansion House meeting for the relief of evicted tenants. In proposing the adjourn-ment of the meeting, Mr. John Ferguson, of Glasgow, said it was quite unnecessary to say anything of the importance of the ques-tion, for they all knew that on the payment depended the future welfare of Ireland (hear, hear). The time had now come when the people were nerving themselves, and the government of the country and the government of longer be in the would no of any privileged class (cheers) — not even in the hands of the privileged class with which they agreed in politics (hear, hear).
The government of the country would be by the people for the people (cheers). That was the future of the Irish programme. A very small exertion on the part of the people o Ircland would place a body of men in the House of Commons with clever heads-without, perhaps, such very long purses as those they had before, but with clear headsand determination and energy to do that which they knew the public behind required them to do (cheers). The difficulties would not be so great; it would be a matter of detail; and it seemed to him there was a good deal in what honest Joe Biggar said, that £150 a year was just as much as any one required to spend in the House of Commons (hear, hear). He thought they would find many men who on £150 or £200 a year would do their duty to the Irish people in a way that it was not done before thear, hear) He begged to propose that in conformity with the request of Mr. Parnell, the meeting should adjourn to the Mansion House, and, if possible, resume its business after the other meeting concluded. The Mayor of Wexford (Mr. Walsh) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The meeting then ad-

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The House of Lords sat on Thursday at two clock. On the motion for the third reading of the Scotch Fishery Board Bill, Lord Redesdale renewed his protest against passing the bill. After some conversation the third reading was agreed to. The Appropriation Bill was read a second time, and, the standing orders being suspended, it was passed through its remaining stages. Their lordships at five minutes to three adjourned till Friday. On the Speaker taking his seat in the House

of Commons on Thursday, he stated that he had received from Mr. Justice Lawson official information of the committal to prison of Mr. Gray, M.P. Mr. Gladstone remarked upon the unfortunate coincidence of this affair happening at a time when the House had reached condition in which, as a matter of fact the enormous numerical majority of members had disappeared, leaving the House incompetent to discuss a matter of novel, serious, and delicate character. It had been usual in cases in which members of the House had been attached for contempt of court to appoint a committee to examine into the circumstances. though he did not remember a recent case in which the House had been advised to interpose. It would, however, now be impossible o secure the attendance of members to form such a committee, and the vernment had reluctantly abandoned the notion of asking the House to agree to such a course. The alternative was that the matter should stand over till October. But by that time the sentence of imprisonment would be nearly completed. In view of these circumstances the Premier contented himself with submitting the merely formal motion that the letter be laid on the table. Mr. Sexton reviewed at great length the circumstances of the case, and the allegations made by Mr. W. O'Brien and other persons. He read a number of affidavits from waiters and others' at the Imperial Hotel in support of the statement in the Freeman's Journal that the jury were drunk. In the early part of Mr. Sexton's speech Mr. Callan, with friendly intent, but with some inconsequence, loudly cheered him.

After this had proceeded at brief intervals for some time, Mr. Sexton turned upon his honourable friend, and protested it was impossible to proceed under these interrup-tions. After which Mr. Callan subsided. The House was at this time moderately full, and there was a crowded attendance in the galleries over the clock, including some of the peers, who looked in on the way from their own House. Under the gallery Mr. Brad-The Attorney-General replied in detail to Mr. Sexton's speech as to the allega-tions of packing the jury. He dec'ared, amid cheers, that he did not know the politics or religion of any one of the panel who were told to stand aside, nor did he know the politics or religion of those who were left. Mr. Callan had turned his attention to the At-torney-General, interrupting him with incoherent remarks and some loud cries of "No!" After this had proceeded for some some loud cries of time, the Speaker, rising, observed that if these interruptions continued he would have to take notice of them. On this significant hint Mr. Sheil and other members en-deavoured to restrain Mr. Callan's exuberance, which nevertheless broke out again when Mr. Plunket rose and in an eloquent speech vindicated Mr. Justice Lawson from the personal attacks made upon him. Mr. personal attacks made upon him, Macfarlane declared his conviction that the Judge had in this case been actuated by private animosity, and had seized the opportunity of passing a malignant sentence. The Speaker called upon Mr. Macfarlane to moderate his language. Sir Patrick O'Brien "rose to give an indignant negative" to some remarks of Mr. Sexton detrimental to Mr. Morfy, the Crown Solicitor, who, it appears is a connection of Sir Patrick's. Mr. T. P. O'Connor followed, and the discussion was occorned to by Mr. Daly, Mr. Charles Lewis, Mr. O'Donnell, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Mitchell Henry. At twenty minutes to six the Speaker rose to put the question, no other member showing a dis-position to continue the debate. At this crisis Mr. Callan reappeared upon the scene with disastrous results. After the more active proceedings of the early and middle part of the sitting the hon, member had fallen into a deep sleep, a condition that would not have been objected to by the House but for the circumstance that occasionally a distinct snore blended with the more articulate speech of Mr. Charles Lewis, who at the time happened to be on his legs. Mr. O'Kelly, recognising the perilous position of Mr. Callan as having been twice suspended, loyally took up a posi tion immediately behind his friend, dexterously awakening him whenever audible signs of breathing reverberated through the House. By these endeavours Mr. Callan was kept in a state of semi-wakefulness, in which he recognised the voice of the Speaker putting the question. Getting on his legs he proprosed to make some remarks. These at least led up to ten minutes to seven, at which time, according to the rules dominating morning sittings, the debate was necessarily suspended. The case of Mr. Gray, coming on as a matter of privilege, took precedence of everything else, including the questions. The Speaker now rising called on "the questions."
"I'm speaking to the question," said Mr. Callan, angrily. The Speaker quietly remaining standing, Mr. Callan resumed his seat, and sat through what was left of the morning sitting, apparently in a condition of angry perturbation at this fresh evidence of the ar-bitrary conduct of the Speaker. Questions did not occupy more than five minutes, and there yet remained time for the Premier's resolution for the adjournment to be disposed of before seven o'clock. Mr. Biggar, however exercising his right, challenged the proposi-tion, and as no debated business can at a morning sitting be taken after ten minutes to seven, the motion necessarily stood over, and the House was compelled to meet again at nine o'clock. This inconvenience inflicted upon Ministers, the Speaker, and officials of the House, no further opposition was offered, ard Mr. Gladstone's motion for the adjournment was agreed to without comment. The next order was the resumption of the debate on the motion that Mr. Justice Lawson's letter be laid on the table. Mr. Callan, who had been speaking at ten minutes to seven, was technically in possession of the House. The hon. member had entered just before the motion was called on, and not appearing to recognise it he did not challenge it, and it was agreed The other orders being run through, Mr. Callan woke up again, and moved that the House be counted. The Speaker took no notice of the interruption, and business proceeded, when Mr. Callan, angrily rising, sisted upon the House being counted. The Speaker, after a brief pause, proceeded to count, and it being found that less than forty members were present at half-past nine the House adjourned.

Wight. The scene was one of unusual interest, and was witnessed by some thousands of spectators. The gallant regiment lost its old colours in the disastrous engagement with Ayoob Khan at Maiwand, near Candahar, on the 24th of July, 1880, when 370 of its officers and men were killed, including its commanding officer, Colonel Galbraith. The regiment arrived in England on the 19th of February last year, and has since been quartered at Parkhurst or Gosport. The regimen left their barracks at the latter place about half-past 12, crossed over to Cowes on the ships Sprightly and Medina, and marched to Parkhurst, under the command of Colone Hogge, with Lieutenant-Colonel Ready second mmand. The regiment, mustering 800 was in eight companies, four of which were made up of Reserves recently attached. Reserves were in parade uniform, but the remainder of the regiment appeared in full review order, with helmets. Two of the companies wore the Cross struck in memory o the march from Cabul to Candahar. The field was kept by the Shropshire Regiment, the 85th, stationed at Parkhurst, which mustered 800 strong under the command of Colone Beadon. The guard of honour was formed from the same regiment, and was commanded by Captain Ravenhill. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived on the ground shortly after 5 o'clock, accompanied by his Staff— Colonel Bray, Adjutant-General of the Southern District, Colonel Clarke, Major Bunker, Captain Aull, Captain Lord A. Seymour, and Captain Day. Her Majesty left Osborne in an open carriage drawn by four grays with postilions, and preceded by two outriders on grays. With her Majesty were the Princess Beatrice and the Duches of Connaught. In another open carriage were the Ladies-in-Waiting. The Equerries rode on either side of the Royal carriage. The procession passed through Newport and Hunnyhill, entering the review ground by the Yarmouth road gate a few minutes before 6 o'clock. On the Royal party driving to the saluting base, the guard of honour presented arms, the band of the home regiment player the National Anthem, and the Royal Standard was hoisted to the summit of the flagstaff The 66th, drawn up in review order, then gave a Royal salute, their band playing National air, and her Majesty rising acknowledgment. The regiment having been formed into three sides of a square, the officers to be placed in charge of the new colours, Lieutenants Bray and Bunny, ad-vanced to the front of the Royal carriage, and placed the flags on the altar of piled drumheads. The usual service of consecration was performed, the Rev. W. Nicker, Chaplain of the Forces, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Elger of Parkhurst, conducting the devotional part of the proceedings. The Consecration Hymn was sung by members of the band to accompaniments by some of the instrumentalists.

The service was intoned by the chaplain, the bandsmen repeating and intoning the re-

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS BY THE QUEEN.

On Thursday evening the Queen presented new colours to the 2d Battalion Berkshire

Regiment, the 66th, at Parkhurst, Isle of

sponses. The Queen, rising from her seat, presented the colours to Lieutenants Bray and Bunny, who received them kneeling. and Bunny, who received them knowing. Her Majesty expressed the pleasure it gave her in handing the standards to so gallant a regiment as the 2d Berks, in place of those which had been previously borne and defended with so much bravery in Afghanistan. The other hattalion of that regiment was at The other battalion of that regiment was at present on active service under her dear son, the Duke of Connaught, and she was sure that were they called upon to bear their colours against the enemy they would uphold the renown of their regiment and maintain the high reputation which their comrades won at Maiwand. Colonel Hogge, in a brief reply, assured her Majesty that the regiment he had the honour to command would ever do its the honour to command would ever do its duty, in the face of the enemy, to her throne and kingdom. Then came the march past, which took place with the new colours unfurled, in charge of a company of Reserves. After another Royal salute, the men of both regiments, led on by Colonel Hogge, gave three ringing cheers for the Queen, in which the bystanders warmly joined. The Royal party then returned to Osborne by the same route as they came, and the regiment marched route as they came, and the regiment marched off to Cowes with their colours flying.

MONUMENT TO ARNOLD OF BRESCIA. The Rome correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Monday night: -To-day, with great circumstance of state and amid much popular enthusiasm, a statue was unveiled at Brescia of Friar Arnold, the great precursor of the Reformation, who was burned in Rome in 1154. The Ministry was represented by Signori Zanardelli, Baccarini, Bacceli, and Magliani; and deputations were there from the Senate, the Roman many other public bodies. Some three hunmany other public bodies. Some three future dred workmen's associations, with a glittering array of banners, testified to the interest taken in the proceedings by the operatives of the town and province. At eleven the Syndic unveiled the statue, which represents Arnold the statue, which represents Arnold and the statue, which represents a prolonged in the act of preaching, and a prolonged burst of applause betokened its appreciation by the assembled throng. The Syndicthen de-livered a speech thanking the Minister Signor livered a speech thanking the Minister Signor Zanardelli, as King Humbert's representative, for having come to do homage to the great thinker and agitator, who dealt the first blow to the power of the Popes, and usbered in the Reformation. After several other speeches, Signor Zanardelli, himself a native of Brescia, referred to the part so readily taken by Rome and Milan in the exection of this monument to Arnold of Breserection of this monument to Arnold of Brescia. He said this was an Italian festival, a day of rejoicing for all Italy redeemed from the power of the Vatican. Arnold's monument would be to all Italians a shrine instilling love of liberty and civil virtue.

CETEWAYO IN LONDON. Cetewayo had an interview with Lord Kimberley on Thursday, which lasted fully an hour and a half, and the conversation that passed had almost exclusive reference to the passed had almost exclusive reference to the arrangements that are being carried out for the restoration of the King to the Zulu throne. At the termination of the interview the party at once returned to Melbury-road. During the afternoon the King, who stopped in for the remainder of the day, received a number of visitors. A box containing four brace of grouse passed through Aberdeen on Thursday, from Ballater to London, sent by Mr. A. Pease, M.P., to Cctewayo.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian gives the following sketch of an interview with Cetewayo: - When Dunn's name was mentioned to him his lips closed, and an ominous expression passed like a cloud over his features. Then I could understand well enough that this fat, jolly giant might easily develop into a terrible master if his despotism were assured. I would not like to be John Dunn if ever he has to appear as a captive under the dusky gaze of that ruthless It was curious to see how the child and the man alternated in the moods of this odd being. When anything pleased him such. for instance, as the pretty trimming of a lady's dress) he giggled happily; when any question was asked him that required thought he took a pinch from his eternal snuffbox, and settled into a gravity that contrasted most remarkably with his ordinary broad smile. I asked the King what he thought of our Queen. He 'She is born to rule men. She is like me. We are both rulers. She was very kind to me, and I shall always think of her." spoke of Bishop Colenso, and the name roused him to instant vigour. He rolled on his seat and showed his very gums in his eager talk, while his hands waved in the air, and he took snuff violently. "The Bishop." he said, loves all Zulus. His heart is as big as all London for my nation. I love him, and he has done everything for me." Then we spoke of his return, and he said, "Pray the English people to let me away before the storms come on the waters." He is mad to be home again. and the round of visiting bores him terribly. The very size of London seems to confuse his faculties. Sentiment apart, I fear I must sas that Cetewayo is a thorough savage. One little trick of his amused me much. gave him a splendid rose. He smelt it, turned up his nose, said "Agh, ugh!" and crumpled the poor flower up. It was no more than a tuft of grass for him. He will be best in Zululand, where the hero worshippers cannot

ALEXANDER CHAFFERS AGAIN. -At Clerkerwell Police-court, on Wednesday, Alexander Chaffers, who obtained much notoriety in connection with the Travers-Twiss scandal, and who was last week discharged from this court by Mr. Barstow on a charge of neglecting to perform his task of work as a pauper inmate of St. Pancras workhouse, applied to Mr. Hosack, under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 4th and 5th William IV., for summons against Mr. Mather, the master of St. Pancras workhouse, under the following circumstances:—He stated that he had been an inmate of St. Pancras workhouse, and though he had committed no offence he had been kept illegally in a place of confinement and under lock and key for over a fortnight.-Mr. Hosack: Do you say you were kept in the place you mention as a prisoner for a fortnight?—The Applicant: Yes; and for no offence whatever. The place he was kept in was set apart for the punishment of pauper inmates who committed offences in the workhouse.-Sergeant Robinson, the gaoler, said that when the applicant took his discharge from St. Pancras Workhouse, and attended before Mr. Barstow, he then made a similar complaint, but did not apply for a summons.— The Applicant said that he re-entered the workhouse on Friday last, and he was at once placed in the punishment ward under lock and sey, and not allowed to leave until he took his discharge that morning.—Mr. Hosack: Do you say that the room in which you were placed is solely used as a place of punishment? Applicant: Most certainly. The master, he urged, had no right to order his detention there, for he had committed no offence against the workhouse regulations. How could he, for he was placed in confinement as soon as he was admitted an inmate on Friday last, and not allowed to leave under any pretence.—Mr. Hosack: Do you say you were confined under lock and key as a prisoner?—The applicant replied that he was illegally confined. The workhouse had no right, no power to order his confinement under lock and key when he (applicant) had committed no offence. not placed in the body of the house as the ordinary inmates were.—Mr. Hosack: Do you mean that you were merely locked up?—The applicant said that he was kept under lock and key and not allowed to leave. That, he said, was an illegal act on the part of the master, and the Act he had cited clearly applied to his case.-Mr. Hosack said it was no use discussing the matter at present, the applicant could have the summons he applied for

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr. 3 months, 32fr.; 5 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES—£1 12s. 0d.; £3 0s. 0d.; £6 0s.

Terms of Advertisements: -75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the number of insertions. None under Three Francs. BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 2fr. a line. Notices, 3fr. a line. — Paragraphs, 5fr. a line.

SUBSCEIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; also through the Messageries, Rankers and Rockellers. Bankers, and Booksellers.

LONDON :- Advertisements and Sub-LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of
"Calignani's Messenger," 168, Strand;
also by G. Strater, 30, Cernhill; Bates, Hendrand Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Sox, 186,
Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Ann's-lane,
General Post-office; P. L. May and Co., 160,
Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane. NICE :- 15, QUAI MASSENA.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 19-20, 1882.

THE SESSION AND THE RECESS. The Times thinks that a little too much has been said about the paucity of results from the labours of the past six months. It is, no doubt, well sometimes, with Browning, to contrast "the petty done, the undone vast;" but it is not less useful to reckon up our absolute gains without reference to the greater benefits we promised ourselves. While the public attention is fixed upon the main topics of debate, smaller yet very useful measures slip through unobserved, to the great delight of those interested in their passing, and sometimes to the no small astonishment of a considerable portion of the public at a later date. Few people have given much heed to the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, which figures among the measures that received on Friday the Royal assent; but a very large number in all parts of the country will have to improve their acquaintance with it ere long. The Times mentions this merely as an example of a kind of work which goes on quietly and unobtrusively year by year, and which perhaps contributes in the long run as much as more striking legislation to the general well-being of the community. Measures of wider scope are not wanting, although few of those mentioned in the Queen's Speech have found their way to the Statute Book. At the same time it is impossible to deny that the session has been marked by an enormous waste of time and energy.

The Standard observes that, armed with the amazing privileges they have gained, the Government will have during the recess an opportunity of showing in the administration of Irish affairs that the painful sacrifices of principle and judgment which the nation has been persuaded to make have not been made in vain. By the 24th of October we ought to know to some extent whether the condition of Ireland has experienced that improvement which the Prime Minister has, not for the first time, so confidently promised us. If there is a marked diminution in the number of agrarian outrages; if constables are no longer shot at; if innocent citizens are no longer Boycotted; if cattle are no longer houghed, and women no longer carded; finally, if the tenants of Ireland crowd into the Arrears Court with one year's rent in their hand, and apply for the benefit of its provisions—then it will be allowed that the suspension of liberty and the legalization of confiscation have succe. eded, and, like the bombardment of Alexandria, the Irish policy of the Government will be pronounced successful, and a great stroke of policy. But if these ends are not attained during the next ten weeks it will go hard with a Cabinet that has resorted to desperate devices in order to pacify Ireland, and has failed.

The Morning Post, taking the session as a whole, says it has undoubtedly been one of legislative "ruin and disappointment," as Mr. Gladstone with unexpected frankness described it the other day. The principal Ministerialist apologist among journals last night admitted that "there has seldom been a more complete and disastrous wreck of a Ministerial programme than that which has taken place in this the third and crucial session of the Liberal Ministry; " and a juster summing up of the net result of the session could not well be penned. It is not only that the promises so confidently made in the Queen's Speech have not been fulfilled-they have been coolly and deliberately disregarded by the Government.

The Economist does not think that the session which has reached its virtual close will have enhanced the English reputation for successfully solving the problems of parliamentary government. The House of Commons during the last six months has wasted much time in futile wrangling, in vain repetitions, in petty and personal squabbles. It has too often put out of sight, and out of mind, the famous exhortation with which Burke advised it to auspicate all its proceedings-the old warning of the Church, Sursum corda. A small budget of useful and unpretending work, which might be better discharged by local bodies, will not redeem the time which has been worse than wasted by a factions and turbulent minority. Another such session as that which has just been interrupted by a long adjournment might have the most disastrous consequences.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. GRAY. The Spectator, discussing the case of Mr. Gray, remarks that it is an event on which it is very easy to form a hasty judgment in either direction, but not quite so easy to form a just one, taking fully into account all the facts of the case. On the one hand, there cannot be a doubt that Mr. Gray, as High Sheriff, officially charged with the custody of the jury, was in a very special position, in which his official functions rendered it more than usually discreditable to publish the attacks of others on the conduct of the jury, without in-forming himself officially of their truth. Again, there can be no doubt that, as Mr. Justice Lawson says, the function of jurymen at the present moment in Ireland is one of peculiar responsibility, and even danger, so that attacks upon them by any one-most of all an official to whom their custody is confided-may involve consequences of the greatest

nated, but to other jurymen empannelled to try other cases of the same kind. It might fairly be said, on behalf of Mr. Justice Lawson, that to leave the protection of the jurymen to the very slow process of an action for criminal libel brought in their own defence, would have been unjust to the other juries to be empannelled under his commission. If juries are to be used at all, the habits of directing attacks upon them in the Press before any official inquiry can be made into the allegations against them ought to be summarily put down, for every one knows that the disproof of these allegations never really undoes the effect of their wide dissemination. Mr. Gray was, first and foremost, High Sheriff, responsible through the Sub-Sheriff for the proper custody of the jurymen, responsible for the investigation and punishment of the Sub-Sheriff's conduct, if the Sub-Sheriff discharged his duty improperly; bound to listen to all the Sub-Sheriff had to say for himself on the other side; and, in short, charged, on his first duty, with the protection of the jurymen from slanderous attacks, and charged, moreover, with the obligation to consult the court, if he had reason to think that these slanderous attacks had any truth in them. It is perfectly clear that Mr. Gray neglected this first duty altogether, that he thought only of his position as journalist, and not of his official duties at all—that he felt no jealousy for the reputation of the jurymen under his charge, no desire to take the advice of the court as to his own proper course in a position of great delicacy—and that, in a word, he grossly neglected his duty to the jurymen, in order to discharge what he might possibly have thought his duty to the public. This is the serious charge against him-to which, as we understand it, there is no answer. And this, we believe, justified Mr. Justice Lawson in making a peremptory example of his neglect of duty, whether the charges brought against the jury should prove to have a shadow of justification or not.

moment, not only to the jurymen incrimi-

THE RESTORATION OF CETEWAYO. Her Majesty's Ministers have, according

to the Saturday Review, played out their

little farce comedy with the Zulu King.

They have brought him all the way from South Africa. They have shown him the greatness of England from various vehicles and from the windows of the "desirable residence" hired for him in Melbury-road. He has paid his official visits, and has helped to enliven the newspapers by being entrapped into having his photograph taken. At last, when the elevating influence of this sort of education has had time to begin to work, he is to go back and resume the government of Zululand in a state of "partial restoration," like a dilapidated church in a poor parish, and with proper safeguards and conditions." If this were all, it would, no doubt, afford a very pretty spectacle. But, unfortunately, there is every probability that it will not be all; that, on the contrary, it will be the beginning of a great deal of trouble, of which the burden will fall on those who had no voice in Cetewayo's restoration, and who will have no chance of making it yield them a harvest of political capital. The ultimate sufferers will probably be the British tax-payers; but before they suffer in pocket the Colonists in Natal may, and the rulers we ourselves have set up in Zululand certainly will. have to suffer in person. As far as the agitation for Cetewayo's restoration is not the result of mere fussy intrigue by various persons with superfluous leisure, it is the expression of the anger and disappointed ambition of Kaffir chiefs shut out by Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement from their share of the loaves and fishes of Zulu government. On the King's return they will expect to be paid their arrears with interest, and it can only be at the expense of those who have kept them out so long. The troubles which will probably be caused by Cetewayo's restoration in Zululand are closely allied to the effects which it will have on the colony of Natal. Lord Kimberley says that, having watched the indications of opinion in South Africa, he has become convinced that it has greatly changed of late; but he does not say that it has changed in the direction of becoming more favourable to the restoration of Cetewayo. We are certainly not bound to assume a fresh burden at the request of the colonists in Natal; but we are bound not to risk their safety by putting a sovereign in Zululand who will raise it from a state of division which, if it keeps it disturbed, also keeps it harmless. The colonists in Natal are not likely to be moved by Ministerial commonplaces about justice. They will be more inclined to point out to Lord Kimberley that justice requires now that he should not bring further danger on them. Of course the action of the Ministry is shielded under the weary, stale, flat and unprofitable phrase which has been in the mouth of every one of its members since it began its remarkable career. They know that what they are doing is an experiment like the Land Act and the rest, but they take the responsibility of the consequence. It is time that formula was drummed out of politics after the dangers to liberty caused by a standing army, and various others which had a meaning in times past. Ministerial responsibility was a weighty phrase when it meant the risk of an impeachment or a bill of attainder. It is a mere commonplace when it only means that, if the action of the Ministry causes spending of money, loss of life, and lesser suffering to many thousands, none of whom are in the Gabinet, then the other

INGENUITY OF GROCERS.—Some years ago Punch published a picture in which a grocer was explaining to a lady that, the tax having been taken off sugar, she would observe that that article was no dearer in consequence. A correspondent informs us that the grocers of to-day in the West-end have equally cogent and logical arguments to explain why sugar should be 15 per cent. dearer in the last few days. Like Messrs, Eno, Pears, and Holloway, they have taken to pressing passing events into their service, and naturally anough it is the Egyptian expedition that enough it is the Egyptian expedition that is the cause of it all. "All the ships have been the cause of it all. All the snips have been taken for the troops, and so they cannot bring the sugar home. This was told my servant (he says) in more than one establishment. I have looked at the commercial intelligence of a daily paper, and do not find sugar risen certainly not 15 per cent." Perhaps any story is good chough to beguile the unwary maid-servant, or is it by chance an ingenious attempt to bring home to customers a sense of the iniquities of war and the present Govern-ment?—Pall Mail Gasette,

side will be able to show entire satisfac-

tion of such as believe it already.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN,

BEFORE-THE ENGAGEMENT. The Alexandria correspondent of the

Standard telegraphed on Friday:—
The troops are now all on board ship. The Orient, with the Scots Fusilier Guards and the Duke of Connaught, will shortly go out of harbour, and will be followed by the rest of the transports. The start, however, will not be made until to-morrow morning. The secret of the General's ultimate intentions continues to be well kept. Many here are convinced that the announcement that a landing would take place at Aboukir Bay is only a blind, but opinions are greatly divided as to the probable destination. Some think that ilia is our objective, others that the force will, after destroying the forts at Aboukir, return to Alexandria. In short, half a dozen plans are eagerly discussed, and their relative advantages warmly argued. Whatever may be the plan upon which the General has determined, it seems probable that the campaign will be quickly ended, and that Arabi will very shortly have an opportunity of carrying out his plan with reference to his refuge in Tripoli. At the present moment Alexandria Harbour presents a most animated appearance. Along by the quays lie a score of huge troopships with steam up. Troops crowd their decks. Screaming horses are being hoisted high in the air in slings. Guardsmen, who have all the air of old campaigners, stand as sentries at every corner. Everywhere are visible signs of bustle and warlike activity. In the distance I can hear the bagpipes of the Cameron Highlanders as they march out to Ramleh, where they will form part of the force under Generals Alison and Evelyn Wood, the whole under the command of General Hamley. The Arabs and lower class of Europeans look on at the bustle and movement with amazement depicted on their countenances, unable to understand why troops who only the other day landed and marched to the front should now be brought back and re-embarked on board ship. The spectacle to-morrow morning as the great ironclads with the fleet of troop ships steam along the coast will be magnificent indeed. The uncertainty which prevails as to our destination adds zest to the expedition, and nothing can exceed the high spirits which prevail among the troops. Those who remain behind are also in good cheer, as they hope that they, too, will have their share in the events of the next few days.

The little Salamis is lying stern on to the

She has on board Sir Garnet Wolseley quay. She has on board Sir Garnet Wolseley and his Staff, always busy, and occupied with innumerable papers and maps. It is, of course, impossible to say whether Arabi is conscious of the impending storm, but communications are so frequent between his camp and the town that he cannot be in ignorance that some great movement is afoot. In his lines all is quiet this morning. The white flags are as usual flying over the Aboukir Forts. If they are our real object, and we once succeed in getting in their rear, we shall soon discover what stuff Arabi's

troops are made of. During the whole day a great movement of troops has gone on between Alexandria and Ramleh, as the Second Division has marched out to take the place vacated by the First. The Orient steamed outside the harbour at four o'clock. The Calabria, with the Staff, will probably not come out until to-morrow. The 60th Rifles and mounted infantry accompany the First Division. The Fleet will sail at noon under sealed orders. General Hamley, who commands the Second Division, went this afternoon to inspect the lines at Ramleh. The ironclad train was sent out to fire a few shells to put the enemy on the qui vive. With this exception all has been quiet. Two seven-inch guns are being brought into position on the heights of Ramleh near the

forty-pounder battery. The Orient, Iberia, and Catalonia troopships are now lying off the lighthouse; more will come out later. The General in the Satamis will remain in harbour till to-morrow. The entire fleet will then steam down the coast. It is believed that the signal for starting will be given about ten o'clock. I am on board the Orient. This fine ship carries the Duke of Connaught, General Willis, and the Scots Fusiliers. Our departure from the harbour was most striking, and as the great ships one after another came out, the scene resembled that when the ironclads steamed out before the bombardment. That, however, was a naval, while this is rather a military, pageant. The evening is a lovely one, the ships are all clustered with redcoats, who cheer each other yociferously as the vessels pass, while the bands on board the ironclads are playing inspiriting airs. On board the Orient we remain in entire ignorance as to our destination; but all think that we are bent upon some operations beyond the bombardment of Aboukir. The most carnest hopes are expressed for a quiet sea during the next few days, in order that a landing may be easily effected; but some anxiety is felt at the fact that the wind is freshening this evening. The lower deck of this ship is crowded with horses belonging to the Staff and Mounted Infantry. We expect to be the first to land. The Fleet to-morrow will consist of seventeen troop-ships, besides the ironclads. The Euphrates will sail first with the 60th and 46th, the Rohsina and the Nerissa carrying the Marines, the Nevada the 48th, the Catalonia the 50th, the Batavia the Grenadier Guards, the Iberia the Coldstreams. the Orient the Scots Fusiliers, the Osprey the Commissariat, the Calabria and the Holland the Household Cavalry, the Tower Hill and the Palmyra the Artillery, the Viking the Transport Train, and the Egyptian Monarch the 7th Dragoons.

The correspondent of the Daily News says that Arabi still seems content with the strength of his entrenchments, and is doing little or nothing more to improve them. His official return of the force at Kafr Douar is 25,000 men, and his total regular army is put down at 36,000 men, with 38,000 militia, and 50,000 armed Bedouins. These numbers, the correspondent adds, are, of course, greatly exaggerated.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the actual operations and the exact port of disembarkation are kept secret, even from the highest officers of the staff. General Wolseley pleasantly declines to make any revelation until they had arrived before the enemy. I can only state generally that on Saturday evening or Sunday morning a serious attack will, as is reported, be made on the forts at Aboukir, followed by the landing of a division of troops. The Achilles, Agincourt, Sultan, Téméraire, Infiguible, Minotaur, Superb, Invincible, and Alexandria, assisted by the gunboats Condor, Falcon, Don, and others, will be employed in reducing the forts. The Division will consist of about 6,000 men, and in case of nocessity will be reinforced by 2,000 of the Naval Brigade. Officers and sailors are alike delighted at having another chance of an important naval fight on the scene of Nelson's great victory. The only scene of Nelson's great victory. The only doubt is whether the enemy will fight; but nothing seems to justify that doubt. On the contrary, the General in command and the

Admiral anticipate a determined resistance. News from Suez, sent by post to Port Said and thence telegraphed, has been received up to Wednesday. A de-

snatch states:-Captain Goodwin and three Madras sappers Captain Goodwin and three Madras sappers were fired upon this morning while surveying the Sweet Water Canal. Two companies of the 72d, and a half-company of sappers were, in consequence, marched to a village near the spot where the shots were fired, and where it was believed the men were hidden. After a long research the village was found to be en-

tirely deserted. The captain of the Mosquito wife, mother, daughter, and son lie on the headings will also be found me went with a party of sailors in another direction of the cabin, riddled with bullets and portant works relating to the catt tion, but their search was equally fruitless. It a patrol of the enemy or some wandering Bedouins. There is little doubt that the enemy are drawing near; but without cavalry the Intelligence Departments are altogether crip-pled. It seems certain that there is a considerable pled. It seems certain that there is a considerable force at Chaloof, supported by a large number of men and guns at Geneffe, Faid, Nifissia, and Welkebir. The total force is said to amount to 30,000 men, of whom a great part are probably irregulars, with thirty Krupp guns. No news has been received of Chief Interpreter Palmer and Lieutenants Charrington and Gill. The story of their having been robbed was brought in by some Bedouins of their escort, who left, bowever. Bedouins of their escort, who left, however, without seeing the General, and their improbable story has not, therefore, been sifted. They say that the Sheik in command of the escort, hearing that an attack was imminent persuaded these officers to go off with him to a place of safety, leaving their luggage, which after their departure was looted. We hope to receive the true version of the story shortly from the lips of the missing men.

THE MONEY MARKET. The Economist detects an indication that before long the Bank rate will have marked a higher figure. The movement on the present occasion has been precautionary, and the step the Bank has taken shows that they foresee that a large export of gold is probable for Italy. The belief had generally been that Italy. The belief had generally been that this demand was nearly satisfied; but what has occurred shows that this cannot have been the case.

The Statist is inclined to doubt whether the increased Bank rate will be sufficient for all the purposes of the autumn, and whether an advance to a still higher rate will not be necessary. The Bank directors must watch the course of events vigilantly, and be pre-pared to give another turn to the screw if the present rate is not sufficient. There will be all the more necessity for vigilance if, as is quite possible, a demand for the United States should spring up before the season is over. The Statist's opinion still is that no extreme stringency is to be apprehended, especially if the Bank directors should act with promptitude on the occasion arising; but it will be necessary, certainly, to be prepared for a momentary stringency. With the reserve at its present amount, there is no margin, and if it is trenched upon at all, the Bank rate must be put up.

FASHIONABLE NEWS. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, who have been staying in London during the week, left on Friday on their return to Germany. During their stay here their Royal Highnesses have preserved the strictest incognito.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset have

left Somerset House, Park-lane, for Bulstrode Park. Bucks. The Duke of Rutland has arrived at Longshawe Lodge, Derbyshire, from Cowes, and is entertaining a select party for grouse

The Countess of Seafield and the Earl of Hanover-square, for Cullen House, Cullen, Banffshire, N.B. Viscount Barrington has left Beckett House,

Beckett, Berks, for Cowes, Isle of Wight. Lord and Lady Sandys have left Wiltoncrescent for Ombersley Court, Stourport, Lord Penrhyn has left town for Wales.

Lord Cremorne has left town for Newburgh Park, Easingwold, Yorkshire, on a visit to Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh has left town to join her ladyship in Scotland. The Lord President of the Council on leaving Osborne intends to pay a visit on his

way to The Priory, Chewton Mendip, where Lord Carlingford will arrive on Monday next, and will reside there some weeks. Octavia Lady Beaumont has left town for Drishane Castle, county Cork. Mrs. Gladstone, accompanied by Miss Gladstone and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, left Downing-street on Friday morning to join Lord

Wolverton's yacht, lying at Spithead. Mr. Gladstone will join. The yachting cruise will extend to about 10 days, after which the Prime Minister will return to London for a few days before going to Hawarden for the remainder of the adjournment. Colonel the Right Hon. T. E. Taylor, M.P. and Mrs. Taylor left Eaton-square for their

seat in Ireland on Friday evening.
Sir John Pope Hennessy, Governor of
Hong Kong, and Lady Hennessy left Claridge's Hotel on Friday for Raleigh's House, Youghal, Ireland.

THE TRAGEDY IN COUNTY GALWAY ANOTHER DEATH.

Further details of the murder of four per sons near Cong (briefly reported by telegraph) show that the unfortunate man Joyce was dragged out and shot dead. His wife, mother, and daughter attempted to save him, but they met with the same fate, and the two sons, who were in the house, and who tell the story of the attack, were dangerously wounded. A message from Cong on Friday night says: Another crime has been committed in this dis-turbed district. During last night a party of men broke into the dwelling of a farmer, named John Joyce, and shot six of the inmates

Four of these are dead—namely, Joyce, the farmer, his wife, his mother, and his daughter. The two others, who are sons of Joyce, are so dangerously wounded that but faint hopes are entertained of their recovery. All of the unfortunate victims lived under the same roof at Masindrama Finney, a remote country place on the confines of Galway and Mayo, and close to an estuary of Lough Mask, be-neath whose waters some months ago were found the murdered bodies of Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs, Huddy and his son. The crime is generally attributed to agrarian motives, but it is reported that Joyce was suspected of having given the police information in relation to the murder of the two bailiffs. Some time ago the Government erected a constabulary hut at Griggins, in the neighbourhood, for the protection of a farmer named Joyce; but it has not yet been ascertained whether this is the same Joyce who has been murdered. The district is called the Joyce country, and many persons of that name live in the locality. The constabulary from the surrounding districts of Cong, Clonbur, and Ballinrobe have visited the place and are scouring the district, but no arrests have yet been made. The occurrence has been reported to Mr. Clifford Lloyd, and he is expected in the district to personally direct the investigation.

The Dublin Express describes the neigh-

bourhood as a nest of assassins, the breeding ground of assassination. Undetected murder after undetected murder has been committed in that region, culminating in the present ghastly deed. It was in this district that Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs were murdered, and their corpses borne along the common highway in daylight, there rowed into the middle of the lake, and there sunk. The whole population are aiders and abettors of criminal deeds, either as active co-operators and sym-pathisers, or as passive and horrifled cowards The Express commends this new murder to the Ministry, and says they have not yet discovered a mode of detecting, punishing, or preventing the commission of atrocious crime in Ireland. The Freeman's Journal says the

mangled as if from the effects of heavy blows The surviving member of the family, a boy of twelve, is still alive, but is in such a prostrate condition from his wounds that he will be able: to give no material assistance to the police in investigating the atrocious crime. He states, however, that the assassins were disguised, and that the party consisted of about four or five men. Joyce belonged to the small farming class. He was wretchedly poor, but bore the reputation of being very industrious and inoffensive. He and his wife were both aged about fifty, and the daughter was a girl of about twenty. The poor old mother was over eighty years of age. Four arrests have been made in connection with the outrage, the most horrible that has ever disgraced this part of Ireland. The authorities are most active, and are leaving no stone unturned in their investigations. A most repulsive incident has occurred arising out of the crime. It appears Joyce kept a favourite dog, and this animal, after the murders had been committed, devoured a portion of the body of Joyce's aged mother, as it lay on the floor.

CETEWAYO IN LONDON. Cetewayo had an interview with Lord Kimberley on Thursday, which lasted fully an hour and a half, and the conversation that passed had almost exclusive reference to the arrangements that are being carried out for the restoration of the King to the Zulu throne. At the termination of the interview the party at once returned to Melbury-road. During the afternoon the King, who stopped in for the remainder of the day, received a number of visitors. A box containing four brace of grouse passed through Aberdeen on Thurs-day, from Ballater to London, sent by Mr. A.

Pease, M.P., to Cetewayo,

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian gives the following sketch of an interview with Cetewayo: — When John Dunn's name was mentioned to him his lips closed, and an ominous expression passed like a cloud over his features. Then I could understand well enough that this fat, jolly giant might easily develop into a terrible master if his despotism were assured. I would not like to be John Dunn if ever he has to appear as a captive under the dusky gaze of that ruthless face. It was curious to see how the child and the man alternated in the moods of this odd being. When anything pleased him (such, for instance, as the pretty trimming of a lady's dress) he giggled happily; when any question was asked him that required thought he took a pinch from his eternal snuffbox, and settled into a gravity that contrasted most remarkably with his ordinary broad smile. I asked the King what he thought of our Queen. He said, "She is born to rule men. She is like me. We are both rulers. She was very kind to me, and I shall always think of her,' spoke of Bishop Colense, and the name roused him to instant vigour. He rolled on his seat and showed his very gums in his eager talk, while his hands waved in the air, and he took snuff violently. "The Bishop," he said, loves all Zulus. His heart is as big as all London for my nation. I love him, and he has done everything for me," Then we spoke of his return, and he said, "Pray the English on the waters." He is mad to be home again, and the round of visiting bores him terribly The very size of London seems to confuse his faculties. Sentiment apart. I fear I must say that Cetewayo is a thorough savage. say that Cetewayo is a thorough savage. One little trick of his amused me much. A lady gave him a splendid rose. He smelt it, turned up his nose, said "Agh, ugh!" and crumpled the poor flower up. It was no more than a tuft of grass for him. He will be best in Zululand, where the hero worshippers cannot purgue him.

THE DISTURBANCES IN ZULULAND. - We

Daily News) learn from a Correspondent in Natal that Kilasse, an Induna of the Secretary of Native Affairs' Office at Maritzburg, had been sent to Zululand by the Natal Government, on its being reported that fighting was imminent there, about the beginning of the month of June. He returned to Maritzburg about July 10, bringing with him three Zulus, messengers to the Government from Mnyamana and Ndabuko, who state as follows :--"There was no fighting going on when we left Zululand. Hamu and Gibebu made an attack at the time of the Princes' return from Maritzburg, according to their threat, 'If you are rejected and come back without what you are asking for (i.e., Cetewayo) we shall wipe you out.' Thereupon the Zulus rose throughout the whole country, and ran together in arms to help the Princes. The Abaqulusi tackled Hamu's impi which came against them, drove it off, and seized cattle. We have not heard how many men were killed, but we hear that they were careful to spare the women and children. Hamu on this fled to his cave, and sent from thence messengers to Mnyamana and to Ndabuko to ask why they attacked him. He said that he was quite with them in wishing for Cetewayo's return; he had not meant to quarrel with them, but only to eat up Nguni, headman of the Abaqulusi, as a witch doctor. Scketwayo called all his men together. The elders came, but the young men said, We must not wait here; the Princes will be killed before we can get to them.' Scketwayo replied, 'No! Mnyamana has promised to let me know if you are wanted,' But the young men could not be restrained, and joined the Abaqulusi against Hamu, Ntshingway; and Mfanawendhlela came both of them in person and armed to join Mnyamana and the Princes. saying that they desire Cetewayo's return; and Mgujona and Mgitshwa have also spoken out; in fact, nine appointed chiefs now pray, the tenth, Mlandelo, who prayed before (in the second and fourth deputation), being under the thumb of John Dunn. The chiefs had not yet gone to the Resident to pray for Cetewayo, but he had sent word to say that they might

THE SUNDERLAND SALE.—The third portion of the books composing the Sunderland Library has just been put in order, preparatory to their sale scale in Navamber, by tory to their sale early in Novem Messys, Puttick and Simpson, of Leicester-square. This portion of the catalogue forms a volume of nearly 200 pages, carrying on a volume of nearly 200 pages, carrying on the alphabetical arrangement from "Martinez" to "Saint Andiol." The features of this third instalment do not differ materially from those of the two previous parts. It is remarkable, however, for the great number of "Editiones Principes" which it contains, especially those of Cornelius Nepos, Pindar, Ptolemy, Ovid, Petrarch, Plutarch, Quintilian, Pliny, Phadrus, Polybius, Pausanias, Nontus, Pompeius Festus, and Pomponius Mela. Among the books printed on veltum which occur in this portion, are the works of which occur in this portion, are the works of Which occur in this portion, are the works of Valerius Maximus; the Sonnets, etc., of Petrarch, the Ordinances of the Order of the Toison d'Or, with the arms of the Duke of Burgundy, 1511; Pfiny's Natural History, printed by N. Jenson at Venice in 1472; the Institutes of Quinctilian, printed at Rome in 1470, etc. The rare French works in this portion are numerous; the list including portion are numerous; the list including La Mer des Histoires (Paris, 1468); early edititions of Rabelais, and of Montaigne's Essays; Mezeray's Histoire de France, original edition, etc. The most important lots among the rare English works named in the catalogue are James I.'s copy of Milles's the catalogue are James I.'s copy of Milles's Catalogue of Honour (1610), the original edition of Milton's Latin and English Poems (1645), Leslie's Defence of Mary Queen of Scots (1571), Sir William Rooper's copy of Sir Thomas More's Works (1557), the Balishury Missal (Paris, 1555), Sir Isaac Newton's Works, by Horsley, Ovid in English, with plates by Picart; and the various works of Robert Parsons. This portion of the sale includes many exceedingly rare English and foreign tracts and many books appealably remarkable for their bindings. Under various

portant works relating to the early history and institutions of North America.

ELECTION PROSPECTS IN MIDEOTHIAN.—The Conservatives of Midiothian anticipate that Mr. Gladstone will not offer himself for reelection. If he should be so misguided, Life says, he will be defeated by 500 of a majority. The Conservative candidate will be either the The Conservative candidate will be either the Earl of Dalkeith or Sir James Gibson Craig. The Duke of Buccleuch secured the support of many Radical electors of Midlothian for his son last week by his chivalrous espousal of Heriot's Hospital against the action of the Educational Endowments Bill. That same measure will upset all calculations as to the turn the next election for the City of Edinburgh will take. It is understood that Mr. David Lewis, the shrawdest party roliticies in David Lewis, the shrewdest party politician in Scotland, will retire from the treasurership of Heriot's Hospital on a pension of two-thirds of his salary, in order to become a candidate. His return would be certain. There would probably run along with him either Mr. Duncan McLaren, the octogenarian retired member, or the treasurer of the city, Mr. George Harrison. Both have been defenders of Heriot's Hospital, and are the most in-fluential of the "merchant princes" of Edin-burgh. Conservatives and Radicals would be found supporting such an alliance.

THE NEW GERMAN MAGAZINE GUN.-This weapon, which is considered by the German Government to have proved itself the most suitable military repeating rifle, is the invention of Messrs. Mauser, the originators of the present regulation rifle. The magazine consists of a tube contained in the stock, and has sists of a tube contained in the stock, and has a spiral spring, which keeps the cartridges up to the breech action. When the bolt is withdrawn, a cartridge—which has been forced out of the magazine by the spiral spring—is raised up to the level of the cartridge chamber, into which it is driven by the bolt as it returns. The whole action of loading is comprised in the backward and forward motion of prised in the backward and forward motion of the bolt. In order to avoid waste of ammunition, a lever is attached to one side of the action, by which the magazine can be instantly closed, the gun being then loaded and fired as an ordinary breechloader. The reloading of the magazine is stated to only occupy a few seconds. This system can be applied to the Mauser rifles of 1871 model now in use at very small cost. Two thousand of these weapons are in course of construction, and will be served out as quickly as possible to one of the regiments now quartered in Spandau .- Engineering .

A COCK-FIGHT INTERRUPTED BY A PRACTICAL JOKER.—An extraordinary cook-fighting trans-action has been brought to light in a singular manner in North Wales. The scene of the encounter between the spurred birds was near Athrey Hall, Bangor Isycoed, between Whit-church and Wrexham. It seems that one of those in the secret went to the house of a local policeman, who was away from home, and obtained the loan of a tunic and helmet. Having put these on, he proceeded to the seene of the battle and suddenly presented himself. Perceiving him, the sportsmen decamped, leaving behind them palpable evidence of the sport in which they had been engaged. The escapade of the practical joker coming to the know-ledge of the chief constable of the county, an inquiry was set on foot, which resulted proceedings being ordered against as many of those who assisted at the cock-fighting as were known or could be traced. About a dozen summonses have been issued, the principals being gentlemen moving in good society and occupying more or less prominent posi-tions. Among the witnesses who have been subpænaed are an ex-mayor and others holding still higher positions in society.

Hop Prospects.—During the greater part of the past week the weather in the neight hood of Canterbury has, says the Kentish Observer, been of a changeful character, and its influence upon the hop plantations of a varied nature. In some of the better cultivated grounds the higher temperature has been very favourable to the development of burr into hops, and the cold nights have not done much harm. The other gardens, though they may have made some little progress by day, have been checked at night, and there still remains little hope for such as these. The plantations about Canterbury continue to The plantations about Canterbury continue to be mostly favoured, especially those situated west of the city by way of Harbledown, and at Densted and Chartham, in the same direction, a middling crop may be expected; but taking the district throughout, there cannot possibly be more than a moiety of an average wind. yield. Speculation as to the extent of the crop in the Ashford district is very hazardous, but it is said that it cannot throughout the district average more than 3 cwt. per acre. Vermin continue to follow up the fresh growth. About Maidstone the plantations have made fairly good progress during the past week, and one or two gardens in which all hope of a crop had been abandoned now give promise of a small yield. The latter shoots are sending forth hurr which will develope should the weather continue favourable. There are a few grounds in the district which for the season lead to the district which for the season lead to the seas trict which, for the season, look well. But very few "foreigners" will be required for picking purposes, and an early intimion of this should be given them to prevent their swarming the districts without chances of employment,

COAL GETTING IN DERBYSHIRE. - Great importance is just now being attached to the new method of getting coal at the Shipley Collieries, Derbyshire, by the use of lime cartridges. The new mode of working has been witnessed by many practical men, who speak very favourably of the method. So impressed are some of the miners' leaders with the new system that notice has been placed on the programme of the Miners' National Con-ference, to be held at Manchester next week, for the question to be discussed. The notice is as under:—"That we urge upon the Home Office the necessity of finding measures to test the principle of bringing into use the new system of getting coal with lime." The question sagms likely to give size the second with the coal with tion seems likely to give rise to some important action being taken.

THE MURDER OF A CONSTABLE AT PASSONS-TOWN. On the arrival of the 12.15 train at Athlone from Dublin on Thursday, a man named John Dooly was arrested by the police on the charge of murdering Sub-Constable Edward Brown, at Parsonstown, on Saturday night. The prisoner had a ticket from Parsonstown, and belonged to Athlone, to which station Constable Brown was attached for several years prior to his transfer to the scene of his death. of his death.

of his death.

The Atlegen Murray on the "Vespasian have received a cablegram from Port Said stating that this steamer was reloading her coal, and was to sail on her voyage immediately. This was in answer to a message asking for particulars of the reported mutiny on board. The owners place little predence in the alleged mutiny. They had a message on Wednesday announcing that the vessel was ashore, but there was no mention of disaffection amongst the crew. the crew.

A TROOPSHIP AND SCHOONER IN COLLISIO A TROOPSHIP AND SCHOONER IN COLLISION.

— Lloyd's agent at Cowes telegraphs, that har Majesty's ship Sprightly. convoying troops from Cowes to Portsmouth, whilst proceeding out of harbour at half-past eight on Thursday night, fouled the schoonen acht Surprise owned by Major Spuer. The former vessel had main rigging carried away, and is believed to be otherwise damaged. The latter ressel had jibboom foretopmast and topmast stay damaged.

SMALL-POX IN STAFFORDSHIRE. It is reported that the small-pox eridemic is rapidly spreading in the South Staffordshire district At Wednesbury it has been chiciled that the disease has in a great measure become me prevalent through the recklesiness of the people in visiting localities where it exists.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No 20 950 -FOUNDED 1814.

## PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

FRANCE-A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr., months, 32fr; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr. EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES— A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES-£1 128. 0d.;

Terms of Advertisements :- 75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the number of insertions. None under Three Francs.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 2fr. a line.

Notices, 3fr. a line. — Paragraphs, 5fr. a line. SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on LONDON or Paus, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the

LONDON :- Advertisements and Subalso by G. Street, 30, Cernhill; Bates, Hendy and Co., 4, Oh; Jewry; Smith and Son, 186, Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office; F. L. May and C., 160, Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane. NICE :- 15, QUAI MASSENA.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 20 -21, 1882.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN EGYPT.

The Egyptian campaign has at length begun in earnest, though not in the precise manner announced with so much confidence on Saturday. Sir Garnet Wolseley has not bombarded Aboukir, does not intend to do so at present, and probably never had any intention of the kind. How the rumour got abroad is evidently a question of some interest at Alexandria, where it suggests a variety of subtle speculations upon the true method of concealing one's intentions from Orientals. Here. however, it has been generally understood that the Canal would be the English base of operations, and only the credulous were deceived by reports to the contrary. If the Porte was really auxious to begin military operations at the same time as ourselves, it has proved, not for the first time in its history, that delay is a doubleedged weapon. No matter what willingness is now shown to accede to Lord Dufferin's demands, Sir Garnet Wolseley will probably strike a decisive blow before the Sultan is in a position to claim the honour of putting down his rebel subject. Yet it cannot be said that there has been any unseemly haste in our movements. It is close upon a vear since it was recognised that interference in Egypt in some fra had become absolutely necessary, unless we were prepared calmly to witness the destruction o everything that it concerns us to maintain. Since that time matters have gone through a variety of phases, each calling more emphatically than its pre lecessor for energetic action. No one can calmly review the history of the disturbance which now demands a considerable effort for its suppression without coming to the conclusion that a fraction of the Vigour and decision we are now displaying would have sufficed at the beginning of the year to put an end to Arabi's intolerable pretensions. It is, however, satisfactory to know that driven at last to vindicate our honour and our interests, we are acting in a thoroughgoing and effective manner. We have sent out a leader of tried and approved ability, with an army representing all that is best in the resources of our wide empire, and supported by a magnificent fleet. Our action has had the incidental advantage of showing to others and-which is, perhaps, not less valuable-to ourselves, the reserve of power upon which we can draw. It has shown that, notwithstanding the Theoretical objections urged with so much vigour and persistence, our short service system gives us a reserve upon which we can rely, and an army which may be trusted to maintain its ancient reputation. It has done more than this. It has proved that, now as of old, it only needs the prospect of fighting to bring forward volunteers from the militia by thousands; and that apart from the immense warlike populations directly under our control in India, the native princes are eager to furnish contingents of trained men to fight

The Standard says :- When Arabi saw that the British Fleet had left the bay, a suspicion as to its destination may have entered his mind, and in that case his whole force may already be in rapid retreat. This important point General Hamley will probably clear up in a few hours. His object will be not to risk a great loss of life in storming lines which must shortly be evacuated, but to keep the enemy there until Sir Garnet Wolseley can get between them and Cairo. Arabi has all the rolling stock of the railways at his command, and ean, if allowed to carry out his operations unmolested, transport the whole of his forces in twenty-four hours past the junction threatened by Sir Garnet Wolseley's flank movement. would, of course, have to sacrifice his heavy guns and baggage, but he would succeed in carrying off his army. It is important that General Hamley should, by pushing forward his reconnaissance in firce, continue to keep touch with Arabi's troops. The position as a mere situation in the great game of military strategy is one of exceeding interest. Much depends upon apparently trivial circumstances; the luck which in the Kriegspiel game is represented by the -casting of dice is an element against which no skill can guard. If a telegraph operator at either Kantara, Port Said, or Ismailia had time to flash a message away that the British had seized the place, Arabi will take the alarm. The carelessness of an officer at the railway station near Ismailia may allow some engines and trucks to fall into our hands, and this would immensely facilitate our operations. On the other hand, the grounding of a trans port in the Canal might arrest the whole traffic. So far, Sir Garnet Wolseley appears to have played the game exceedingly we. I. Military men will be a little surprised that he did not bombard the Aboukir Forts on Sunday, if only at a distance, as this would have lulled suspicion of his rea! intention, and the delusion would have been heightened had some of the transports in Alexandria Harbour been ordered to come out on Saturday night to take the place of those who left for Port Said. Could it have been managed -and money will do nearly any- for him to take. It is very desirable, howthing—the blowing up of a railway ever, that as regards the future action of bridge behind Arabi would have Turkey in the Egyptian difficulty this point

Ander the Imperial standards .- Times.

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

dozen men who knew the country and language well could have carried out such a plan. Beyond Lake Marcotis the whole region is sparsely inhabited, and the risk would not have been proportionate to the enormous advantage which would arise from the successful execution of the enterprise. As the matter stands it is a question of time. If Arabi retrea s at once he may reach Cairo long before we can intercept him, and the interest of the situation lies for the moment rather at Ramleh than at Ismailia. General Hamley's great object will be to detain a large number of Arabi's troops before him and to prevent bureaux de poste in Europe and the United him from withdrawing quietly, with all his States or America; also through the Messageries, artillery and munitions of war. It is sinartillery and munitions of war. It is singular that this General did not push further forward his reconnaissance in force on Sunday, in order to ascertain with certainty whether any: rong body of troops is still before him, and it will be still more singular if he does not take such a step. It will be an important point to succeed, without striking a blow, in compelling Arabi to evacuate he position which he fortified with so much labour; but such a gain would be almost neutralised were he permitted to withdraw his Army and guns entirely unmolested by the considerable force with which General Hamley is facing him.

THE NECESSITY FOR PROMPT ACTION IN EGYPT. The promptitude with which Sir Garnet Wolseley has opened the campaign is, from more than one point of view, to be commended. It is in a political, no less than in a military sense, judicious. As regards the stra egic side of the question, there can be no doubt of the expediency of striking the first blow at the earlies opportunity of doing so with unmistakable effect. No purpose would be served by reconnoissances which lead to nothing, and by manœuvres which, however successful in the technical sense, inflict no serious damage upon the enemy. On the contrary, these movements, when directed against an enemy too ignorant to comprehend their objects or appreciate their results, are but too likely to engender in him a mis aken but nevertheless serviceable confidence in his own strength and resisting power, and thereby to increase the subsequent difficulty of subduing him. For these reasons we appauded the determination of the British com nander to postpone action until he could act decisively; but of course it is no less important, especially in dealing with an easily impressible Oriental people, to interpose not an hour's unnecessary delay. When the arm has once been raised the sooner the blow falls the better. and even a short interval of causeless hesitation might have to be dearly paid for asked in the early days of railways what later on. Nothing is more likely to overawe and demoralise Arabi's forces than rapidity of movement and vigour of attack at the outset, just as nothing would be so likely to embolden and steady them as the display of the opposite qualities. But the necessity of prompt action is, as we have said, impressed upon us by political no less than military considerations. No definite arrangement has as yet resulted from our negotiations with the Porte, and it is extremely uncertain whether any such arrangement will ever be concluded at all. Even if the Sultan knows his own mind on the subject of Turkish intervention, it may be doubted whether the knowledge is shared with him by any one else; and about the only thing which can be assumed with confidence is that the Ottoman Government would like if they could to delay as long as possible before committing themselves to any precise understanding on the point. It is however, as much to our interest to expedite a decision of the question as it is, or is considered to be, to the interest of Turkey to postpone it; and there is no more effectual means of quickening the halting foot of Ottoman diplomacy than by the speedy creation of "accomplished facts." The Turks, with all their exasperating slowness in negotiation, are as quick as any other people to recognise a state of urgency brought about by actual vents; as was shown, indeed, by the alacrity, not to say precipitancy, with which they hurried into the Conference after the bombardment of Alexandria. And one decisive blow dealt at Arabi will be pretty sure to produce ten times more effect upon them than all the remonstrances of Lord Dufferin. Our own opinion is that the co-operation of Turkey in our Egyptian work is in itself by no means a very probable contingency. We incline to believe that the Turks will not go to Egypt unless their hands are free; and it is our business to see that their hands are tied too tightly to admit of their working mischief. But this end, we have every reason to think, will be secured by the stipulations on which our ambassador is insisting at Constantinople, and it only remains to convince the Porte that our demands in this respect are final and unalterable. This, however, is precisely the sort of conviction which it is most difficult to bring home by any ordinary meth al of persuasion to these inveterate hagglers, and so long as we confined ourselves to diplomatic action alone, the interchange of note and rejoinder might have "stretched out to the crack of doom." But when the voice of our artillery makes itself heard above the wrangling of diplomacy at Constantinople the situation is at once altered. The Porte must forthwith perceive that by further perseverance in its favourite arts of procrastination it will merely be playing our game; and that the longer Turkey hesitates to accept the only terms on which we can permit her to join in our work in Egypt the stronger becomes the probability that events will exclude her from any share in that work whatever. We are not, of course, prepared to say that the terms upon which we are insisting are such as the Sultan could, with due regard to his own interests, accept. They were not laid down with a view to the exigencies of his position, but to the requirements of our own; and it may well

be that the respective interests of the

Power claiming suzerainty over Egypt, and

of the Power which is compelled to insist,

for the security of its Eastern Empire, on

maintaining a practical supremacy in that

country are irreconcilable. If two men

ride on horseback one must ride behind.

but riding behind may be so distasteful to

one of them as to justify him in declining

the mount, and unless he can unhorse the

other this may be the only dignified course

trusted to bring the question to a speedy issue. If the Turks are willing to subscribe to the English conditions, and to take a strictly subsidiary, or even perhaps a merely ornamental part in the restoration of order in Egypt, well and good. They will then see the necessity of signifying their assent at once, lest even this part be not leit open much longer to them. if, on the other hand, they are invincibly reluctant to enter Egypt except upon their own terms of co-operation, they will understand from what is now passing that their attempt to impose those terms is a hopeless one, and that we are determined to do the work alone. - Observer.

MADAME DE LESSEPS AND THE "OBSERVER."

The following letter has been addressed by Madame de Lesseps to the editor of the Observer :-

Des journaux Français ont fait une traduction d'un article de votre journal où vous trouvez M. de Lesseps gênant dans vos actes de mauvaise foi, et où vous conseillez aux autorités Anglaises de l'embarquer à bord d'un steamer en partance pour Marseille Eh bien, e vous engager à aller vous-même mettre ce projet à exécution, vous pouvez être assuré de recevoir l'accueil que vous méritez. J'ajouterai que quoique étant née dans un pays Anglais je foule aux pieds avec mepris cette nationalité en face d'un pays qui cherche par des moyens déshonnêtes à s'emparer de ce qui ne lui appartient pas. Recevez, monsieur, l'assurance de la considération qui vous est

14th Août, 1882. COMTESSE DE LESSEPS. Je donne communication de ma lettre aux journaux Français et Américains.

The Observer, commenting on the foregoing letter, says:—It is impossible not to respect the conjugal affection which has dictated this effusion, whatever our opinion may be as to its logic. We are glad, however, that this reply should give us the opportunity of removing the impression-if it exists elsewhere than in Madame de Lesseps's imaginationthat in anything we have written, or, indeed, that has been written in any of our contem-poraries there is the slightest wish to ignore M. de Lesseps's merits or to disparage his services to mankind. Old acquaintanceship and friendly recollections of kindly hospitality in bygone years would alone induce those by whom the Observer is conducted to shrink, even if they had no other cause for so doing, from writing aught to the disparagement of the founder of the Suez Canal. M. de Lesseps's contributions to the world's progress of the kind to which all na ions, and England above all others, have cause to recognise. But what we said last week, and what we repeat to-day, is that M. de Lesseps, services what they may, cannot be allowed as a private individual, acting without the sanction of his own Government, to use his authority as President of the Canal to obstruct the military operations which England is conducting in Egypt on behalf of the Khedive. When George Stephenson was would happen if a cow stood in the way of a train in motion, he replied "it would be worse for the cow." In the same way, if M. de Lesseps should put himself in the way of the British armies when engaged in action, it is not the army that will come off the worst It is exactly because we and all England should regret any injury or offence being inflicted, however unwillingly, upon M. Lesseps by our British military authorities, that we should be glad, for his own sake as well as ours, to see him quietly removed from

VANITY FAIRINGS.

Lord Howth is going to winter at Pau again, and it is very probable that he will take over the hounds. Mr. Gordon Bennett, who has just put in at Le Havre with his new yacht from Constantinople, says that he means to spend all the winter cruising about the Mediterranean, and that he cannot undertake to hunt the Pau hounds from Corfu or Beyrouth.

It has always been predicted by judges of cricket that whenever the Australians met a first-rate English team they would be beaten. The fact is that few English elevens are firstrate all round. Most county teams have what is called a "tail;" they comprise perhaps half-a-dozen good men, and a lot of secondraters. The Australian eleven has no tail; every man is a good man, and is good at every point of the game. As against an ordinary English eleven, therefore, the chances were always in favour of the Australians, because in the English eleven there were sure to be at least two or three inferior men; but when it became a question between the Australians and the best English team that could be selected, good judges were pretty certain how the game would go. It happens that at the present moment the English Gentlemen are deficient in bowling power—for that reason they were beaten by the Players, a thing which rarely happens—but the bowling of the Players at the Oval demoralised the Australians, and really gave them no chance.

Should any of the country or foreign visitors now in London obtain the privilege of seeing the waxen effigies in Westminster Abbey they could not fail to be impressed by the counterfeit presentment of King Charles the Second, whose nose has been so blackened by 2 heavy fall of dust that the Merry Monarch appears as if he has been trying to sweep the chimney. Her very ancient and imperious-looking Majesty Queen Elizabeth might also much improved by a general wash and brush up. Queen Anne is hap ily in a better state of preservation, and so is our Dutch King William, comfortably packed in a large glass-sided case with his consort—whose character, by the bye, a child under examination once summed up concisely by saying that she was a good, motherly sort of woman who died of small-pox." There is a capital representation of William Pitt, Earl of th tham, and a most life-like figure of Lord Nelson, which has a rather curious history In old times, when very distinguished persons died, it was the c stom to have their effigies carried in the funeral processions and afterwards placed upon their tombs in the Abbey for the benefit of the custodians and of the public. But when Lord Nelson died and was buried in St. Paul's, the Abbey authorities felt jealous because the stream of sight-seers was diverted from them to Ludgate-hill; so they set up an effigy of the defunct hero or their own account, and the crowds and the fees flocked back to Westminster. Probably the Dean and Chapter don't get jealous now adays; else, by throwing open to the public their collection of waxworks, they seriously interfere with the business at Mme

Cetewayo was elected on Tuesday an honorary member of the Senior United Service Is Lord Chelmsford a member?-Vanity Fair.

GREAT FIRE IN COLCHESTER.—A disastrous fire broke out in St. Botolph-street, Colchester, late on Friday night, and raged till nine o'clock on Saturday morning, resulting in the destruction of nine large business establishments. The destroyed consist of two occupied by Mr. J. Clamp, one as a tailor's shop and the other as a furniture warehouse; three occupied by Mr. Moore, draper; one by Mr. Angle, photographer; one by Mr. Dodd, fruiterer and poulterer; one by Mr. Thurston, bootmaker; and one by Mr. Johnson, plumber. been of immense service. The Bedouins are all purchaseable, and indeed half a Garnet Wolseley's movement may be in attendance, but in spite of the efforts of the firemen, the fire reached extremely large proportions. The damage is estimated at £25,000. Should be at once ascertained, and Sir firemen, the fire reached extremely large proportions. The damage is estimated at £25,000. Should be at once ascertained, and Sir firemen, the fire reached extremely large proportions. The damage is estimated at £25,000. The damage is estimated at £25,000.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE RECONNOISSANCES AT RAMLEH THE MOVEMENTS OF THE FLEET. The Standard has received the follow-

ing despatches from its correspondents with the British forces :-ON BOARD THE "ORIENT," SATURDAY, 10.30 A.M.

Twenty-five large vessels, iron-clads and

troop ships, are now lying in three lines out-

Alexandria Harbour. The weather is fine, but there is a long, quiet, regular swell setting in, and upon this the ships are rolling, not to any unpleasant extent, but to a degree which will somewhat interfere with accurate shooting. The ships have all their cables hove short, steam is up, and heir anchors can be tripped in a minute or two, so that when the signal is given at twelve o'clock for weighing anchors, there will be no delay in making the start. All the ships save the ironclads are crowded with troops, and every soul on board is longing for the signal for action. Every vessel has her station told off, and on each is posted up a long order giving directions regarding the landing. The following extracts are intere ing as showing the arrangements as to debarkation:—Previous to disembarkment the men are to eat a good meat meal. They will each in their havresacks and a half's rations, and will take 100 rounds of ammunition per man. Each battalion carries two hundred spades of the Wallace pattern. The men will carry their valises in their hands. These will be deposited upon the beach under a guard. Besides the provisions car ied by the men, two days' rations will be carried by the regimental transport; the commi sariat will take a further supply. All heavy kits will be left on board the ships, will form the base of operations. Speculations regarding the ultimate destination of the force continue to be the sole topic of conversation. Even now there are many who doubt that the lan ing is to be at Aboukir, and who argue that the instructions would equally apply to a landing at Ismailia or at any other point. As, however, the problem now so near solution, it is not worth while to enter into the various arguments and speculations. Whatever may take place afterwards, there can be no doubt that we shall all anchor in Aboukir Bay this afternoon, and the bombardment will probably commence forthwith. The Duke of Connaught is at the present moment engaged in inspecting the differen regiments of his brigade, and all the troops are parading on the decks of their respective ships, and the officers are seeing that the men are all prepared for the serious work before them. On board the Orient we are exceedingly comfortable, the arrangements are excellent, and from General Willis and the Duke downwar is all express their highest satisfaction with the manner in which we are cared for. The staff officers have a busy time of it, and Colonel Gillespie, the adjutant-general of our division, is incessantly engaged in perfecting the ar-rangements. It is an anxious time for all, and it will be a relief when the work really begins. But the greatest confidence exists that we only require to get well at the enemy to finish the campaign at a blow. 11.55 A.M.

The men-of-war have sent down topmasts and the Nordenfeldts are all in the tops ready for action. The troopships are on the move. The huge Euphrates, with the 60th Rifles on board, has started at the head of the procession. Sir Garnet Wolseley is still inside the harbour, but he will come out in the Satamis, and overtake us.

The screw has begun to turn; the whole fleet is under weigh for Aboukir Bay.

ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, 8.0 P.M. This morning the enemy displayed much activity opposite to our lines at Ramleh Not only were great numbers labouring at the earthworks, but several parties ventured down the railway embankment within rifle shot. Upon a couple of volleys being fired they fell back. Sir Evelyn Wood, on going out to outlying pickets, was fired upon, and the enemy altogether showed more daring and confidence than usual, relying, perhaps, on the knowledge that a considerable of our force was embarked on board ship. It was, therefore, determined to order a small reconnoissance, both to occupy the enemy and to discover the strength of the position on the Egyptian right. Accordingly a wing of the 49th started at half-past three from a point below Ramleh Waterworks, advancing along both sides of the Canal. When they reached the clump of palm trees which forms the advanced post, and which has been the scene of several skirmishes, the companies on the left side of the Conal extended in skirmishing order across the sand, those on the right bank moving forward under cover of the embankment. A few shots by some marksmen sent forward by Sir E. Wood forced the enemy's videttes to fall back precipitately; but a sharp fire broke out from the ditches in front of a field of maize on our left, and showed that a considerable force of the enemy were lying there. As usual, however, even when under cover, they fired wildly and high, and the rain of bullets whistled innocuously over the heads of the men who were lying down on the sand, keeping up a cool and steady fire, and slowly erceping forward.

At half-past four the Egyptians opened fire with their batteries at the bend of the canal, there being engaged, as far as we could see, two rocket tubes, and several nine-pounders and eighteen pounders. Their practice was decidedly better than it has hitherto been, and many of the shells fell unpleasantly close, either in the bed of the canal or between our ines of men on both sides. For half an hour the Egyptians kept up an incessant cannonade and musketry fire. It was difficult to estimate their numbers as they never showe | out of cover, but probably about a battalion occupied the left of the embankment, and two companies were advanced towards through the clumps of trees. Their fire having so far proved ineffective, a big 64-pounder and a 4-ton gun opened fire upon us from their centre at Kindji Osman, and a large body of cavalry and three battalions of infant y extended from beyond the embankment upon the sands on our left. General Wood according y ordered the troops to fall back slowly for about a hundred yards, which was done in the most perfect

order, although the great majority of the young troops were now for the first time unde fire. Just at this moment a welcome relief was afforded by the Ramleh battery opening fire, and a few minutes later the ironclad train steamed up on our right from Gabarrie, and a well-placed shell from the 40-pounder falling into the enemy's position facing our right, whence a galling fire had been kept up, the attention of his artillery was spee lily diverted from us. Meanwhile, the 49th men, ensconced within the palm trees on the left, and from the windows of a farmhouse on the right of the canal in which I had taken up my position, effectually checked any attempt of the enemy's cavalry to charge down upon us. As the central Egyptian battery was now direc ing its attention to the train, and one shell pitched on the line only a few yards in front of the trucks, orders were given for a gradual retreat, and the infantry and the train fell back, the objects of the expedition having been fully carried out, and the enemy forced to disclose carried his strength and the position of his batteries. The enemy's cavalry preserved its threatening attitude, but a few shells from Ramleh soon persuaded them to retire. Our casualties were happily only wounded, but this was ascribable rather to the good handling of troops in extended order on the left, and the

tillery practice was very respectable. One man of the 49th h d an extraordinary escape. A shell passe between his legs, and its exolosion carried away the seat of his trousers. He was knocked over by the shock and covered with mud, but after being raised he was found to be entirely uninjured. The Egyptian losses are unknown, but by the silence of their fire after some of our volleys it was apparent that our shots took effect. Without wishing to exaggerate the importance of a skirmish of this kind, it was hot enough to test thoroughly the steadiness of the troops, and, without any loss to speak of, much valuable information was elicited. Arabi appears to consider his position impregnable, but he does not venture out of shelter even against such a handful of red coats as we had engaged to-day.

SUNDAY, 10.0 A.M. The General has expressed his satisfaction at the behaviour of the young troops yesterday. Although for the first time under fire, and exposed to the fire of a greatly superior infantry force, supported by artillery, with a large force of cavalry in a menacing position they remained perfectly cool, and fired steadily and without haste. The 42d (Black Watch) and 74th as ived this morning, and marched out to Ramleh, so completing the Highland Brigade. The sealed orders of the Second Division were opened at five o'clock this morning; the contents have so far been kept an absolute secret. No sound of firing from Aboukir has yet been heard. The 79th were under orders to be in readiness for a demonstration at daybreak, but this was countermanded. The enemy were quiet last

night and this morning. This afternoon another demonstration was made in the same direction as that of yesterday, but although on a much larger scale it did not develop into so interesting a skir-At half-past four General Wood mish. pushed forwa d the 49th and 38th to the point we reached yesterday on the embankments of the Canal. The Cameron and Gordon Highlanders (the 79th and 75th) simultaneously advanced on the left a mile and a half from the Schutz Station, the terminus of the Ramleh Railway. The advance was suppo ted by two field pieces. The enemy again deployed his cavalry between the Canal and the Lake, falling back as the Highlanders advanced. There was no musketry fire on either side, and the Egyptian artillery fire was much less brisk than it was yesterday. As soon as the gunners had obtained our range, and their seven-inch guns opened from Kindji Osman, our troops slowly retired, without casualties. The Ramleh 40-pounders fired a few parting rounds. landing one shell with great precision in a ouse on the embankment, strongly garrisoned by Egyptians, and carrying away its chimney. The result of the reconnoissance seems to show that the enemy's artillery and infantry have been weakened since yesterday, although his big guns are still in position. No rockets were thrown to-day. The Khedive watched the skirmish with a field-glass from the top of a villa within range of the enemy's heavy gens. The reconnoissance proves the excellence of Arabi's earthworks and the accuracy of the fire of his artillery, which is nearly equal to our own. The Arab musketry fire is wretched. The Minotaur has returned to Alexandria, and reports the Aboukir earthworks. Numerous caravans of camels are to be seen there, it is supposed with ammunition and stores. Nine transports are due here to-night or to-morrow. It looks as if Sir Garnet intended to finish the business before the Inlian troops can get to work. Reports from the interior go to show that Arabi is making the whole population labour at the earthworks. He declares that

Kafr Dowar shall be another Plevna. The Times correspondent at Alexandria telegraphing on Sunday, says :-On Friday last the Press correspondents were promised, by the officer charged to supervise correspondence, of the details of an intended attack. The First Division were to seize a narrow strip of land between Aboukir and Rosetta. The fleet was to bombard the forts, and the Second Division was to attack Arabi's left. As to further details Colonel Methuen's mouth was closed, but he presumed that political difficulties prevented us from making the Canal the base of operations, and that that idea was therefore aban-As frequently stated, residence in the East inclines one to be sceptical, and when I ascertained that all telegraphic censorship was withdrawn and that every facility was granted for forwarding this important information, I hesitated to send it. I do not for a moment assert that Sir Garnet Wolseley intentionally false information to correspondgave ents. Suppressio veri may be imperatively necessary in warfare; assertio falsi conveyed to the public would not only be unjustifiable, but would defeat its object. For, it is needless to say, even the most inexperienced correspondent does not make a point of publishing his news. Possibly some might be less scrupulous than Sir Garnet Wolseley; and, actually believing that the destination of troops was Aboukir, might assiduously spread the report that it was Ismailia. Certain it is that while the Press Correspondents have generally kept concealed in their breasts the conviction that the attack on Aboukir was imminent, the general public have been loudly proclaiming the intention of landing on the Canal. And the public would seem to be right, for up to the present, at least, no attack has been made on Aboukir, off which men-of-war have been lying with foolhardy ostentation. Sir Garnet Wolseley is too intelligent a man not to know that nothing so much deceives Orientals as a blank statement of truth; if, therefore, his official stated plan does not come off, it must be assumed that circumstances have compelled him to change it within the last 12 hours. The Calcutta correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Saturday :-

Five additional steamers have been chartered by the Government, making in all 42 up to the present date. The Manchester Regiment will be despatched on Wednesday. Avoca has been fitted up as a hospital ship. In addition to hospital and ordnance stores she carries one month's reserve grain and forage, requisitioned by Admiral Hewett for the 1,500 came s which he has collected at Suez. The Hydaspes, with Generals Mac-pherson and Wilkinson on board, arrived at Aden on We nesday. The weather had been fine and the troops and animals were reported in good health. No casualties had occurred. The Blundora lost 17 horses en route to Suez. A telegram from Simla states that General Turner had reported by wire that 2,000 Egyptian troops had taken up a military position at Nefishe, near Ismailia, and thus commanded the Freshwater Canal and wells. The dry dock has, however, been fitted and utilized and is estimated to contain 10,000 tons of drinking water, in addition to the powerful condensers which have been constructed. The Seaforth Highlanders occupy the Indian Government buildings, and the Naval Brigade, comprising 100 men, are stationed on the mound which commands the town. Professor Palmer left Moses's Wells for the Desert on the 9th to endeavour to procure supplies for the camels. Great anxiety was felt for his safety. It was rumoured that he had been captured, but the rumour is unconfirmed. Admiral Hewett, prior to his taking possession of Suez, landed a secret party of four or five men with instructions to blow up a portion of the railway lines with dynamite, and so prevent the removal of the stock to Cairo. The surprise party were, however, unsuccessful, as the lines were carefully guarded by soldiers. The right wing of the 2d Beloochees and the second wing of the

where they will be stationed in reserve. The former left Bangalore on Wednesday, where they received a farewell ovation. The men were in high spirits at the prospects of the cam-paign. Three batteries are under orders to paign. Three batteries are under orders to be in readiness to embark at a moment's notice. The 51st Royal Artillery will embark rom Bombay. The Manchester Regiment will number 706 rank and file, 199 followers, and 12 horses. Colonel Swinhoe is loading all the remaining steamers with wonderful promptness and celerity. It would be difficult to exaggerate the praise to which this officer is justly entitled for the indefatigable energy and skilful administration which he has invariably displayed, and that too under very discouraging circumstances, in the equipment and despatch of the expedition. He and his subordinates have devoted the most untiring labours night and day to the perfecting of the minutest details calculated to secure the health and comfort of the troops. The task has been most arduous and responsible, but it has been crowned with the supremest success, and will doubtless secure substantial recognition at the hands of the

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The Athenaum says that Professor Max Muller is passing through the press a volume containing the lectures he delivered lately at Cambridge, likewise a new edition of his 'Hibbert Lectures" and of the "Introduction to the Science of Religion.'

The same paper says:—The Clarendon Press will publish next month the "Grammar of the Homeric Dialect," on which Mr. D. B. Monro has been for some time engaged. While Homeric accidence is by no means neglected, the larger portion of the book is taken up by syntax, and the author's object is to show that the difference be ween the Homeric and the Attic syntax is almost always a difference in the whole character of the usage, and not a mere irregularity or licence such as might arise from mixture of earlier and later idioms. The structure of the hexameter verse and the rules regarding the quantity of syllables are treated at some length, and in this department, too, the appearance of irregularity is found to be chiefly due to the Attic medium through which the facts have generally been seen. Room has likewise been made for an abstract the learning connected with the digamma. Many points will be new to English readers.

A writer in the Indian Spectator says :- " I went to a bookstall at Bombay, kept by a native, to ask for a volume of the Hibbert Lectures. He put into my hands 'The Mysteries of the Court of London.' I begged to be excused, when he proffered me Guiccioli Byron, with a strange light in those melting eyes of his and a quivering whisper saying,
'Will ive cheaply.' I replied I had no
money except for the lectures. He then
brought out Blair's Sermons and an illus-

The Rev. R. Hunter and Mr. Sidney J. Herrtage have completed another volume of the "Encyclopædic Dictionary" (from cable to conarium), which will shortly be published by Messrs. Cassell, Pe ter, Galpin and Co. A further volume, carrying the work into the letter D, is in the press.

The richness of the indirect endowment of which Prof. Blackie has just resigned is attracting some of the most eminent Hellenists in the kingdom as candidates. The appointment is vested in the university curators. impression prevails in Edinburgh that their choice will fall on Dr. Donaldson, till lately rector of the High School, and who now holds the Chair of Humanity in Aberdeen, from which Prof. Blackie himself proceeded to Edinburgh.-Academy.

Two excellent works by Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, which have been published some years, have recently been placed on the list of books recommended to Cambridge undergraduates preparing for the Classical Tripos. But in the meantime the "History of Sicily" (Murray) has, it is said, been consigned to the mash-tub, and the "Age of Pericles" (Macmillan) has become a "reminder." The chance of such posthumous recognition-posthumous so far as the books are concerned—is not so stimulating as to disturb the satisfaction of both author and publishers at having left in manuscript the volumes which would continuo the history of the politics and arts of Greece,

A new and cheap edition of the popular novel "Tom Singleton; Dragoon and Dra-matist," by Mr. W. W. Follett Synge, has been published by Messrs. Routled e, have added it to their list of two shilling standard railway novels.

-Athenæum.

A medal and prize of the annual value of 20 guineas, called the Siemens' Gold Medal and Prize, has just been founded at King's College, London, by Mr. Charles William Siemens, D.C.L., F.R.S., "with the object of stimulating the students of King's College, London, to a high standard of proficiency in metallurgical science." It is open to those who have, as matriculated students, studied in the applied science department for two years, and who, either in their third year, or, if they remain in the department for three years, in the succeeding year, make metallurgy a special siudy. The first award will be made at the end of June, 1883, and will depend partly on an essay on some particular subject, partly on a written examination on the metallurgical lectures, and partly on actual work done in the laboratory. The subject for the essay for 1883 will be the "Manufacture of Steel suitable for Ship and Boiler Plates." The essays are to be illustrated by free hand sketches and mechanical drawings to scale, and must be sent in to Professor Huntington on or before June 30 next year.

Mr. James Collier, so long associated with Mr. Herbert Spencer in the preparation of his sociological works, will sail for New Zealand

before the close of the present month.

A volume of Spinoza Essays by Profs. Land. van Vloten, and Kuno Fischer, translated from the Dutch by Mr. Menzies, of Abernyte, and from the German by Miss F. Schmidt, and edited by Prof. Kni ht, St. Andrews, will shortly be published by Messrs. Williams and

Norgate. " In the Middle Ages the opal was termed the orphan stone—why, does not appear, un-less the same notion of ill-luck stuck to it. Certain it is that the owners of famous opals have met with evil fortune; e.g., Mark Antony, who got one from Nonnius by force; Natir Shah, whose opal was abstracted by the Russian Prince Potemkin, and Leopold II. of Germany. Hence the arguments in favour of opals being ill-omened would seem to be a fair specimen of the inductive method of rea-

Soning."—Notes and Queries.

The Athenxum regrets to hear of the death, at the age of 74, of Mr. Warwick Brookes, the well-known Manchester artist. Mr. Brookes's health had for a long time been in a delicate state. He was in receipt of a pension of £100 per annum from the Civil List Fund in recognition of his abilities as a painter.

The following is a list of the candidates in

the Science and Art Department who have been successful in obtaining Royal Exhibitions of £50 per annum each for three years and free admission to the course of instruction at the following Institutions: 1. At the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines. South Kensington, and Jermyn-street, London.—Christopher J. Whittaker, 22, engineer, Accrington; George Gibbens, 19, student, Leytonstone; Isaac T. Walls, 22, painter, Accrington; John H. Tomlinson, 20, apprentice, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 2. At the Royal College of Science, Dublin.—Arthur Adams, 23, engineer, Birmingham; Abraham Firth, 21, assistant teacher, Stockport; Sidney A. Sworn, 16, student, Southampton.

The erection of a monument on the Green in front of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich to the memory of Prince Louis Napoleon is being proceeded with. The larger

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,952.-FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

nation, but it certainly does not appear so by this particular story. Nor, it may be added, has the conduct of the war hitherto

FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr., 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr. EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES— A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES-£1 12s. 0d.;

Terms of Advertisements :- 75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the number of insertions. None under Three Francs.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 2fr. a line. Notices, 3fr. a line. - Paragrapus, 5fr. a line. SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and The United States of America; also through the Messageries, Bankers, and Booksellers.

LONDON:—Advertisements and Subneriptions received at the Special Office of
"Calignani's Messenger," 168, Strand;
also by G. Straer, 30, Cernhill; BATES, HENDY
and Co., 4, Old Jewry; SMITH and SON, 186,
Strand; E. C. COWIE and Co., St. Ann's-lane,
General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160,
Piccadilly; DELIZY, DAVIES and Co., 1, Finch-lane. NICE :- 15. QUAI MASSENA.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 22-23, 1882.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S PLANS. Doubts respecting the destination of the Indian brigades will disturb many minds until the General's plans become manifest. No one can know his intentions except himself and his confidants, yet it is possible to reason out the problem and even reach a conclusion based on geographical facts and military principles. We have ventured to think that the greater part of the Indian troops will join Sir Garnet at Ismailia, because it is desirable in warfare to act with well-knit masses. and because the road thence to Cairo is the shortest, best, and most likely to be prolific in good results. There is no valid reason for following the desert track when a far more available route is open. It has been frequently traversed by troops of all arms. In 1798 General Bon was sent to Suez from Cairo with a brigade of infantry and two guns, and, supplying himself with water carried on camels, he covered the distance in four or five days. General Bonaparte, with an escort, also travelled to Sucz and back without inconvenience, and Sir David Baird led his division by a similar route to the port on the Red Sea. Therefore, the transit is practicable; but it is neither necessary nor desirable to perform the operation now, because an easier and sure road is available. The supposition has even been made that the Indian corps will land at Kosseir and march on the Upper Nile, because apparently that line was adopted in 1801, and had been traversed Desaix from the Upper Nile. But the reasons why Sir David Baird landed at Kosseir were that Suez was in French hands, that his best remaining way to the Nile was on that road, and that he marched through and into a friendly country, whence, by descending the river in boats, he might, had he arrived in time, have placed General Belliard, who held Cairo, between two fires. Not one of these political and military considerations applies to present circumstances. Suez, for example, is now an English garrison. The great Canal, which has totally changed the strategic features of Egypt, exists, and has been put to excellent use. There are both land and water routes from Suez to the best line of advance on Cairo. The various waterways and railroads have practically effaced the desert as a line of operation which would never be used except under the compulsion of necessity. Whether Upper Egypt is or is not a friendly country no one can say with certainty and it would assuredly be most imprudent to place a small force so remote from support and having no line of retreat or communication save the desert. On these grounds we shall continue to believe that no attempt will be made to push troops through the desert from any point on the coast; and, until the contrary is proved by events, we shall hold that the Indian troops will by some mode, probably by water, effect a junction with the British division at or near Ismailia. Collected there, the entire army will be able to start forward in a direction which will bring them most rapidly to the decisive points, and their operative force will be all the stronger because it will be exerted as a military unit. A few days, however, will determine how Sir Garnet intends to proceed, and by what methods and devices he will conduct his campaign. It is satisfactory to learn that the military authorities have severed the electric wire connecting Cairo with Constantinople, as that stroke will arrest the flow of information, stop intrigue, and discourage the adversary. Half-measures are often fatal in war, which, to be successful, must be conducted by daring as well as judgment.

-Daily Telegraph. ENGLAND AND HER CONTINENTAL CRITICS.

It is noteworthy that no respectable or responsible organ of Continental opinion attempts seriously to charge England with violence or bad faith. We say seriously, because there is of course much comment which is simple ill-humour, and a mere expansion of M. de Lesseps' malediction upon us. Even M. de Lesseps, judiciously handled by Sir Garnet Wolseley, who seems equally skilful in diplomacy and in war, has changed his tone. The feeling of the journals in question is perfectly natural, and the same thing will recur as long as national jealousy exists, which is likely to be a long time. But it rests upon no basis of argument, and indeed could not possibly find any such basis to rest upon after the elaborate and it may be excessive delay to take decided action which has occurred. That delay has in fact constituted England the mandatory of Europe (in so far as Europe has any business to give a mandate in such a matter) as decisively as the solemn decision of any Conference or Congress could do, This is the diplomatic strength of the present position - a strength which may or may not involve corresponding weakness, but which is in itself very considerable. A nation which has been so long suffering as England has been in this matter acquires a very strong right not to be interfered with when she does act, and at the same time gives a very strong guarantee that she is not likely to abuse the advantages of acting. The "thievery," the "haughty contempt for international rules," the "violence," the "Machiavellism," and so forth, of which we hear from some irate Continental critics, may of course be perpetual tain to have excited the greatest irritation. characteristics of the perfidious British | Pall Mall Gasette,

given the least countenance to any such charges. We have seized no private property, levied no contributions, forcibly enlisted no soldiers or workmen, availed ourselves in no single respect of the fact that we are acting with and for the lawful ruler of a country where lawful rule gives an extraordinary command over personal property and freedom. It is not difficult to imagine what would have been the conduct of French and German invaders if the Canal pilots had refused to act, and the dock labourers to work, as was the case at Port Said the other day. The pilots would have been politely conducted to the bridges with a revolver at each man's ear, and the labourers would have been persuaded into the coal wharves by a company or two of infantry. We do things differently, and in doing so we act in perfect conformity with the general line of conduct hitherto pursued. Whatever may or may not be predicted of that course, high-handedness is certainly not chargeable on any act of it, with the single and disputable exception of the bombardment of Alexandria, which falls to be considered by itself. Probably the worst thing that can be said of the whole line of policy pursued is that it made that bombardment unavoidable. But, on the other hand, it cleared England completely from the charge of wantonly rushing into a looting expedition for her own individual benefit, of neglecting the interests and rights of Europe, and of setting the European concert at nought. We act in Egypt by a European consent, if only one of silence, after repeated opportunities and invitations have been given for speech. This is and must be admitted by all serious writers and all serious politicians who have given the subject the benefit of intelligent and instructed thought .- Daily News.

CETEWAYO AND THE TEMPERANCE

DEPUTATION. It was not to attack the British licensed victualler that the deputation from the League wended its way to Melbury-road on Tuesday afternoon. It was to carry the temperance campaign amongst the African aborigines, who are known to be particularly fond of "firewater," and who conduct themselves with truly outrageous vivacity when under its influence. Of the objects of the deputation we wish to speak with the greatest respect. Competent observers have again and again testified to the fatal effects which almost invariably follow the introduction of alcohol amongst the native races of Asia, Africa, and America. No sooner do uncivilised tribes acquire a liking for ardent spirits than they become besotted drunkards. Every influence, therefore, tending in an opposite direction deserves the support of all well-wishers to the temperance cause; and it was an influence of this sort which Tuesday's deputation sought to bring to bear upon the Zulu Monarch. They accordingly deserved a better reception than they received. The King appointed a time for them to come, and they arrived to the minute. But his Majesty was engaged in having his portrait painted, "by order of the Queen," and he would not disturb the sitting though teetotalism itself had been in the scale. In vain the deputation pleaded for ten minutes in which to make their statement; the Zulu potentate was filled with the idea "his mother, the Queen," wanted his portrait with a despatch which would make delay discourteous, and possibly dangerous. "It is," he declared, "as urgent as a matter of life and death;' and consequently the temperance advocates, in a very crestfallen condition, could only return to the offices of the League, there to meditate disconsolately upon the greater attractiveness of art over morals to the blunted perceptions of a savage monarch. They had the satisfaction of learning at second-hand, however, that 'the Zulu nation are not drinkers of spirits, and with the exception of their own beer-and that is harmless-they are a most abstemious people." The chairman of the League also had the honour of presenting copies of the British Workman and the Band of Hope Review to the King's factotum for presentation to his Majesty, who, it appears, is "glad to accept any-thing presented to him." We hope that Cetewayo will see his way to the purchase of a million or so copies of those useful publications for distribution amongst his subjects, by whom their pictures are certain to be appreciated. For the rest, it cannot be said that Tuesday's performance of the National Temperance League was a success. It may, however, have one good effect. There are undoubtedly a great many fussy people, unconnected with the temperance cause, who like to air their crotchets by "interviewing" distinguished persons. With the fate of Tuesday's deputation before their eyes, they will doubtless think twice before they try to inter-

M. DE LESSEPS AND THE CANAL. The shrill protests of M. de Lesseps serve only to bring into more striking relief the acquiescence of Europe in the British occupation of the Canal. That the sensitive Frenchman who constructed the Canal should wince and cry out when he sees the English transports landing an invading army at Ismailia, and English sailors in possession of both sides of the great water-

view Cetewayo .- Morning Post.

way, is only natural :-No need Englishmen marvel that he should deem it accurate to declare that our "piratical action against the neutrality of the Canal is becoming more and more violent." wonder is not that M. de Lesseps should tele-graph such messages to his wife, but that the French Government should acquie see passively in our action. To allay French susceptibili ties it was originally proposed that France should be specially charged with the protection of the Canal. That project fell through, owing to the opposition of the Chamber, and England was left with a free hand to act on a clear board as the necessities of the campaign dictated. According to a despatch in the Temps, the French Consul at Ismailia on telegraphing home for instructions was promptly told that "he must leave the English o themselves and raise no protest," Another report adds that the French Government has en fit to address an official communication to M. de Lesseps inviting him to act with the greatest prudence and to observe extreme cir-cumspection in his language in future. The story may be false, for it does not matter to us what M. de Lesseps says now that we have placed it beyond his power to do any serious mischief in Egypt, but that such a report should have gained credence is a very satisfactory illustration of the extent to which our action on the Canal is regarded as natural and

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

The block in the Canal caused by the

grounding of the Catalonia has caused a

delay which may be important. Sir Garnet

Wolseley reports to the Secretary of State for War that the troops are landing "as fast as possible," which being read between the lines signifies not so fast as could be wished. Our correspondents explained that the transports had to be warped past the stranded ship, and it is fortunate that she is only fixed in the shallower water near delay has caused some natural discomfort to the troops, and especially to the horses, which always suffer severely from heat and that he is a likely as the control of the the side instead of sunk in the centre. The deprivation of fresh air, but the arrangements on board English transports are so lavish in space for men and animals that no serious evil is to be anticipated. Ismailia is in our hands and safe, by this time, from attack. The junction at Nefiche forms our outpost in the direction of Telel-Kebir, where the Egyptians appear to be in some force with entrenchments, and, as usual, a numerous artillery. One railway train is in our hands, but, as Sir Garnet Wolseley explains, without an engine, and, therefore, of no use until means of drawing it can be disembarked. But trains would be of little use at present, so long as the line is blocked by Arabi's army at Tel-el-Kebir, or more probably in advance of that station nearer to Nefiche. Troops marching from Ismailia to Cairo would naturally move in the neighbourhood of the Freshwater Canal, and would first arrive at the position of Tel-el-Mahuta, where there is a fair outpost position for a resisting enemy. Another position which ought to be disputed is at Râs-el-Wâdy, near Lake Massamieh. Tel-el-Kebir itself is a village surrounded by a fertile tract of country, excellent for quartering troops, but not offering such military features as would cause its selection for defence. As the troops advance they will be in the midst of that land of Goshen famous in Scripture history. The old canal which rendered it proverbial for its fertility exists no longer, and has left but faint traces. The advent of an industrious population is even now required to derive full advantage from the new one. Whether Arabi decides to hold his ground in this district or not, he will probably cut or dam the canal in order to deprive the troops of fresh water. One of the first duties of the English army will therefore be to form such a dam above the locks as shall save a supply of fresh water. The position of Tel-el-Kebir, unlike that of Kafrdewar, can easily be turned and the advance need be delayed no longer than is necessary to collect the requisite troops and stores. No difficulties will here present themselve from the rising of the Nile, for the country through which the troops will pass is not irrigated by the great river. At Alexandria there appears to be little stirring. Sir E. Hamley will, no doubt, watch Arabi's army and follow if it retreats. But the object is not at present to quicken that retreat. No one knows better than the author of "Operations of War" that a valuable point in the game would be gained if he could succeed in conducting a raid in rear of the Egyptian intrenchments and cutting the railway line which leads to Cairo and Ismailia. Such an operation would be in harmony with the most modern practice of war, and infinitely more useful than a brutal frontal attack on the lines opposite to him. The country, is, however, unsuitable for the operations of cavalry, being intersected by numerous water-courses and liable to inundation. General Hamley made another reconnoissance on Tuesday with 600 men of the Black Watch, but failed to draw forth any demonstration from Arabi's infantry. The Egyptians at present veil themselves in silence, only replying with artillery to the threats of the small forces paraded in front of them. Trains are seen in motion on the line, perhaps carrying away a portion of the force. It would be easy to transport large bodies of infantry in this manner, but the guns which have been accumulated for so long a time cannot be readily disposed of. This is a weak point in Arabi's power of manœuvre. He has more field artillery than is manageable in a country which, like the Delta of the Nile, is covered with a network of canals instead of roads. The works at Ramleh are being strengthened every day and armed with heavy guns. They will presently be strong enough to hold their own and to allow of the transfer of a portion at least of the first division to Ismailia, where it would be more useful than at Alexandria. It is satisfactory to know that M. de Lesseps has accepted the inevitable, and found a modus vivendi with accomplished facts, but his further resistance could not possibly have affected the progress of the war .- Times.

The Daily News correspondent at Ismailia telegraphed on Tuesday:-Yesterday afternoon the 72nd and som others engaged the enemy at Serapeum, and drove them back. Our losses were two killed and four or five wounded. The enemy lost about a hundred men and four guns.

The Standard has received the following despatches from its correspondent with Sir Garnet Wolseley:-

ISMAILIA, MONDAY EVENING. The following information is officially communicated :- "The general idea of the operations was to seize at daybreak Port Said, Ismailia, and Serapeum.-Port Said to be taken by Captain Fairfax and the Naval Brigade, Ismailia by Captain Fitzroy and the crew of the Orion, and Scrapeum by the Seaforth Highlanders from Suez, with the Engineers and two naval guns." All ships are stopped at the entrance of the Canal, as I already telegraphed. Soon after the Orient entered the Canal yesterday evening the Catalonia ran hard aground. The Rosina Nerissa, with nine hundred Marines, and Euphrates, with the 60th Rifles and the 46th, went on, but the remainder of the transports anchored for the night. By morning it had been ascertained that the Catalonia was hopelessly fixed, but that, fortunately, there was sufficient water alongside for the ships behind her to pass; and the Orient, although an imme vessel, passed in safety, and came on the rest of the distance without accident. We found all the stations on the Canal already in the occupation of British sailors, Kantara, where the wire from Syria to Egypt crosses the Canal, was also occupied. We arrived here at five o'clock in the afternoon, and found that the 60th and 46th had already disembarked. Preparations were at once made to get the Scots Fusilier Guards on shore. During the brief time at my disposal I have gleaned the following particulars of what has taken place here:—Upon the occupation of the town by the Blue Jackets of the Orion the Egyptian troops there were nearly

troops was seen approaching. A shot was fired from the 25-ton gun sighted at four thousand yards. The shot struck the train plump in the centre and overturned it. The enemy's troops retired hastily. The train still remains there. During the night the ship fired occasional shells over the town to deter any enemies who might be approaching. No alarm, however, took place. This morning the General arrived with the Marines, 60th, and 46th. At first the Canal authorities refused all assistance, but Admiral Seymour, who also arrived this morning saw M. de Lesseps at once and smoothed matters. Everything is now at our disposal The General this evening reconnoitred the enemy's camp about seven miles from here. A few shots were fired. Three thousand Egyptians are reported as being near Sera-peum. The General has issued an order to the troops hoping that all will do their duty to preserve order. He points out that the only punishment now available is death. A proclamation has also been issued saying that the only object of the troops is to restore the Khedive's authority. The population here are gathered watching the landing of the troops. Their aspect is far from cordial. The landing of the troops will continue all night. Sir Garnet Wolseley himself is superintending the operation. The Scot Fusiliers and the Marines are encamped under a grove of trees on the Fresh Water Canal; the Rifles are in the town. Lake Timsah is crowded with shipping. The Bavarian with the Grenadier Guards is just coming in. This leaves eight transports still to arrive. In occupying Chalouf the Highlanders had an engagement with the enemy. Our loss was two men drowned and two wounded. captured two of the enemy's guns, and killed nearly two hundred of the Egyptians. It is reported that Arabi's troops are at Tel-el-Kebir, where they are said to be strongly entrenched and to mean fighting.
TUESDAY MORNING.

The affair on Sunday morning at Chalouf, near Serapeum, was a very creditable one. The naval brigade, under Captain Hastings, of the Euryalus, and two hundred Highlanders attacked and carried the position held by the enemy with great dash and gallantry. The Egyptians fought fairly, but their shooting was so bad that we had only two men wounded. At Scrapeum itself the enemy fled on the approach of the troops. Four gunboats have been despatched in that direction, and to-day firing has been heard, it is supposed at the enemy's troops escaping across the desert. It is a most significant and important piece of news that three officers of Arabi's army delivered themselves up at our outposts yesterday, and seven more came in to-day, including the Staff on this side. These allege that many more officers, and also men wish to come in, but are afraid to do so, owing to Arabi propagating reports that the English shot everybody who fell into their hands. With the exception in the delay in the arrival of the troopships, all the arrangements for the occupation of the Canal have been admirably carried out. When our people secured the telegraph office, they sent bogus messages everywhere, and said that 5,000 English troops had already landed, thus preventing an attack by the enemy on the weak party of Marines holding the town. As usual the Navy came well to the front in the prompt manner in which the stations on the Canal were occupied and garrisoned. Today Lieutenant Cave, of the Alexandra, has posted Blue Jackets at various points between this place and Kantara. The entire expedition is now here. Besides one thousand Marines, the 60th, 50th, 46th, and Scots Guards, all ashore. The Household Cavalry are now being landed. Nefiche Junction and forts form our advance post; from thence a chain of sentries extends around Ismailia. Sir Garnet Wolseley, General Willis, and the Duke of Connaught and Staffs, were work-

ing on the pier late last night. This morning a Council of War is being held aboard the Salamis. A vast crowd of smoking steamers now crowd the Lake Timsah, with the desert in the background; boatloads of troops towed by launches pass to and fro. As they land, parties of troops are marched up through the town amidst groups of astonished and abashed natives, and With the jealous, half admiring foreigners. occupation of Chalouf our hold on the Canal is complete, and Arabi will find it very difficult to interfere now. The nearest camp of the enemy is at Ramses, about ten miles hence; the next at Poiy, fourteen miles away, their main position being thirty-four miles away. It is impossible to say when we advance. Everybody is working his hardest completing the disembarkation, and doubtless to-morrow, when the cavalry are ashore, the enemy will find himself pressed.

The following is the result of the fight at

Chalouf. The exact number of the enemy's dead left on the ground is one hundred and forty-eight, and also one nine-pounder bronze gun. My colleague, who is now at the camp at Serapeum, sends me word this morning:—" We have garrisoned all the stations along the South Canal.' The enemy are escaping in disorganised groups, and are evidently ignorant that we occupy this line. They pass close to our outposts, and even run into them. Five have been shot, and six taken prisoners. At this moment a considerable force is sighted, advancing with camels and baggage from the Desert towards the Sweet Water Canal. The 72d has its head-quarters on the lock, where the mosquitoes and sandflies make life miser-We have not yet received instructions where to go, and want of transport limits our power of motion. There is plenty of water in the Canal, although the sluice has been cut. We hear that General Graham is reconnoitering three miles in front of Nesiche Junction, which is held by the 84th and three hundred marines, but no enemy are within ten miles. Indeed, the enemy's troops quartered on this side seem old reserves Neither officers nor men possess much fight. It is even rumoured to-day that they are retiring from Tel-el-Kebir. It is evident that the advent of Arabi himself, with the Alexandrian troops, will be necessary to inspire confidence. All parties in retiring left their baggage scattered about. General Hamley's division is now ordered to come on here at once. The Indian Cavalry will also probably join our column. Sir Evelyn Wood's brigade will leave one regiment at Alexandria. The 17th Company of Royal Engineers have now landed and are repairing the railway to Nesiche. They are mounting one locomotive. A considerable quantity of Arabi's coal has also been captured. The General fixes his head-quarters ashore to-day. The Duke of Connaught is busy looking after the comforts of his Guardsmen The Household Cavalry has now landed. The Grenadiers, Coldstreams, and two Batteries of Artillery are still afloat. Although M. de Lesseps is now very accommodating, some of his telegrams to Arabi have been intercepted of a very compromising character.

The correspondent of the Daily News at

Suez telegraphed on Tuesday:— I have returned from Serapeum on board the Mosquito. The Bitter Lakes and along the Canal were carefully searched by the ship's guns. Only at Said were there signs of the enemy, who were far beyond range. They appeared to be merely stragglers pro-bably from Chalouf. At Chalouf the corvette Eclipse is present, and also a detachment of the Madras sappers engaged in repairing the surrounded, but managed to make their escape, firing a volley as they went. Commander Kane was slightly wounded. No other damage was done. From the tops of the Carysfort a railway train laden with

energy displayed in searching the coast towards Ismailia have thoroughly demoralized the enemy, and opposition on this side may

The correspondent of the same paper a Alexandria telegraphed on Tuesday.:--

Yesterday and to-day we have had a succession of arrivals and departures of transports. Some remained outside for orders. Others, after coming inside, have gone again for Port Said. The Peninsular mail steamer Verona arrived yesterday, and sailed to-day for Bombay. She brought 16 officers and 378 men of the 2d Battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment from Gibraltar, under the command of Colonel Crealock; and also seven horses She discharged 89 tons of stores and 100,000 sovereigns. The troops landed, and proceeded to the Ramleh railway station. The Lusitania brought the 53rd (or Shropshire) Light Infantry, which she landed in the afternoon. The men marched to the railway, en route for Ramleh. I saw them go by the square at a swinging pace, the band playing. Nearly all the men suffered from the heat of the afternoon sun. They were obliged to lie down and rest before going to the train. The Carthage, hospital ship, arrived at daylight yesterday. She hada splendid passage of eleven days, including twenty-seven hours' stay at Malta, and came inside the harbour at sunset to land the staff and stores for the Second Division of the army. She proceeds to Port Said to-morrow. The City of Lincoln with 9 officers, 240 men, and 163 horses of the Royal Artillery; the British Prince, with 23 officers, 350 men, and 153 horses of the Royal Artillery D First Brigade; the Caspian, with 22 officers, 162 men, 92 horses, a bearer company, and two field hospitals of the Second Division, all arrived to-day. They are waiting outside the Mole for orders. The Montreal, with 13 officers, 300 men, and 290 horses of the 19th Hussars, Second Division; and the Duke of Argyll, with 320 men, 196 horses, and 22 officers of the 24th Royal Engineers, and the 11th Company of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, entered the harbour and left again for Port Said. The Condor went to Aboukir in the morning and returned in the evening. She reports that the Achilles is the only manof-war in the bay, the Sultan having gone to Damietta. The flags of truce were flying on all the forts, which appeared almost deserted.
At Mex 40 or 50 Bedouins crept up without noise last night, pillaged two villages, and carried off three watchmen.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, TUESDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lord Aber-cromby. Mr. John White, of West Cowes, cromby. Mr. John White, of West Cowes, had the honour of submitting to her Majesty's inspection on the lawn a model of his sea-going lifeboat and lifeboat-bridge and launching ways as applied to ships. Mawbey, commandant of the Royal Marine Artillery, and Colonel Bennett, commandant of the Royal Marine Light Infantry at Gos-port, arrived at Osborne yesterday. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included Princess Beatrice, Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Evelyn Paget, General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., Colonel Mawbey, Colonel Bennett, and the Master of the Household.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville left their residence in Charles-street, Berkeleysquare, on Monday last, for Chillingham Castle, Northumberland. The Earl and Countess of St. Germans have

left Grosvenor-gardens for Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall. The Earl and Countess of Clancarty have left Hill-street, Berkelev-street, for Homburg, where they intend staying several weeks. Earl Fortescue has left town for Castle Hill,

The Countess of Egmont left Nork House, Epsom, on Monday, to join her husband in Count and Countess Francis Lutzow have

left Cowes on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Luttrell at Dunster Castle. The Lord Chancellor arrived at Blackmoor. his seat at Selborne, Hants, from a short visit

to the Rev. Mr. Palmer on Tuesday. Lady Selborne and family are staying at Blackmoor since leaving town.

Lord and Lady Saltoun and the Hon. Alex-

andra Fraser have left town for Philorth, Aberdeenshire, for the autumn. Lord Carlingford arrived at The Priory. Chewton Mendip, on Monday evening, for a

Lady Bolsover has arrived at Welbeck. Notts, from Homburg.
The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, M.P., and Lady Lucy Hicks Beach have left town for Williamstrip Park, Fairford, Glou-

cestershire. The Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, Bart., G.C.B., has just lost his daughter, Florence Jane, wife of Captain Maxwell Fox, R.N., who died at Biarritz on Thursday last. The deceased lady was Sir Andrew's eldest daughter by his first wife, Frances Katharine, daughter of the late Very Rev. Edward Mellish, dean of Hereford, and married in May. 1865, Captain Maxwell Fox, R.N., of An-

naghmore, King's County.

Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, landed at Weymouth on Tuesday afternoon. The mayor of Weymouth welcomed him in the name of the town, and Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said he was obliged to leave the yacht on account of the weather being so uncongenial. Accompanied by Lord Wolverton, whose guest he had been on board the Palatine, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone then drove to the railway station amid the cheers of the They travelled from Weymouth by the Londod and South-Western Railway. and at Wimborne Station the party alighted and waited for a special Somerset and Dorset train to draw up, by which they were conveyed to Shillingston Station, from where they subsequently drove to Lord Wolverton's residence at Iwerne Minster, where Mr. and

Mrs. Gladstone will stay for a short time. Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote left the Royal Bath Hotel, Bournemouth, for mouth on Tuesday, travelling by road. They intend proceeding to The Pynes at Exeter. During his stay in Bournemouth Sir Stafford ed the rooms which were used by the late Earl of Beaconsfield when he visited Bournemouth during a severe illness some

few years ago. Mr. Guildford Onslow, formerly M.P. for Guildford, died on Sunday last, at his residence, The Grove, Ropley, after a long illness. The deceased gentleman was well known for his advocacy of the Tichborne claimant, in whose cause he is said to have spent nearly £15,000. Mr. Onslow, who was in his 69th year, was first elected for Guildford in 1858, and he continued to sit for the borough until 1874.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—The weather of the past week has been rather gloomy, and at times unsettled. Harvest operations have not consequently made that progress which might have been desired; but we do not hear of any damage, and it is generally believed that the yield, taken all round, will be up to the average. The quality and condition also promise satisfactorily. From the Continent the accounts are mostly encouraging. Berlin advices state that the crops in Germany will be fully up to the average. As regards Russia the cereal crops in Central and Southern provinces are estimated as considerably under the average; but a good medium harvest is secured in the provinces of Finland, Courland, Livonia, and Rostoff on the Don. The yield in Hungary is very good, especially in the South; whilst in European Turkey the harvest is described as superior to any gathered for the past ten years. In Bohemia, on the other hand, the result is decidedly unsatisfactory.-Magnet.

THE CONNEMARA MURDERS.

Writing from Cong on Tuesday night, a correspondent of the Standard says:—The search through the mountains for the murderers of the Joyce family has been so far successful that a number of prisoners have been apprehended. The Royal Irish Constabulary engaged in the pursuit were under the command of Sub-Inspectors Gibbons, Smyth, and Phillips, and with them was a detachment of the 45th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Stuart, the entire force of military and police being commanded by Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Brady, resident magistrates. Fifteen prisoners were taken, ten of whom have been identified by three witnesses, who swear that these ten men were the perpetrators of the Maam Trassna massacre. This news has created much excitement in the district. Some of the country people who saw the witnesses and learned what they had told, shook hands with them warmly, and declared that "now honest people could live free from terrorism." Others declared that the ten men identified were "the biggest devils in the country, and that they were glad they had been captured." Lengthy depositions have been made by the three eye-witnesses, each of whom swears positively to the identity of each of the prisoners and their story, if true, will bring home the guilt of murder most conclusively to these ten men. It appears that on Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, a farmer, living at Cappa-na-Creeha, a townland in the hilly district about Maam Trassna, was awakened by the barking of dogs. He got up, and, looking out, saw six men whom he well knew and identified, passing along the road in the direction of Maam Trassna. He says he knew "bad work" was going on, or would be going on. The band were coming from the direction of Derry Park, which is further from Maam Trassna than Cappa-na-Creeha; and from the way they were taking he was afraid they might be going to attack his brother's house, which was one of the first cabins along the path leading to Maam Trassna. He opened the door quietly, crept out, and crawling down on the ground hid amid the potato stalks. The men passed quite close to him, but owing to the darkness of the night and the height of the vegetation under which he was concealed they did not see him. Looking up, he had a full view of their faces, and as soon as they had gone by a sufficient distance to warrant his leaving his lurking place, he ran through the fields to his brother's house, which he reached before the gang had arrived at that point. He alarmed the inmates, and having hurriedly told what he had seen, and stated what he feared, his brother and his nephew left their cabin, and, lying down in an adjoining field, from which they had a good view of the road, they saw the six men pass, and, when they had gone a short distance further on, they entered a cabin belonging to a farmer whom the three watchers knew. In a few minutes ten men issued from the house, the first six men having been reinforced by four others, who had apparently been awaiting them at the cabin. The band proceeded in the direction of Maam Trassna, not, however, taking the direct road, but walking along a tortuous pathway through fields and bog, in order to escape observation, as there is no habitation within two hundred yards of this track on either side. The three watchers hurried cautiously along the shorter road, and when they had reached Joyce's cottage they lay down under the shelter of a large bush that grew at the end of the yard belonging to the cabin. Soon the assassins arrived, and walked up to the ill-fated house. They removed the door from its hinges, and entered the lonely cabin wherein, unconscious of danger, the defenceless family slept peace-ully. The trembling listeners beneath the bush heard the heavy thuds of the blows that crushed the heads of their victims, and the cries and moans of the dying.

Dreading lest they should themselves be discovered and murdered, as three unarmed men would have no chance in a struggle with ten desperadoes, and sick with terror the three men fled from their place of concealment and returned to their homes. The fourth witness has made a statement, in the course of which he swears that four of the ten men were overheard by him deciding to murder Joyce. They were at the time stand-ing in a bog, and he distinctly saw who they were and clearly heard what they said. All these witnesses were examined by Mr. Brady and Mr. Gardiner in the presence of the ten prisoners, who are now in Galway Gaol. The authorities appear confidently to rely upon the information they have obtained, and to consider that there is now great probability of the murderers being brought to justice. Every means possible has been taken by the police to test the accuracy of the evidence given by the three eye-witnesses. The country between Cappa-na-Creeha and Maam Trassna has been traversed for the purpose of seeing whether the assassins could, a scribed, have proceeded on their errand along the track indicated, and whether, if they did so, the witnesses could have kept them within This examination entirely substantiated the story of the three mep.

> LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM "THE WORLD.")

Cetewayo was strongly impressed with the gracious dignity of her Majesty, but during the audience at Osborne House not a word was said about his prospective restoration to Zululand. The Queen was assured by the dusky ex-monarch that he was pleased with his visit to this country, and the conversation, through the medium of the interpreters, was on genially commonplace topics, having boen informed that a settlement as to his future would be made at the Colonial Office on his official reception by Lord Kim-

On the interesting occasion of presenting new colours to the 66th Regiment at Parkhurst last week, her Majesty addressed a few words to the officers who received the colours from her hands; and those who were present rejoiced to hear the perfect intonation and clear accents of the Queen, which were always the admiration of those who heard her upon any public occasion. noticed the intense interest with which the Duchess of Connaught watched the whole proceedings, especially when the Queen ma allusion to her dear son now on foreign ser-

vice in Egypt.

Mr. Cadogan, eldest son of the Hon. Frederick and Lady Adelaide Cadogan, has just received the much-coveted appointment of Attaché at the British Embassy at Berlin. Mr. Cadogan, who has, with his mother, Lady Adelaide, been spending the last fortnight at Aix-le-Bains, returned to London the end of last week to receive his appointment, and will leave again for Berlin almost imme-

diately. The Government expect that in a fortnight or so the military operations will be practi-cally over in Egypt, and that the only task which will then be before them is the restoration of civil order. The principal members of the Government are lingering near London. Mr. Gladstone is taking a short cruise, but will be back again in eight or ten days; Lord Granville is at Walmer; and Mr. Childers and Lord Northbrook are within an hour or two's journey of London. Towards the end of next week Mr. Gladstone and a few of his of next week Mr. Gladstone and a lew of his colleagues will meet in London, and they hope that matters will then be so far advanced that they will be able to make some proposals to the other Powers regarding the future government of Egypt. Practically, however, the direction of matters rests with Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville. The other Ministers have placed the Egyptian guestion in the leaves the collection of the coll ters have placed the Egyptian question in their hands, and they expect when Parliament assembles on the 24th of October to meet the House with Egypt pacified and the Egyptian question settled.

From Baden-Baden I hear that the prettiest,

and certainly a very novel, figure in the

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,953.—FOUNDED 1814.

## PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

## Great.Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 23 -24, 1882.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY. From Constantinople comes news that a difficulty which threatened rather our relations with the Porte than the success of our schemes in Egypt, has been, or is now on the eve of being, surmounted. Obviously we do not need the military cooperation of the Sultan in Egypt: at the best, it has been hoped that the Turkish contingent would be despatched in such force, and on such conditions, as would prevent it from hampering our movements. It was intelligible enough that the Sultan should wish to appear in Egypt as arbiter of the destinies of that country; that he should snatch at an opportunity of vindicating and of enlarging his titular claim to Sovereignty. Cairo is one of the great centres of Islam; Egypt is a province preeminently taxable. Thus in his double capacity of a Caliph, whose title to respect was subject to doubt, and a Ruler whose coffers were perennially empty, Abdul Hamid saw a chance for himself in the confusion of the time. But the situation had its dangers as well as its temptations. It would be pleasant, no doubt, to encourage Arabi and to act for Europe; to subdue without fighting; to gain all without risking anything. But to appear in arms honestly against a man who, rebel or no rebel, figured as a champion of Islam—this was another matter. The Sultan hesitated and shuffled until his opportunity of acting with effect passed away. If the Convention which he now solemnly promises to conclude be ever really signed, we may be sure that it will be framed on our conditions, and that the five or six thousand men that may be sent to Rosetta or Aboukir will not be permitted to mar the effect of our independent measures. From other European Powers, it is abundantly clear, we shall have no impediments to encounter in the execution of the project to which we have set our hands. We are free, absolutely free, to remove Arabi in our own way. But when the time comes for defining the conditions on which Tewfik shall resume his rule our diplomatic difficulties will revive. The suspended Conference will resume its sittings; France will become once more intensely interested in Egyptian affairs, Italy will discover that h r claims have been too long neglected, Russia will remember the fate of the San Stefano Treaty, and Austria and Germany will see that the Sultan and his sovereignty are not firgotten. The Concert of Europe as a phrase is charming, but in practice it means the clash of opposing interests, the effort to avoid strife by compromise. However strong may be the disposition of some of the assembled diplomatists to neutralise by the pen the advantages we are winning for ourselves and civilisation by the sword, our course is marked out for us clearly and unmistakeably. We do not claim anything on the ground that we have gained it by force of arms; but having decided what our interests require, and what justice ought to concede to them, we may fairly use the position we have secured to make our claims respected. We may be assured that by maintaining to the close the same firm, decided attitude which has marked the recent stages of our policy, we shall have fewer diffi-

Standard. The Daily News says :- It is certainly a somewhat curious condition of affairs that while two Powers should be s demnly negotiating as to the terms on which they shall take joint action in a common enterprise, one of them should be taking every means to hinder the other from obtaining supplies and transport. It is natural that the Porte should be annoyed at the cutting short of its correspondence with Cairo, a measure which has been taken none too soon. But the spirit of its conduct in the matter of mules and cattle-drivers-though in respect to the former it has seen the prudence of more friendly second thoughts -is scarcely so benevolent that it can find much reason for objecting to the proceeding. However intelligible the Egyptian policy of the Sultan may have been when there was a chance, either by the action of agitators in Egypt or by the action of the European Powers, of recovering and enlarging its influence on the Nile, it has ceased to be intelligible now. If the Sultan really wished to assist England he has taken a very odd way of showing his wishes; if he really wished to thwart her he has vacillated and delayed till he has almost lost the power of doing so. There is a remote possibility of the Turkish incident having been got up for the express purpose of affording a decent excuse for abandoning what all Kurdish statesmen of ability must see to be an "impossible" attitude. At any rate, if the Kurdish disturbance be a fact, its effect should surely be this. Meanwhile Sir Garnet Wolseley will doubtless be encouraged (if he requires any encouragement) to push on his operations with the utmost rapidity by this ill-humour of the Porte. Although the absolute prohibition of supplies of all kinds from Syria and Asia Minor would not interpose any serious obstacle in the way of the expedition, eit would add greatly to the trouble and to the expense. The Nile, the Porte, the probability of a renewal on a larger scale of the disorders which followed the bombardment, and the necessity of forestalling any incident which might overthrow the tickdish balance of European politics which just now trims neatly-all these things should act as powerful persuaders to the use of as much haste as is consistent with good speed.

culties to encounter, and there will be

none to which we need succumb.-

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The frightful massacre in Connemara, the accounts of which have sent a thrill of horror even among those who had supped full of horrors already, seems likely to be brought home to its authors, and on the

importance of this fact it is needless to dwell. If it is indeed true that the assassins were tracked and watched, that the men who tracked them have willingly come forward and told their story, and that the neighbours applaud their act in so doing, a gleam of hope makes itself visible across the gloom in which that crimedarkened district has been wrapped. It is ominous, however, that the coroner's jury have returned an open verdict, and declared that there is no evidence to show who committed the murders. But, whether this or that crime is detected or not, the moral prospect is not really enreas mable to hope for much improvement just yet; for af er years of struggle like these last, when agitation has done its utmost to embitter the relations between classes, and when passions have been let loose on a deliberate system throughout a whole country, it is not likely that there should be any very rapid improvement in feeling, however outward quiet may be restored. The best that can be hoped for at present is that the farmers of Ireland will soon come to see that it is to their interest to keep quiet, and to set to work to realise the advantage which the last two years have given them. They are in a position greatly better than they have ever been before; they have gained what a few years back no one could have dreamed of their obtaining so soon. Will they be content with it, at least for the time? Will they set themselves to do what Englishmen or Scotchmen would do under like conditions-to make the best of what they have got, to do what all men must do who wish to prosper, and for a season at least to mind their own business? It is not a very lofty hope, but it is the best hope for Ireland at the present moment. For higher moral impulses, for the introduction of some slight regard for duty, and the rights of others, and their own plighted word, we must be content to wait, or at least to look to other influences than Acts of Parliament. Perhaps something may be done by the Pope's letter to Cardinal M'Cabe. The document was, indeed, of a mild and soft-spoken character, and very different from the manifestoes in which Popes are accustomed to denounce those who disagree with them on points of theological opinion; but, such as it is, we must welcome it in the hope that it may lead some priests to see that the doctrines of the Land League are not those of the highest Christian philosophy. Of more immediate interest, perhaps, is the new movement which Mr. Parnell formally set on foot on Monday last. It is not the first time that this agitation has been heard of; in fact, the mutterings of a coming disturbance were more than once to be perceived during the hottest days of the Land League campaign. It did not require much prescience at that time to see that when the tenant-farmers had got what they wanted, the half-million of Irish labourers would begin to ask the reason why they should not have a share in the spoil as well. Something, of course, was done for the labourers in the Land Act; but no one who had watched Ireland supposed that the matter would rest there. It had been for some time a matter of doubt whether Mr. Parnell and his fillowers would so soon sound the note of a fresh agitation. Towards the end of the Session it seemed an open juestion whether they would for the present adhere to the priests' party, the comparatively moderate party, and confine themselves to pressing for minor developments of the Land Act; or whether they would go in the direction of further radical measures. Was it to be the platform of the priests or the platform of Mr. Davitt? Those who remember the speech in which the founder of the Land League laid down his scheme-or rather the scheme of Mr. Henry George and other Socialist economists-for the nationalization of the land will recollect that Mr. Parnell's attitude towards that policy was at first doubtful. From his speech on Monday it would appear that it is doubtful no longer. Mr. Davitt's doctrines have won the day, and the Irish Parliamentary party is committed to a socialist programme for the benefit of the labourers. Those

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, WEDNESDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by

who care for the peace of Ireland will do

well to look very closely into this new

element of disturbance while yet it is new.

Hon. Horatia Stopford, and honoured Mrs. Prothero with a visit at Whippingham Rectory. Her Majesty went out this morning. The Duchess of Connaught arrived at

Portsmouth on Wednesday from London, and proceeded to Osborne in the royal yacht Alberta. Her Royal Highness will, it is expected, accompany the Queen and Princess Beatrice to Scotland next week.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster arrive i at the Rougemount Hotel, Exeter, on Tuesday afternoon.

The Earl and Countess of Gosford have gone to Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton. The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury arrived in Wimpole-street from the Isle of

The Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Evelyn Ashley have left town for Castle Wemyss Wemyss Bay, N.B. The Earl of Redesdale has arrived at Batsford Park, Moreton-in-Marsh, from visiting

Earl and Countess Sydney at Deal Castle. The Countess of Caledon and Lady Jane Alexander have arrived at Tittenhanger, Herts, from Ramsgate. Viscount and Viscountess Folkestone and

family have left town for Longford Castle, Lordand Lady Wimborne have left Canford Manor, Wimborne, for Auchnashellach Lodge, Ross-shire, where they are about to entertain

a succession of visitors. Lord and Lady John Manners have left Cambridge-gate, Regent's-park, for St. Mary's Tower, Birnnam, Perthshire. Lord Waveney has left Audley-square for

Ballymena, Antrim. The Right Hon. Gerard Noel, M.P., and Lady Augusta Noel have arrived at Catmore

from Eastbourne.

There were great rejoicings at Sheldwich, near Faversham, on Wednesday, in celebra-tion of the coming of age of Lord Throwley, eldest son of Earl Sondes. The festivities were on a scale of great magnificence, sur-passing anything of the kind ever known in East Kent. Earl Sondes entertained a large and fashionable company at dinner at Lees Court, the guests including the principal residents of the district. The tenantry presented an elegant souvenir to Lord Throwley on the occasion, and the Mayor and corporation of Faversham submitted an addresss of congratulation. At dusk the grounds were beau-tifully illuminated, and there was a superb display of fireworks, excelling any pyrotechnic exhibition ever witnessed in the district.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT. Hitherto good fortune has followed on the heels of good management through the opening steps of the campaign. If M. de Lesseps had been an English agent sent to Egypt to manage Arabi in our interest, he could not have been more useful to us. During all the weary delay after the bombardment his influence succeeded in saving the Canal, which was already selected as the base of operations before the troops began to leave England, and at the last critical moment he was found guarding it couraging. Perhaps it would be un- for us. He is wise en ug't to see that in our hands it is safe, and offers no further opp sition to our establishment there. We were just in time to save the railway and Sweet-water Canal by the rapid action of the bluejackets, Seaforth Highlanders, and marines, and we had the good fortune to push a huge fleet of transports into the Canal without any mishap of a serious character. By good management and forethought, the telegraph wires were cut near the lock north of Chalouf on Sunday, as well as the one running through Kantara to Syria. The measures taken so rapidly after the calm in which the Egyptian troops had been kept by M. de Lesseps created confusion among the enemy, so that at sight of the English they fled hither and thither, falling in some cases into the very arms of our men. Since then many of Arabi's officers, awed by the rapidity and apparent certainty of the seizure of their positions, have thrown up the game and taken advantage of the terms of Sir Garnet's proclamation inviting them to return to their allegiance and become good servants of the Khedive. All has gone so well that we are able already to restore the Canal to its working condition. A few protests from the masters of ships delayed in their peaceful pursuits by the rough hand of war may be expected; but, on the whole, good humour prevails, and that tone of satisfaction with which spectators cannot but greet a good stroke well delivered. Hitherto the landing of the troops has been unopposed. Not a cannon shot has been fired against them. not a bayonet has gleamed in their path since the first shells from the ships drove the outposts of the army at Tel-el-Kebir in flight from the station at Nefiche. Rumour gives Arabi a force of 3,000 infantry and several guns at Tel-el-Mahuta, exactly where we anticipated that an advanced post might be found to dispute the passage, ten miles from Ismailia. General Graham will reconn itre in that direction and gain tidings of the strength of the ene ny while the rest of the force is preparing to advance. He is in his right place as an Engineer officer, and will not fail to take steps to secure as much of the Sweet-water Canal as possible, though we hear that anticipated cutting of the Canal above Ismailia has already taken place, and the waters are beginning to fall. The lock at Nefiche will, however, retain the water below that point. The railway line has already been restored. The want of a large force of cavalry is felt as they are required to reconnoitre. When the Indian Horse appears it is to be concentrated with that sent from home, and form a division of cavalry under the command of General Drury-Lowe. The climate is not unfavourable even to English horses, and the nights are so cool that marching will then be agreeable. Nothing new is reported from Ramleh with any distinctness. The indications are that the Egyptian force there is moving piecemeal in the direction of Cairo, but as yet there is no certainty, and reconnoissance has always shown that the enemy still occupies the works, part of which, indeed, he has been strengthening. As the Nile is now rising rapidly, there can be little reason for General Hamley to follow the Egyptians into the intricate and dangerous mazes of swollen canals and perhaps sudden inundations. We shall not be surprised to hear that he is soon ordered to rejoin Sir Garnet, leaving only sufficient force to garrison Alexandria. From Constantinople it is reported that Lord Dufferin has announced to the Minister for Foreign Affairs that he is instructed to sign the Convention ad referendum. By its terms a small body of the Sultan's troops will become our allies in Egypt under such conditions as will render their advent no longer embarrassing. We might, perhaps, have been as happy without them, but no nation is more ready than the Turk to accept a situation as it stands. Again, in this case, good management and good fortune have combined to keep the situation free from interference till it is beyond the power of any one to interfere with effect. His Majesty the Sultan is not pleased that his vassal Arabi should have placed him in so awkward a position, and-disagreeable as the idea of the convention is-a good understanding with the Porte may, perhaps, free the cargo of mules from Smyrna which we have purchased, but have not been permitted to carry away. A diplo-matic representation was made by Lord Dufferin to the effect that the order against shipping mules for foreign parts could not apply here, since Egypt is a part of his Majesty's dominions. It is curious that the Austrians should be among the first to suffer in person from the war, and from sheer carelessness. One of their ships of war steamed quietly into the Bay of Aboukir, and saw there English ships lying lazily at anchor and white flags flying from the forts. The captain took for granted that the works must be in our possession,

and sent a boat ashore to communicate

with the supposed English and see the in-

terior of the defences which have so for-

midable a renown. Boat, officer, and

crew were seized by the garrison, and it

is not easy to see how they can be re-

claimed, unless Arabi, hearing of the

circumstance, orders their release. The

midshipman De Chair is treated with re-

spect and even indulgence. While the

wretched fellahs are being ground down

by taxation to pay for the expenses of the

var, Mr. De Chair is well cared for.

Every want is satisfied, and his comrades

will hear with envy that he is supplied

with 8s. a day for mere pocket money. If

the Austrian officer and boat's crew are

shown equal indulgence they may look

back hereafter with pleasure to their en-

forced visit to Cairo. The Governor of

Soudan expresses himself as a loyal sub-

ject of the Khedive and asserts that his

soldiers are also loyal. For the time his

loyalty or the reverse is of little moment

to us. Hereafter it might possibly be

put to the test by asking him to arrest

Arabi should he take refuge in that direc-

The Standard has received the following telegrams from its correspondents in

ISMAILIA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT. From authentic information which has been received, there were, about ten days ago, fifteen thousand men at Tel-el-Kebir, mostly old soldiers recalled to the ranks, while at Kafr Dowar Arabi has twenty-five thousand men. At Tel-el-Kebir there are sixty guns. The Egyptian left at that place rests on the delta at Elkaraim. The line stretches across the desert to the Canal and Railway on the right. Large numbers of men are constantly working at the entrenchments, and there can be little doubt that the big fight of the war will take place there. Major Tulloch is forming an Intelligence Department. He has as subor-linates Messrs. MacCulloch and Clerk, of the Egyptian Telegraph Department. These gentlemen have rendered invaluable service during the past few months. All three have worked hard, so as to learn the precise disposition and intentions of the enemy. At Port Said and Ismailia they also harassed the enemy incessantly by sending false information, and even went the length of sending me a telegram, which I unwittingly forwarded you, saying that the English Admiral had received orders not to land in the Canal. A copy of this telegram was sent to Cairo by the Egyptian clerk at Port Said, where Major Tulloch tendered it, and it was published in the local gazette, Arabi thoroughly believing it. The prisoners taken at Serapeum report that large numbers of wounded died during the retreat across the Desert to Tel-el-Kebir. At Kantara two officers came in this evening with a report that there were three thousand Bedouin Cavalry in the vicinity. The troops continue to disembark. The 4th Dragoon Guards arrived to-day, and are being landed at present. Men and horses look fit and well. The brigade of Guards are all ashore. It is a fact worthy of notice that a large proportion of the officers of the Guards are thoroughly acquainted with Egypt, having been here shooting. This shows the advantage which officers sometimes derive from travel, even when undertaken for purposes of sport. The prisoners captured on this side are all dressed in loose Karkee tunics, white drawers, and Tunisian fez. Only the regular troops are clad in uniform, but all are armed Remington rifles. Ismailia presents a busy appearance. Huge horses, huge men, and heavy transport carts pervade the place; we hope that the desert sand may not prove too heavy for them. A reconnoissance starts to-morrow.

SERAPEUM, TUESDAY. The 72d Regiment arrived here yesterday the two companies which took part in the engagement at Chalouf having come on in the Mosquito and Seagull, and the remainder of the regiment, with a gun and rocket party, under Commander Royle, in the Bancoora. We are terribly crowded, but Captain Henderson, the captain of the Bancoora, is an excellent organiser, and has made us as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Below Chalouf we passed a boat containing twelve Egyptians wounded in the fight on Sunday morning; twelve others are waiting conveyance to Suez. The water pipes sup-plying the stations below have been blown up and the telegraph cut, but these can be easily repaired. We reached Serapeum without incident, landed, and occupied the station. It is evident that the enemy's forces along the Canal are completely beaten and demoralized. Groups of men come straggling past our outposts, or even into them, and good many prisoners have been taken. It appears that the overflow sluice of the Sweetwater Canal has been blown up, and the locks opened. ALEXANDRIA. WEDNESDAY, 9.15 P.M.

Last night unusual activity was manifest in the Egyptian camp. Three battalions of their infantry marched up the railway embankment towards Malaha junction, this being the first infantry reconnoissance that Arabi has attempted. The electric light was turned upon them, and the column at once halted, an i fell back almost immediately. This morning we found that, during the night, they had thrown up intrenchments on their extreme right, across the sands, towards Lake Aboukir, probably in consequence of the movement of the Highlanders on Sunday, which threatened to outflank their position. To-day everything has been quiet. At six this afternoon two battalions were seen marching back towards Kafr Dowar from clumps of trees in the line of earthworks facing our left. they had no doubt been waiting in case we made a demonstration this afternoon. It is reported that large bodies of Bedouins have crossed the desert from Tripoli to join Arabi These are probably the reinforcements promised to him by Sheik Ali el Gnussi. Riaz Pacha arrived to-day by the French steamer. He proceeded at once, after landing, to Rasel-tin Palace, where he was cordially received by the Khedive, with whom he had an audience of an hour and a half's duration. Cherif Pacha subsequently arrived, and he and Riaz embraced each other with much warmth. Both Cherif and Riaz breakfasted with the Khedive. Haidar Pacha is expected here to-morrow from Rhodes, where h after the event of the 11th of June. He will probably be the Minister of Finance iu Cherif's Ministry; but the new Ministry will not be definitely formed until after Haidar's arrival. The Palace and the better-class population of Alexandria follow the advance of the English troops with the greatest anxiety and sympathy. An entire and speedy success of the British arms is earnestly hoped for.

Telegraphing on Wednesday, the correspondent of the Times at Ismailia

says :-ISMAILIA, Aug. 23, 10.25 A.M. All ships entering the Janal from either end will necessarily be requested to stand aside during the passage of the troops, and as a rule, this is chee fully acquiesced in. The Indian troops will shortly be at General Wolseley's disposal, including some light cavalry to be formed with English squadrons into a division. It is a mistake to suppose that powerful horses cannot live here. heat is certainly intense, but the nights are pleasantly cool, and many fatiguing operations, including marching, may and ought to be conducted in such a climate when the sun cheers the opposite quarter of the globe. The hotels here charge famine prices. I was at first informed that there was no food or drink, aud suggestions of bread, cheese, wine, beer, etc., were categorically negatived by the Greek waiters. Everything had been eaten by English officers, but my servant, an experienced Egyptian traveller, in the capacity of dragoman, happened to come in and presently re-appeared bearing bread, cheese, a melon, and wine i and I afterwards saw and heard him in the garden, or rather thicket, of beautiful, densely foliated trees, behind the house, receiving cigarettes and exchanging compliments with the mendacious attendants who had refused me food. The soldiers have encamped under avenues of broadleaved trees, and picnic rather than bivouac during these hours of anticipation, awaiting, for the first time most of them, the shock of conflict with the foe. Arabi's army is reported to be in force at Tel-el-Keoir, where they can make a stand for Zagazig. Several officers of the rebel army have already given themselves up in response to the proclama-tion of Sir Garnet Wolseley, inviting the cooperation of good subjects of the Khedive and promising protection and countenance for property and religious belief. The advanced guard of the Egyptians, consisting of 3,000 infantry, with several guns, is said to be at Tel-el-Mahuta, some ten miles away. An English force is hard at work replacing the rails on the line to Nesiche, and with that repaired and the Sweetwater Canal saved, it may be said the campaign has not had an unpromising opening.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Wednesday:-Last night fires were observed in the neigh bourhood of Aboukir and Kafrdawar. It is believed that only two Egyptian regiments are left at the King Osman lines, and that the remainder of the force is retiring, burning villages as they go. The First Division is supposed to be marching on Tel-el-Kebir.

Some benevolent ladies in England propose starting for Egypt to relieve the native poor in Alexandria and elsewhere. It may possibly prevent a useless mission if it is stated in the Times that such people do not exist. The natives now in Alexandria are of the lowest class, enriched with plunder, neither needing nor deserving assistance. Respectable natives are not allowed to enter the city. When difficulties are settled they will return to a quarter of the town quite uninjured, and the necessity of rebuilding the European quarter, with increased demand for all sorts of labour will considerably raise wages, and probably place the natives in more flourishing circumstances than they have been for the last ten years. Of Europeans there are few, and they have returned voluntarily, and are not in They will share in the prosperity which will be inaugurated throughout Egypt on the defeat of the rebels. I make this

statement not only of my own knowledge, but at the request of Englishmen in high authority. THE INDIAN BRIGADE IN EGYPT At a time when Indian troops are about to assist once more the operations of an English army in Egypt, it may be interesting to recall the part which the Indian division took in the campaign of 1801. When, in 1800, it was decided to despatch an expedition to Egypt, the Government sent directions to the Marquis Wellesley to prepare a division of 10,000 men in India and forward them with all possible haste to Suez. The orders of the Home Government were promptly obeyed, and in December of that year the troops began to assemble at Bombay. On the 28th of December the first detachment sailed, under the command of Colonel Lloyd, but, meeting with adverse winds in the Red Sea, they did not arrive at Suez until the end of April 1801. Finding the French had evacuated the place, owing to the events on the Mediterranean shores, they landed and awaited the instructions of General Hutchinson, who was marching on Cairo from Rosetta. Shortly after Colonel Lloyd left Bombay, the whole of the remainder of the force under General Bird, consisting of 2,838 English troops, 1,940 natives, and 448 of the East India Company's Artillery set sail, and, being joined by the detachments from the Cape, consisting of the felst Regiment, a troop of Light Dragoons, and a company of English Artillery, arrived in the Red Sea in the month of April. It had been General Baird's intention to disembark at Suez, in order to separate the French army and so assist the general operations of the campaign; but an arriving at Jeldah he received the news of the brilliant successes of the English at Aboukir in the preceding March, and he conceived that it would not be possible for him to arrive at Suez in time to co-operate with General Hutchinson in his attack on Cairo. He therefore determined to disembark at Kossir and strike at Upper Egypt, reaching the Kossir and Kinneh caraboats to take him down the river, ang he believed that by this means he might arriv at Cairo in time to share the honours of the altack on that place. In these hopes, however, he was destined to disappointment, for the monsoon in the Red Sea prevented his reaching Kossir until June 8. Even then the greater portion of his army were still beating up against the adverse winds, and he could not tell when they might arrive. Anxious, however, to lose no time, he commenced collecting camels, and when he had procured 5,000 he proceeded with a small force, across the desert by the Moilah route, which is 120 miles long, to Kinneh. Having thoroughly reconnoitred the road, he proceeded to make his arrangements for the transport of his whole force. While, however. General Baird was striving to overcome the difficulties with which his position was surrounded, events in lower Egypt had marched with a greater rapidity than had been expected. The feeble resistance which the French had offered to the advance on Cairo by the combined Turkish and English force under General Hutchinson and Capitan Pacha had placed that capital in our hands, and all hope of General Baird being able to assist in its capture was at an end. Colonel Loyd, who, with the advanced guard from India, was in occupation of Suez, on learning of the success of the English on the 9th of May at Rahmanieh, communicated to General Hutchinson his desire to attempt to join him outside Cairo with the forces under his command. After some hesitation, General Hutchinson consented to allow him to do so, and on the night of the 7th of June Colonel Loyd commenced his march ac oss the desert road from Suez to Cairo, which is 70 miles in length, without water or supplies of any description. Colonel Loyd's force consisted of about 200 men. He carried a ration of three pints of water per man on his camels, but the skins in which the water had been placed were so old and leaky that much of it was lost. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, when a halt was made, the troops had marched 26 miles, and as the day threatened to be extremely hot tents were pitched, and it was intended that the march should not be recommenced until the evening. However, at 11 a.m., the cameldrivers came to Colonel Loyd and announced that another start must immediately be made, or they could not guarantee their animals would reach their journey's end. Though the thermometer stood at 109 Colonel Loyd determined to proceed. At 1 o'clock, in consequence of the numbers of men who had fallen to the rear, another halt had to be made In order that more camels might be available for carrying the sick, Colonel Loyd and all his officers abandoned their personal baggage. The column then proceeded, and dragged wearily on until 4 in the afternoon, when, owing to the sickness and loss of sight which had attacked many, it became absolutely necessary to halt and to distribute a ration of water. When, however, the waterskins were examined, it was found that they had cracked and leaked, and that what water remained in them was impregnated with maggots. So eager were the men for drink that, even in its putrid state, the water was consumed; but on its being found that sickness followed on drinking it, no more was distributed except with the mixture of some wine or spirits which the officers had brou ht with them. At 7 p.m. the column, with seventeen men missing, recommenced its march, and the night being cool, it proceeded until 4. A halt was then made for a few hours. The next day was not so hot,

and the men were better able to endure the march. Neither men nor camels, however, received any water that day, the whole supply having failed. By great perseverance, the springs of Elhanka were reached at 5 in the fternoon. Here eight of the seventeen missing men rejoined, but the others were never heard of again. On the following day, June 10, Colonel Loyd joined, at Chobra, Colonel Stuart's division, with whom he remained during the operations in front of Cairo. The force under Colonel Loyd was only, of course, very small portion of the Indian division. To return to the main body under General Baird, when his arrangements between Kossir and Kinneh were completed, the order for the advance of all his troops was given, and though the march was a difficult one, the men being subject to great heat, the force arrived at Kinneh on July 29 without having suffered any serious loss. General Hutchinson, on hearing of the arrival of Baird, ordered him to advance down the Nile to

Rodha, and subsequently the division was moved to Rosetta, but not until the war was practically at an end. Though the Indian Division did not share in the fighting of the Egyptian campaign in 1801, yet it is probable that the hardships which they endured were greater even than those suffered by the European portion of the army. It is satisfactory to think that the force which is now on its way to Egypt from India will not be called upon to endure privations such as General Baird and Colonel Loyd's troops suffered; and there is every reason to believe that, unlike their predecessors in 1801, they will have full opportunity of sha ing with the Euro-pean forces all the glories of the active part of the campaign .- Times.

THE MEANING OF JINGOISM. The cant of the hour in certain quarters is

that the Government has become Jingo. If it were true, the Government would be

doomed. The constituencies which two

years ago repudiated Lord Beaconsfield would give but short shrift to a Brummagem counterfeit of a Jingo Ministry. The country did not cast out genuine Jingoism as an unclean hing in 1880 in order to tolerate the piebald Jingoism of an apostate Cabinet in 1882. Oddly enough, however, the cry about the Jingoism of the present Ministry is raised in order to account for the popularity of Mr. Gladstone. As if Ministers gained popularity by apostasy and renewed their hold upon the nation by adopting a policy which the constituencies detest! Only on the principle of lucus a non lucendo can it be supposed that the popularity of the Government is due to their adoption of principles the unpopularity of which enabled them to upset their predecessors. Apart from the transparent absurdity of the Conservative explanation of the popularity of the Government, the assertion on which it is based is almost grotesque in its inaccuracy. Of course, if every one who is not an advocate of the doctrine of non-resistance is a Jingo, cadit questio. But that is an interpretation of the term which no one can even pretend to justify. No doub it has ever been a familiar ruse of the Conservatives, from Lord Beaconsfield downwards, to prejudice public opinion against the opponents of Jingoism by confounding them habitually with the handful of believers in the doctrine of peace-at-any-price. No reasonable Conservative, however, will for a moment assert that the peculiar creed of Mr. Richard an the Peace Society has ever been adopted by the Liberal party. Even Lord Salisbury would hardly say that Mr. Gladstone would allow the French to seize London, or that Lord Hartington could not be relied on to use every sabre in our service to preserve India from the attack of the invader. Yet the moment the cry about the Jingoism of the Government is examined it is found to rest upon the admittedly false assumption that it is Jingoism to employ force even in sel -defence. In this, as in all controversies, everything depends upon the definition of terms; and in order to see the full absurdity of the la est Conservative cry it is necessary to define what Jingoism really is. The correct meaning of this slang term, which has played so large a part in recent politics, can neither be ascertained from the invectives of its enemies nor the eulogies of its friends. The policy of Lord Beaconsfield was a partial embodiment of Jingoism, but it was almost as imperfect a realization of the principle as the history of Christendom is of the spirit of Christianity.
For Lord Beaconsfield, being a practical Minister, was too sheewd to do more than to make use of the Jingoes, as he in the old day made use of the Protectionists, to strengthen his own position. As the spirit of every religion must be sought in its original documents, so it is to the famous war-song that we must go for the creed of Jingoism. In its essence it remains the same as it was when every music-hall echoed with the strains of We don't wan't to fight, but by Jingo if we Contemplating the vast material resources of England, the men, the money, and the ships, the Jingo Psalmist was inspired with an overpowering desire to go to war with Russia, lest Constantinople should be endangered. In that expressive chant of the music-hall militant the note of Jingoism is distinctly sounded. It is full of what have been called "the thriving sophisms of bar-barous national pride," and it appeals directly to those "deep-lying faults of heart and temper as well of understanding which move nations to haughty and violent courses. Beginning with a vulgar and ostentatious survey of English strength, it is impressed, not with a consciousness of vast responsibility for the use of such enormous influence, by a brutal desire to fly at the throat of a hated rival. It has been said that the note of Jingoism is a desire to bluster rather than to fight, but that is hardly correct. That was the note of Beaconssieldism, not of Jingoism. The genuine Jingo really wanted what he called in his own dialect "a slip-in at the Russians." Jingo spirit is that of a man who in the pride of his strength longs for any pretext which will enable him to gratify his hatred and display his prowess. Mingled with this arro-gance of conscious strength was a curious alloy of terror, as of a nightmare, which enormously strengthened his longing to rid himself once for all of his haunting dread. The same fear made him a ready victim of all the fallacies of the forward school. He was ready to go anywhere and seize anything in order to protect the Cape of Good Hope from the perils entailed by a Russian occupation of Kars, nor was any responsibility too vast for him to undertake with a light heart if he was told that he could thereby increase the security of the empire. The distinctive notes of Jingoism are only too easily recognizable, but in the main they consist o a restless desire to display the strength of England, without any regard to morality, or even to the ordinary considerations of expediency, by attacking any Power regarded with mingled detestation and dread. To excite popular passion against Russia became the noblest task of the patriot, and the supreme test of statesmanship was to sacrifice everything that stood in the way of the gratification of this dominant impulse .- Pall Mall Gazette.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")

There is some talk of a second army corps being got ready for dispatch to Egypt; but I don't quite see where it is to come from, now that, in addition to bringing up the first corps d'armée to fighting strength, the home regiments have been further depleted by the formation of a large general depot of horses and men, whose happy lot it will be to tempt fever and ague at Cyprus, until they may be called to the more salubrious climate of Egypt. Those self-appointed apologists who, once they have taken a scheme under their wing, remain for evermore blind and deaf to any defects which time may lay bare in it, refuse to see anything wrong either in the working or the planning of the reorganisation. They explain that horses had to be taken from other regiments, because those over fifteen years of age are not considered fit for active service. Why, then, as I asked a week or two ago, were not all the horses drafted out of the first army corps before reaching that age?
The men have been "barrowed," it is further explained, merely to fill up the places of those in hospital and prison. This deficiency being well known to always exist, why have

not these regiments been kept over strength?

The Times is at pains to assure the public that the health of the Prince of Wales is not really seriously undermined, in spite of the medical injunction "to drink the waters of a German bath," as the current phraseology somewhat unfortunately expresses it. I should, however, much like to know how

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI,

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

No. 20,954 .- FOUNDED 1814.

## PARIS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

FRANCE-A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr. months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES-A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES-£1 120. 0d.; £3 0s. 0d. : £6 0s.

Terms of Advertisements: -75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the number of insertions. None under Three Francs. BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 2fr. a line.

Notices, 3fr. a line. - Paragraphs, 5fr. a line SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and the United States of America; also through the Messageries, Bankers, and Booksellers,

LONDON: -- Advertisements and Sub-LONDON:—Advertisements and Sub-eriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignani's Messenger." 168, Strand; also by G. Stracet, 30, Cernhill; Bates, Hendy and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Sox, 180, Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160, Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane. NICE: -15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

## Creat-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 24-25, 1882,

THROWING OVER THE TURK. The object of the English expedition, it is admitted on all hands, is, by the suppression of the military insurrection, to bring about a state of things in which civilisation shall have a chance to reestablish itself in Egypt. For this the first requisite is that our operations shall be prompt, rapid, and free from any political or diplomatic obstacles whatever. We desire to produce an overpowering moral effect on the Egyptians; to make them see without the possibility of mistake that we are the stronger party, that we are in the right, as supporting the lawful ruler of Egypt, and that our success will be altogether to the interest of the Egyptian people. In none of these points can Turkish co-operation prove other than a hindrance. The presence of the Sultan's troops would be construed as a sign that we are not strong enough to conquer Arabi without them, and that we come-for the fellaheen will understand nothing about the convention—as the agents of Constantinople. Nor, while the effect on the people of Egypt will be thus unfortunate, will the other results of a Turkish expedition be any better for our interests. It is easy to draw up an agreement: but how is it to be made so as to cover every possible aspect of the case? We know pretty well what the terms are to be, supposing the Porte accepts a convention at all: and they are terms which do more credit to the metaphysical subtlety contracting their practical sense. To talk of the Turkish contingent being not under the command of the English General, but subordinate to him in its movements, is to talk the language of a Byzantine theologian, or of a mediæval schoolman, or of a seventeenth century casuist; but it is not to talk the language of men of business. And, even granting that the "subordination" may be made a reality, and that the 6.000 Turkish troops may be successfully confined to the neighbourhood of Damietta or Rosetta, what is to prevent the Turkish Commander issuing his proclamations, and sending his agents all over Egypt, to spread secret instructions, to encourage false hopes, and to do his utmost to checkmate the English measures? It is only too plain that in this particular contest no Turkish force could be trusted. All the accounts that come from Constantinople, from Syria, and even from the towns occupied by our troops in Egypt, tend to show that the fanatical and anti-European feeling is intense, and that the ignorant classes in Turkey -and they are numerous-are open partisans of Arabi as the champion of I-lam against the infidel. It is not to be expected that troops selected from th's very class, and full of the arrogance of their creed, should loyally co-operate with an English army in a task of this kind. Their presence can be nothing else than an embarrassment. They would do no good in a military sense; as a "moral support" they are unnecessary; and when the time comes for a permanent settlement of the Egyptian question their participation in the campaign will have given a locus standi to the Sultan which, in the interests of Egypt and of Europe, it is just as well that he should be without. What we should infinitely prefer is that her Majesty's Government should break off all negotiation on the matter, on the ground that the occasion for the Sultan's interference has gone by, and that, having gone so far as belligerents, we cannot now compromise the success of our expedition by any arrangement for the admission of the troops of another Power. Failing this happy solution, we can only hope that the military commanders in Egypt will succeed in limiting Turkish interference so completely as to make it harmless .-

THE WAR.

Times.

The impression is strongly gaining ground that Arabi is breaking up his position at Kafr-Dowar. Like all the rest of the actual, probable, or possible movements of the Egyptian General, this is, of course, only a matter of outside appearance and surmise; but at the same time it is quite likely to be true. Having command of the whole interior of the Delta, it is not to be imagined for a moment that he is, to say the least, less ignorant of our movements than we are of what is proceeding where special correspondents, even under censorship, are unknown. His spies are probably more trustworthy and have certainly infinitely better facilities than ours. He has command of the heart of the railway system, of which only the branches and limbs are at present in our hands, and his front, to-day opposed to us at Kafr-Dowar, may be with ease transferred to Mansurah or to Tel-el-Kebir, not to speak of his continued possession of the open route to Cairo. Judging from the whole position, his election of Tel-el-Kebir, which defends the road from Ismailia to Zagazig, for his pret great standing ground, would be conistent with a perfectly intelligible plan. The place is strongly defended and occureied, and commands the convergence of the routes from Kantara, Suez and Ismailia. German critics—though it is very easy indeed to over-estimate their presciencetell us that Sir Garnet Wolseley ought to

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. acquired by his swift and sudden dash upon the Canal, and would indeed compel Arabi to make his principal stand at Tel-el-Kebir unless he wished to allow himself to be cut off from Cairo without striking a blow. Probably he would not put himself at very great disadvantage by withdrawing altogether from Kafr-Dowar, and concentrating his forces at the point between Zagazig and Ismailia. It would not be easy to follow him from Alexandria, through a naturally difficult country, which the force in retreat would have ample means for rendering yet more difficult to invaders. Frequent changes of front are not only easy for the Egyptian General, but would be entirely characteristic of the waiting game that he is unquestionably playing. If he can hold his army together by retreats and changes of ground so contrived as not to look like flights and defeats, he may, with some sort of hope, look for aid to his great ally, the Nile. If, by a combination of skill and good fortune, he could so time his final evacuation of his present main position as just to anticipate the river at its flood. he would simply give up to the enemy, now facing him from the nortn, a territory practically useless to either side. We may take it that upon this he is reckoning for more than upon ordinary strategy, though even in this last respect he has at present shown no signs of being wanting. A maa's personal character is of importance under such conditions as those of Egypt, and he has fully favoured the wide-spread belief that heaven is to fight for him with miracles. The prospect of "a good river" -as the fellahs call a flood that meant good to them in all former years-is now the prospect of finding heaven and earth on the side of Egypt against her invaders. A spirit of this sort, if it can be kept alive just long enough, is a practical advantage of more weight than the heavy guns that Arabi would have to leave behind him at Kafr-Dowar. Those who know the Egyptians best are least ready to credit them with the faculty of coming out of a first real defeat unbroken. Eut, as we have said, it is Arabi's policy to postpone the first great defeat out of which fatal discouragement might come. For this purpose he may put in ac'ion the undeniable advantages he has for changing his front and shifting his ground over a country in which such operations are singularly easy, and where he has all the means for obtaining the information necessary to direct them. If only on the last-mentioned ground, there was every reason for putting an end to telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Cairo, Arabi's friends, and doubtless his informants are very widely spread elsewhere than in Egypt, and newspaper miraculously swift Oriental methods of conveying more or less accurate news. Apart from speculation and from varying critical opinions, it remains beyond reasonable doubt that Sir Garnet Wolseley is prepared for all these very possible contingencies, and for more, if more there be. According to the latest news, a few hours would see the complete readiness of troops and stores on the line of the Canal. A movement can certainly be available from Ismailia before the rebel's favourite device of cutting off fresh water can make itself felt seriously. If Arabi is really going to make a great stand at Tel-el-Kebir, and is for that purpose massing his forces there and in its neighbourhood, there is good hope that the brilliant feint of attack on Aboukir and the sudden change of base to Ismailia, may result in crushing rebellion at a single point. But Arabi's facilities for rapid movement over an easy and not very extensive country may make even the presence of his force on the Ismailia route a mere means for gaining vet farther time for the Nile, of the same kind as his strong position at Kafr-Dowar. It is most unlikely that Arabi's feints and shifts, if his strategy be of this very probable character, will have the least effect in modifying the carefully laid and elaborated plans of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Not a precaution will be omitted, we may be sure, that is needful in dealing with either a desperate or a slippery foe. Once cut off from Cairo, not even the Nile will help Arabi for long, though the state of a flooded country may enable him to secure his personal safety. Only, while watching, under singularly difficult conditions, the development of the Egyptian campaign, we ought not to speak and think as though Arabi were a mere fool or fanatic, from whose defeat little credit for generalship is to be obtained. He has his means of following our movements, and a clear and facile field for action; and not to credit him with definite strategic plans is manifestly to underrate the character of one who has shown himself, in diplomacy, a

> PROPHECIES OF MODERN MAGICIANS.

match for all Europe put together. -Globe.

Dr. Siemens was in many respects peculiarly fitted for the task which he undertook on Wednesday night. A scientific investigator of the first rank, his practical genius is attested by a score of inventions for reducing the waste of the world and increasing the comfort of mankind. Although pre-eminently what Mr. Carlyle would have called "a man of practicality," he possesses that gleam of imagination without which, although a man may know much, he can foresee little. But his severely practical nature repressed his visions of the future within much narrower limits than those in which the fancy of Sir John Lubbock was on Wednesday night permitted to wander. It was Sir John Lubbock and not Dr. Siemens who drew the startling pict re of compelling the subterranean fires to drive the engines of the world. Imagine all the railways in Italy worked by wires from the fires of Mount Vesuvius! The idea may be suggested with much persistence by earthquakes and volcanoes," but, whatever may be done hereafter, the possibility of warming a city by tapping a volcano lies for the present far outside the region within which Dr. Siemens undertook with confidence to forecast the future. Even in those predictions to which Dr. Siemens committed himself, there is naturally a considerable difference between those which relate to the department with which he is personally familiar and those which deal with such a department as that which M. de Lesseps has made his own. The Isthmus of Panama will no doubt be cut some day, but if Dr. Siemens had dvance in three columns; directing the been better informed as to all the circum-

would probably have been more in anticipating the speedy guarded construction of the Canal. Even more problematical is the creation of the inland sea in the Sahara, another of those grandiose schemes which dazzle the imagination of the great French engineer. The prediction that ships will before long be built with such tough "mild steel" that when they drive against a rock it will only cause them to "bulge several feet" without springing a leak brings us nearer Dr. Siemens's own domain, but the most interesting part of his forecast relates to the probable future of electricity and gas. Here he was on ground that is peculiarly his own. Whatever else may survive in the future, Dr. Siemens is certain that the steam engine is doomed. Its fate is first to be confined to the driving of large dynamo machines which will distribute force at present supplied by a myriad of small and wasteful steam engines, and then to be superseded altogether by the gas engine. Gas and electricity may be mutually hostile, but they are to unite their forces in order to extirpate the steam engine. The unpardonable sin of the steam engine is that of waste. Even the best of them consume two pounds of coal per horse-power per hour; whereas, says Dr. Siemens, when the gas producer has taken the place of the complex and dangerous steam boiler it will not take one pound of coal to develop one horse-power for one hour. But before gas banishes steam it will supersede coal as the agent for the development. of steam. A pound of gas gives forth exactly twice the heat of a pound of coal, and even this may be improved upon. To burn raw coal is to squander our inheritance. Dr. Siemens gave some startling figures to prove that the by-products of the coal annually used in gas-making are worth three millions sterling more than the coal used in producing them without allowing anything for the value of the gas. Besides the products already utilised 120,000 tons of sulphur are now wasted every year, which may vet be converted into a source of income. By abolishing the use of raw coal, Dr. Siemens maintains that science, as with some magician's wand, will "banish the black pall of smoke which hangs over our great cities, and restore to them pure air, bright sunshine, and blue skies." Nor shall we even have to suffer as compensation from the multiplication of enormous gasometers. The coal will be converted into gas at the bottom of the mine-a prospect not altogether to be contemplated without alarm by the workers in flery scams-and the gas carried by pipes wherever it is wanted. Electricity will also be made largely serviceable for the distribution of power. Even after allowing 50 per cent, for loss in transmission. the gain is still enormous. The electric light will chiefly be confined to lighting The gaslight will own as "the poor man's friend," and gasheating will become universal. Thus, in the near future, Dr. Siemens unfolds before our eyes a world in which there will be no smoke and no steam, and where coal will only be visible in the immediate vicinity of the pit. Electricity will light our streets, gas will cook our dinners, and driving power will be laid on by wire wherever it is wanted. There will be no pollution of rivers, for every waste product will be utilised, and the sulphurous fumes which have converted whole counties into scenes of dark desolation will be employed in making the wilderness to blossom as the rose, and in restoring fertility to our exhausted soil. In short, Science at last will beging to banish all the manifold abominations by which "the black age" of manufactures has defaced the beauty of our land. It is not before time.-Pall

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, THURSDAY. The Queen drove yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Abercromby and the Hon. Horatia Stopford. The Duchess of Connaught, attended by Major and the Hon. Mrs. Egerion, arrived at Osborne. Viscount Barrington had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family in the evening. Her Majesty went out this morning. The Hon. Harriet Phipps has succeeded the Hon. Evelyn Paget as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have left Cleveland House, St. James's, for Raby Castle. The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch have left Montagu House, Whitehall, for Boughton House, near Kettering, on their way to Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire. The Earl of Fife left town on Wednesday

night for Mar Lodge, Braemar.
The Earl of Dalkeith has left Hamiltonplace for Langholme Lodge, N.B.

A marriage is arranged between the Earl of Durham and Miss Milner, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Beilby William Milner. The Countess of Dalhousie has left Carlon-gardens for Chillingham Castle, Northumberland, to stay several weeks with the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, Lord Lyons arrived in London on Thuis-

day evening, having landed by the Calais boat

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., and Lady Williams Wynn left St. James's-square on Thursday for the South of France. THE WEATHER. - August is usually a month up his most fervent prayers for cool breezes and shady places as he tramps uneasily along the burning pavement and gasps in vain for a mouthful of fresh air. Even the sun looks murky through the medium of a London atmosphere, but it does, at least, enable him to conjure up some pleasant visions of moor, forest, or sea, and he forgets for a few seconds the stuffy heat. For the past few days, however, all this has been changed. The barometer is low, the wind cold and boisterous, and the sunshine fitful and without warmth. On Wednesday, instead of being possessed by a wild longing to doff the habiliments prescribed by an imperative civilisation—the superfluous ones, at any rate—the shivering Londoner (accustomed though he is to climatic vagaries) was fain to hunt up strengthened to squalls, and squalls to gales. The storm which raged the other night seems to have done much damage to shipping, crops, and buildings; trees were uprooted and corn much injured. The hop grounds, not in the best of condition, have come off badly too, especially in the more hilly parts; the bine has been stripped from the poles and the

A STRANGE METHOD OF SUICIDE: -An officer on duty in Smithfield heard an explosion proceeding from the steps of St. Bartholomew's Hospital on Tuesday night, and on going there found an elderly man, who proved to be William Hussey, of 38, Egremont-street, Brighton, lying on his face bleeding from the nose and mouth. He was removed into the hospital and attended by the house surgeon, to whom he said that he had attempted selfdestruction by filling his mouth with gun-powder and igniting it with a match. He lies n rain force from Ismailia and the others si- stances of the present attempt he in a dangerous state,

flowers much bruised.—St. James's Gazette.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT. FIGHTING AT NEFICHE.

The Times has received the following

despatches from its correspondent at the

sear of war :--PORT SAID, Aug. 24, 10 A.M. Admiral Sullivan last night received information of a probable attack on Port Said from Ghemileh. Although it was rot thought likely, yet, as a precaution, a s.rong detach-ment of the Naval Brigade landed with two nine-pounders from the Monarch to reinforce the garrison under Captain Fairfax, and were posted outside the town near an Arab village. Nothing happened, however, and the night passed quietly. The Carthage, hospital ship, has just arrived. Information gleaned from native cafés says that some of the principal and most influential Arab merchants of Port Said and Damietta have con ributed sums of money, and that from Damietta 500 horses been sent to the rebel army. Wild and absurd stories are still circulating among the native population of great successes achieved by Arabi. The open expression of bitter feeling appears only to be checked by fear; but such remarks as, "What do you think of

the infidel dogs ordering us about?" are fre-

number of our torpedo boats are guarding the

Canal, and parties of blue-jackets have been

quently heard spoken in an undertone.

left on the dredgers to prevent mischief. . I left here for Ismailia at midnight on Tuesday, arriving there at seven yesterday morning, and found nearly all the troops disembarked and bivouacked under the trees. which are very plentiful. I had an opportunity of seeing some Arab prisoners by our troops, in the endeavour to cross from Serapeum to Nefiche, they believing Nefiche to be still in the hands of the Arats. The prisoners looked very exhausted and had loaded rifles when taken. I left Ismailia at five yesterday evening and saw M. de Lesseps, accompanied by some other gentle-men, looking at the English sailors clearing the sand from the steps at the entrance to the lake. This is where the ceremony of opening the Suez Canal took place. The Don and Nerissa are lying opposite the steps in the Canal. The Canadian was just entering the lake when I left. It is generally expected that our troops at Ismailia will move forward in strength on Sunday.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 24, 10.55 a.m.
The Household Cavalry, with a force of
Marine Artillery and two or three guns, moved this morning over Nesiche, towards the enemy's lines.

12.50 P.M. The Freshwater Canal is dammed near Nesiche, but it can easily be put in working order after the advance. Some Indian Cavalry will shortly be here, and the country is favourable enough to their action. Last night Major Fraser, R.E., the dashing officer who effected the occupation of this place last Sunday, marched along the Freshwater Canal to some three miles beyond Nesiche looking for dams, etc. There he found a picket in some force. After a few shots the enemy's soldiers ran away at full speed. The gallant major has two brand new Remingtons and some prisoners to show as trophies of his exploit.

While darkness yet reigned among the

parched groves of Ismailia this morning, the

Household troops received orders to prepare

for their march, and in a marvellously short

time all were standing by their horses, which were fully equipped, whether for furious encounter on the battlefield, or for a weary march, as fates should decree. The troops presented a strange appearance, grimed and semi-bearded, with their clothes soiled, as they filed silently forth. At Nefiche, the advanced post of the army, the 84th Regiment joined the array, all being under the command of General Graham, Sir Garnet himself, with his Staff, directing the movement. I forgot to say that some of those admirable Marines, who have already done such good service, were specially taken by the General commanding, also some Horse Artillery, with three guns. For some time nothing eventful happened as we rode to our outposts beyond Nefiche. The way passed a line of fortified huts and shelter taken last Sunday by our troops. From this point the road lies over a breezy plateau of sand, past the camp of two regiments, the 46th and 84th, posted here, and up the slope of a small ridge of hills. On the top stood three or four soldiers, and all round the horizon were visible our sentries and vedettes. The country lay open for miles in front, in a succession of undulating and hilly ranges, but no sign of the enemy could be detected. Lying down in the sand, I swept every portion of the surrounding prospect with a glass until drifting sand filled my eyes and ears and compelled me to desist. I could see no tents, men, horses, or camels, and it was clear that Arabi's forces were massed many miles further west. The line runs straight through these ridges almost due west, and on reaching Ramses, eight miles from Ismailia, a sufficient proof of Arabi's skill and provision appeared. All round as far as the eye could reach the horizon was crowded with troops, and fire from the batteries immediately opened, causing the immediate de-ployment of the British. The disposition of our troops was very skilful. In the centre were the 84th, in shelter trenches hastily scooped out; in the centre of a remarkable mound of considerable height and great size was placed our feeble battery; and well to the right, straight as arrows, ran the lires of the Household Cavalry and Mounted Infantry. The first shot was fired about dawn, and for many hours no decisive step was taken on either side. The enemy show themselves as little as possible, and Sir Garnet does not like to advance until he knows what force is behind the sand-drifts. On the other hand, troops like the Household Cavalry, the Marines, and the 84th will not retire from an unseen enemy. While noting these things from what I thought an excellent position for viewing operations, a hundred yards to the rear of the mound where the battery was placed and where Sir Garnet was examining Arabi's dispositions, a shell flew whizzing close to the left of me, and the elevation was so good that the Headquarters' Staff moved down lower. Shortly came another shell which screamed angrily past at a very short distance; before long, another, directly overhead, bursting some 30 yards behind. As I moved eastwards to examine the position on the right I met General Drury-Lowe, who was somewhat inconvenience by a frightened horse of enviable shape and paces. A colonel of Guards also dashed by for reserve ammunition. It is clear that the horses of the Guards are too heavy and unwieldy for this work. But the men sat like statues in a conflagration. Shells were now falling thickly, and it was evident that Arabi's troops were present in strength, especially artillery. The 46th were ordered early in the morning up to the support of those engaged, and within half an hour Colonel Richardson, a man who never forgets the rules of courtery even in the hour of the rules of courtesy even in the hour of danger, had marched. Not much damage is done up to midday. A captain was wounded in the knee, and a few men and several

I regret to say that the Sweet-water Canal has been dammed by Arabi's troops near Nefiche. When the troops move out, how-ever, there will be little difficulty in removing the obstruction; and although some consider able amount of water had already escaped before the expedient of closing the locks at this end was resorted to, and the level of water had this morning fallen very perceptibly, sufficient remains, with the water to be condensed as at Alexandria, for the supply of the troops and inhabitants until this maticious act

horses are wounded, but the affair is merely

playing at long bowls thus far.

has been neutralised. No doubt the Egyptian General has a large force between our army and Cairo, and an obstinate resistance is to be expected at an early period of the march upon the capital. But Arabi's soldiers have not thus far, with the exception of the bombardment, shown any great store of courage. The Lake presents an animated appearance to-day—it is covered with huge transports, lying at anchor or rest-ing on the soft, muddy bed. Torpedo-boats and steam launches cross and re-cross continually; horses are swinging and kicking 40ft. above the waves; and at intervals a strain of martial music sounds from the shore, where the soldiers are encamped by thousands under the acacias and lindens. Nothing is known as to our future movements, but Sir Garnet Wolseley has been out reconnoitring and he is not likely to linger here inactive with such troops at his back. I saw the Household Cavalry in the streets to-day, and men and horses absolutely dwarfed both bipeds and quadrupeds everywhere into insignificance. Arabi's soldiers are doubtless suffering great hardships, as the prisoners

Telegraphing on Friday morning from Ismailia the correspondent of the Standard

The reconnoitring force to-day will be com-

posed of the following troops:—

The Household Cavalry, the mounted infantry, a detachment of the 19th Hussars, the 46th, and the Marines, under General Gradeth, and ham. The 50th will relieve that portion of the troops at Nesiche which form a portion of the reconnoissance. The above force will move to a point about four miles above Nefiche, and will establish itself there, acting as an advance guard, and securing the Fresh Water Canal so far. No collision with the enemy is expected, nor, indeed, is any resistance looked for this side of Tel-el-Kebir. It is said that Ramses, a fortified station between this and Tel-el-Kebir, has been evacuated, but that the Egyptian troops in retiring cut the Fresh Water Canal in a more serious manner than in any of their former attempts they have succeeded in doing. Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour visited the camp at Scrapeum to-day. Several troop ships are now nearing Suez. Three regiments of Native Cavalry will, upon their arrival, come on here. Four batteries of Artillery and the 74th Regiment landed to-

The Daily News correspondent at Ismailia telegraphed on Thursday after-

I rode over to Nesiche this morning and found it occupied by a good infantry force. They were all under canvas, except a few who had found quarters at the railway station and in a couple of other houses, which comprise the whole of Nefiche. One or two parties had made themselves comfortable in the railway waggons. I noticed sentinels erect and motionless in the desert, with the blue horizon before them, and the piercing rays of the noonday sun striking down upon their light brown helmets. Many had found some shelter in sentry boxes roughly built of reeds, of which a good many were growing in the neighbourhood, but the majority were standing on the burning sand, totally unpro-tected. The enemy have taken all the railway material with them except a score of trucks and waggons. The railway station bore signs of having received one or two shells from the Carysfort and Orion. There is no road between Ismailia and Nesiche, and man and heast have to wade through the loose sand of the desert, broken up at long intervals by crispy ground, which and horses welcome with delight. I passed a few Maltese commissariat caris on my way loaded with the men's knapsacks. Each vehicle was drawn with considerable difficulty through the loose shifting sand by a couple of very handsome well-conditioned, but slightly built mules, which evidently hailed from Cyprus. The railway lines between here and Nefiche are in perfect order, and I noticed the Royal Engineers busily engaged in laying down a branch line from Ismailia station to the port, which will no doubt greatly assist in transporting the heavy materials.

All the Queen's Life Guards were landed to-day, and it was a splendid sight to see their magnificent horses being led up from the place of disembarkation to the avenue where they are all picketed, but I am inclined to think that they are hardly suited to the scorching heat of the Land of Goschen. The entire expedition, both men and cattle, are in magnificent health, and admirably equipped and found in every respect, and I have no hesitation in saying that it would be impossible for any country in the world to send abroad a finer little army than that which commenced to land here a couple of days ago. The inhabitants of the Arab village show no signs of returning, and we are still without any native labour. The process of landing the troops continues to be actively pushed forward. Several regiments of cavalry and some artillery have been landed. To-morrow our position will be advanced from Nefiche to El Magfah. which is close to Ramses, the advanced position of the army. The enemy are believed to have 60 guns, 15,000 men, and 1,000 cavalry at Tel-el-Kebir. The 7th Native Infantry has been ordered to remove from Suez to Serapeum. Three regiments of native

Telegraphing on Thursday night the Alexandria correspondent of the Standard

has been exceedingly quiet at the front. During the night a party of Bedouins were noticed hovering about the sand hills beyond Ramleh, and this morning they made an excursion to the outskirts of the village. A party of the 42d were despatched to reinforce the pickets, and for half an hour a lively fusillade was exchanged between them and the enemy, with some loss to the latter, Major Wauchope entered a house and found five Arabs engaged in looting it. One fired at him at close quarters, but missed him, and was bayonetted by a soldier who had entered with Major Wauchope. The other four men surrendered. Early this afternoon a working party were sent out from the Egyptian camp to erect earthworks on their right, across the sanda towards Aboukir Lake, where they began work yesterday. A couple of shells from Ramleh Battery at once caused a very rapid retreat. Towards sunset two rounds were fired from the Egyptian heavy guns in the direction of our battery in neavy guns in the direction of our battery in Antoneadi's garden. Information was received at an early hour this morning that five batta-lions of infantry had been withdrawn from the enemy's lines. No confirmation of the report has been received. It is generally regretted that the advice given by competent authorities during the early part of the preparations for the campaign that the Expedition should be furnished with captive balloons for the purpose of observation was rejected by the War Office. I understand that, later, the advice was taken, and that balloons are on their way. Had they been here during the last few days they would have been invaluable, for of all countries Egypt, with its wide flats and treeless wastes, is best suited for the advantageous less wastes, is best suited for the advantageous use of balloons. They will probably arrive here just too late to be of any service. Some difficulty presents itself in the formation of the new Ministry, owing, it is said, to Rias Pacha disapproving of the very liberal programme drawn up by Cherif Pacha. The former specially objects to the nomination of a Chamber of Notables. Matters will, however, in all probability, he amicably arranged on Saturday, when Haidar Pacha will arrive here. The European Controllers General have appointed M. Roussy de Sales Secretars General The European Controllers General have ap-pointed M. Roussy de Sales Secretary General

THE HUSBAND POISONING IN HUNGARY.

The Vienna correspondent of the Stan-

dard telegraphed on Thursday night :-Thekla Popov, the peasant woman who is being tried on a charge of aiding and abetting upwards of a hundred women in poisoning their husbands, is a very remarkable charactheir husbands, is a very remarkable character—destined to occupy a position at once unique and picturesque in the annals of crime. She is a Gipsy, and is now some seventy years of age. She lived in a little village named Melencze, and it may almost be said that murder was her trade. People say she had her account and amissaring whose husband had a count and amissaring whose husband had been account and account account account and account account account account account and account acc had her agents and emissaries, whose business it was to keep up her "connection," and it must have been a horrid and gruesome specmust have been a horrid and gruesome spectacle to see the grizzly hag seated in her armchair every day, receiving her customers during business hours, and giving them the diabolical advice and aid they sought. They were all married women from the neighbouring country side, eager, for some reason or another, to get rid of husbands who obstinately refused to die in the ordinary course of nature, but who by Thekla's friendly offices might be made amenable to the resources of art. These wretches paid the old Gipsy a fee of from fifty to a hundred florins for each bottle of poison they bought, and were duly instructed by her in the safest methods of its "exhibition." Thekla Popov's clients were, however, not always married women. Sometimes she had dealings with young girls who quarrelled with their sweetyoung girls who quarrened with their sweet-hearts, and who, from jealousy or rage, had determined to kill them. This woman's terrible trade prospered amazingly for two years. She excited no suspicion, because the drugs she administered acted slowly, though surely, and in their effects simulated the symotoms of disease. Even now that the bodies of some of her victims have been exhumed they show no signs of poisoning, though the stomachs are eaten away. The first case that set people on the aler. was that of one Jocza Kukin, a rich peasant, who died at Melencze two months ago. Ugiy rumous about his death were spread, and the gossips whispered mysterious hints of foul play. There was in consequence an inquest; but the most careful post-mortem examination failed to reveal any traces of poisoning in his case. The whole story was slipping out of the memories of the villagers when suddenly a dreadful revelation was made. A Gipsy girl, the daughter of old Thekla Popov, came before the Court at Gross Bedskerek, and horrified it by the tale she had to tell. She confessed that she gave the wife of Jocza Kukin a bottle of some red liquid poison prepared by her mother. She did this by her mother's instructions. Having had a quarrel with her respected parent over some property, she determined to betray her. Thekla Popov's daughter further declared that she actually saw Kukin's wife pour this poison into his coffee, and that she told her mother what she know and had seen. mother what she knew and had seen. To this the old Gipsy replied, "Qne day I will poison you also, unless you hold your tongue." Of course, this statement caused Thekla Popov and the widow of Kukin to be arrested. They, however, denied the charge brought against them. Oddly enough, the Judge, by a clever ruse not quite in keeping with English notions of fair play to accused to overhear women talking the affair over in gaol, Amongst other things he overheard was Kukin's widow saying to her accomplice, "Well, I am young and pretty. He was old and ugly: Why should he not die?" The Judge after that had little doubt that the prisoners were guilty. They were, therefore, put on their trial, and the clue thus unexpectedly placed in the hands of the author rities was actively followed up. Strange dis-coveries were soon made, showing that from the woman Thekla Popov as a centre, a vast and complex ramification of crime extended far and wide throughout the community. The trial has been deferred for several weeks, so that the bodies of men supposed to have been murdered by their wives may be exhumed and subjected to post-mortem examination.

Some anxiety was occasioned at Ports-mouth owing to the non-arrival of the transport Navarino, which should have taken troops on board and sailed on Thursday for Cyprus. The delay is probably caused by the heavy weather. All her troops were concentrated, and actually sent into the Dockyard, so that much inconvenience ensued. They were all placed in barracks.

The gale continued to blow from the northnorth-west, and a heavy sea was running all Thursday off the port of Liverpool. Beyond the stranding of the Danish schooner Hurfal on the Crosby Sands on Thursday, no casualty of a serious nature has occurred. The steamer Falcon, from Cork, arrived during the day partially disabled, having sustained a mishap to one of the engines on the passage, which she reports to have been very rough. During the storm at Bootle on Wednesday evening several canal boats on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal were forced against the woodwork of a coffer dam, behind which some sewer pipes were being laid. The dam gave way, and the excavation was inundated.

A gang of a hundred men were employed in repairing the dam, and after several hours' work the flood was stopped. The traffic on the canal was much impeded. The scene of the accident was on Thursday visited by the Mayor of Bootle and a number of spectators.

A severe shower of hail fell at Holm, Orke ney, on Wednesday night, succeeded by a heavy rainfall, which has done considerable damage to the heavier crops, that were nearly ready for harvesting. The lighthouse steamer Pharos, with the Commissioners of Northern Lights on board, who have been making an official cruise in Orkney and Shetland Islands, eft Kirkwall on Thursday for Fortrose. During the cruise a very distinguished party, including several of the principal sheriffs of Scotland and Lords Provost were on board,

Scotland and Lords Provost were on board,
Numerous vessels arrived at Great Yarmouth on Thursday with damage systained in
the gale of Tuesday and Wednesday. As
small steamer, named Yauhan, of and from
Havre, for the North Sea Fishing, encountered
the full force of the storm, and had her machinery disabled, besides losing spars, etc.
The Laura Williamson, of Boston, from
Stockton for Youghal, with iron, sustained
serious damage, as also did the Crown, of and
for Shepstone, from Hartlepool, with coal the

serious damage, as also did the Crown, of and for Shepstone, from Hartlepool, with coal, the latter vessel being assisted in leaky. Several French boats were obliged to seek shelter. A severe gale has been blowing at Brighton since Tuesday, and up to Thursday night its force had not abateu. For some time past the sea had been encroaching on the land at Hove, and during the past few days the tide had reached within about nine yards of the public lawns. The path is still giving way where the groynes run at acute angles from the shore, and unless something is speedily the shore, and unless something is speedily done to avert the force of the waves the damage will be very serious. In consequence of the heavy sea running the Brighton Regatta, fixed for Thursday, was again post-poned until Tuesday the 5th proximo.

DR. SIEWENS ON ELECTRIC LIGHTING. In his opening address as president of the British Association, at Southampton, on Wednesday, Dr. Siemens dealt with the progress of science during the past year, paying special attention to the department of electricity. After some introductory observations, special attention to the department of electricity. After some introductory observation in the course of which he pointed out the usefulness of periodical meetings to aid the avance of science, and advocated the use the metre and the kilogramme in England, proceeded to speak of the transmission electrical energy: Regarding the transmission power to a distance, the electric current now entered the lists in competition compressed air, the hydraphic accumulations

EVENING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,954.-FOUNDED 1814.

## PARIS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr. 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES— A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES—£1 12s. 0d.;

Terms of Advertisements :- 75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the number insertions. None under Three Francs. BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 2fr. a line

Notices, 3fr. a line. - Paragraphs, 5fr. a line. SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on London or Paus, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and The United States of America; also through the Messageries, Bankers, and Booksellers.

LONDON :- Advertisements and Sub LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignani's Messenger." 168, Strand; also by G. Streef, 30, Cernhill; Bates, Hendy and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Son, 186, Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., 5t. Annis-lane, General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160, Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane. NICE :- 15. QUAI MASSÉNA.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 24-25, 1882. THROWING OVER THE TURK.

The object of the English expedition, it is admitted on all hands, is, by the suppression of the military insurrection, to bring about a state of things in which civilisation shall have a chance to reestablish itself in Egypt. For this the first requisite is that our operations shall be prompt, rapid, and free from any political or diplomatic obstacles whatever. We desire to produce an overpowering moral effect on the Egyptians; to make them see without the possibility of mistake that we are the stronger party, that we are in the right, as supporting the lawful ruler of Egypt, and that our success will be altogether to the interest of the Egyptian people. In none of these points can Turkish co-operation prove other than a hindrance. The presence of the Sultan's

troops would be construed as a sign that we are not strong enough to conquer Arabi without them, and that we come-for the fellaheen will understand nothing about convention—as the agents of Constantinople. Nor, while the effect on the people of Egypt will be thus unfortunate, will the other results of a Turkish expedition be any better for our interests. It is easy to draw up an agreement; but how is it to be made so as to cover every possible aspect of the case? We know pretty well what the terms are to be, supposing the Porte accepts a convention at all; and they are terms which do more credit to the metaphysical subtlety of the high contracting parties than to their practical sense. To talk of the Turkish contingent being not under the command of the English General, but subordinate to him in its movements, is to talk the language of a Byzantine theologian, or of a mediæval schoolman, or of a seventeenth century casuist; but it is not to talk the language of men of business And, even granting that the "subordination" may be made a reality, and that the 6,000 Turkish troops may be successfully confined to the neighbourhood of Damietta or Rosetta, what is to prevent the Turkish Commander issuing his proclamations, and sending his agents all over Egypt, to spread secret instructions, to encourage false hopes, and to do his utmost to checkmate the English measures? It is only too plain that in this particular contest no Turkish force could be trusted. All the accounts that come from Constantinople, from Syria, and even from the towns occupied by our troops in Egypt, tend to show that the fanatical and anti-European feeling is intense, and that the ignorant classes in Turkey -and they are numerous-are open paraisans of Arabi as the champion of Islam against the infidel. It is not to be expected that troops selected from this very class, and full of the arrogance of their creed, should loyally co-operate with an English army in a task of this kind. Their presence can be nothing else than an embarrassment. They would do no good in

THE WAR.

a military sense; as a "moral support"

they are unnecessary; and when the

time comes for a permanent settlement of

the Egyptian question their participation

in the campaign will have given a locus

standi to the Sultan which, in the interests

of Egypt and of Europe, it is just as well

that he should be without. What we

should infinitely prefer is that her Ma-

jesty's Government should break off all

negotiation on the matter, on the ground

that the occasion for the Sultan's inter-

ference has gone by, and that, having gone

so far as belligerents, we cannot now

compromise the success of our expedition

by any arrangement for the admission of

the troops of another Power. Failing

this happy solution, we can only hope that

the military commanders in Egypt will

succeed in limiting Turkish interference

so completely as to make it harmless.

Times.

The impression is strongly gaining ground that Arabi is breaking up his position at Kafr-Dowar. Like all the rest of the actual, probable, or possible movements of the Egyptian General, this is, of course, only a matter of outside appearance and surmise; but at the same time it is quite likely to be true. Having command of the whole interior of the Delta, it is not to be imagined for a moment that he is, to say the least, less ignorant of our movements than we are of what is proceeding where special correspondents, even under censorship, are unknown. His spies are probably more trustworthy and have certainly infinitely better facilities than ceirs. He has command of the heart of the railway system, of which only the branches and limbs are at present in our hands, and his front, to-day opposed to us at Kafr-Dowar, may be with ease transferred to Mansurah or to Tel-el-Kebir, not to speak of his continued possession of the open route to Cairo. Judging from the whole position, his election of Tel-el-Kebir, which defends the road from Ismailia to Zagazig, for his first great standing ground, would be consistent with a perfectly intelligible plan. The place is strongly defended and occupied, and commands the convergence of the routes from Kantara, Suez and Ismailia. German critics—though it is very easy indeed to over-estimate their presciencetell us that Sir Garnet Wolseley ought to advance in three columns, directing the main force from Ismailia and the others simultaneously from Suez and Kantara, This would be utilising the entire base that he!

acquired by his swift and sudden dash upon the Canal, and would indeed compel Arabi to make his principal stand at Tel-el-Kebir unless he wished to allow himself to be cut off from Cairo without striking a blow. Probably he would not put himself at very great disadvantage by withdrawing altogether from Kafr-Dowar, and concentrating his forces at the point between Zagazig and Ismailia. It would not be easy to follow him from Alexandria, through a naturally difficult country, which the force in retreat would have ample means for rendering yet more difficult to invaders. Frequent changes of front are not only easy for the Egyptian General, but would be entirely characteristic of the waiting game that he is unquestionably playing. If he can hold his army together by retreats and changes of ground so contrived as not to look like flights and defeats, he may, with some sort of hope, look for aid to his great ally, the Nile. If, by a combination of skill and good fortune, he could so time his final evacuation of his present main position as just to anticipate the river at its flood, he would simply give up to the enemy, now facing him from the north, a territory practically useless to either side. We may take it that upon this he is reckoning far more than upon ordinary strategy, though even in this last respect he has at present shown no signs of being wanting. A man's personal character is of importance under such conditions as those of Egypt, and he has fully favoured the wide-spread belief that heaven is to fight for him with miracles. The prospect of " a good river' -as the fellahs call a flood that meant good to them in all former years-is now the prospect of finding heaven and earth on the side of Egypt against her invaders. A spirit of this sort, if it can be kept alive just long enough, is a practical advantage of more weight than the heavy guns that Arabi would have to leave behind him at Kafr-Dowar. Those who know the Egyptians best are least ready to credit them with the faculty of coming out of a first real defeat unbroken. But, as we have said, it is Arabi's policy to postpone the first great defeat out of which fatal discouragement might come. For this purpose he may put in action the undeniable advantages he has for changing his front and shifting his ground over a country in which such operations are singularly easy, and where he has all the means for obtaining the information necessary to direct them. If only on the last-mentioned ground, there was every reason for putting an end to telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Cairo, Arabi's friends, and doubtless his informants are very widely spread elsewhere than in Egypt, and newspaper correspondents might learn much from the miraculously swift Oriental methods of conveying more or less accurate news. Apart from speculation and from varying critical opinions, it remains beyond reasonable doubt that Sir Garnet Wolseley is prepared for all these very possible contingencies, and for more, if nore there be. According to the latest news, a few hours would see the complete readiness of troops and stores on the line of the Canal. A movement can certainly be available from Ismailia before the rebel's favourite device of cutting off fresh water can make itself felt seriously. If Arabi is really going to make a great stand at Tel-el-Kebir, and is for that purpose massing his forces there and in its neighbourhood, there is good hope that the brilliant feint of attack on Aboukir and the sudden change of base to Ismailia. may result in crushing rebellion at a single point. But Arabi's facilities for rapid movement over an easy and not very extensive country may make even the presence of his force on the Ismailia route a mere means for gaining yet farther time for the Nile, of the same kind as his strong position at Kafr-Dowar. It is most unlikely that Arabi's feints and shifts, if his strategy be of this very probable character, will have the least effect in modifying the carefully laid and elaborated plans of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Not a precaution will be omitted, we may be sure, that is needful in dealing with either a desperate or a slippery foe. Once cut off from Cairo, not even the Nile will help Arabi for long, though the state of a flooded country may enable him to secure his personal safety. Only, while watching, under singularly difficult conditions, the development of the Egyptian campaign, we ought not to speak and think as though Arabi were a mere fool or fanatic, from whose defeat little credit for generalship is to be obtained. He has his means of following our movements, and a clear and facile field for action; and not to credit him with definite strategic plans is manifestly to underrate the character of one who has shown himself, in diplomacy, a match for all Europe put together .- Globe

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, THURSDAY.

The Queen drove yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Abercromby and the Hon. Horatia Stopford. The Duchess of Connaught, attended by Major and the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, arrived at Osborne. Viscount Bar-rington had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family in the evening. Her Majesty went out this morning. Hon. Harriet Phipps has succeeded the Hon. Evelyn Paget as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have left Cleveland House, St. James's, for Raby Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch have left Montagu House, Whitehall, for Boughton House, near Kettering, on their way to Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire.

The Earl of Fife left town on Wednesday night for Mar Lodge, Braemar.

The Earl of Dalkeith has left Hamilton-place for Langholme Lodge, N.B.

A marriage is arranged between the Earl of Durham and Miss Milner, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Beilby William Milner. The Countess of Dalhousie has left Carlon-gardens for Chillingham Castle, Northumberland, to stay several weeks with the Earl

and Countess of Tankerville,

Lord Lyons arrived in London on Thursday evening, having landed by the Calais boat at Dover. Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., and Lady Williams Wynn left St. James's-square

on Thursday for the South of France.

Nubian's saloon.

CETEWAYO'S RETURN TO SOUTH AFRICA. Arrangements have been made by the Colonial Office for the conveyance to Cape Town of Cetewayo and party by the Union Steamship Company's Royal mail steamer Nubian, sailing from Southampton on the 1st September, and from Plymouth on the next day. The party consists of Cetewayo, three chiefs, three attendants, two English officials, and an interpreter. Special arrangements will be made for the accommodation of the party in the

and the second second second second

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

FIGHTING AT NEFICHE. The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondent at the

seat of war :-PORT SAID, AUG. 24, 10 A.M. Admiral Sullivan last night received in-formation of a probable attack on Port Said from Ghemileh. Although it was not thought likely, yet, as a precaution, a strong detach-ment of the Naval Brigade landed with two nine-pounders from the Monarch to reinforce the garrison under Captain Fairfax, and were posted outside the town near an Arab village. Nothing happened, however, and the night passed quietly. The Carthage, hospital ship, has just arrived. Information gleaned from native cafés says that some of the principal and most influential Arab merchants of Port Said and Damietta have contributed sums of money, and that from Damietta 500 horses have been sent to the rebel army. Wild and absurd stories are still circulating among the native population of great successes achieved by Arabi. The open expression of bitter feeling appears only to be checked by fear; but such remarks as, "What do you think of the infidel dogs ordering us about?" are frequently heard spoken in an undertone. A number of our torpedo boats are guarding the Canal, and parties of blue-jackets have been left on the dredgers to prevent mischief.

1.5 P.M. I left here for Ismailia at midnight on Tuesday, arriving there at seven yesterday morning, and found nearly all the troops disembarked and bivouacked under the trees, which are very plentiful. I had an oppor-tunity of seeing some Arab prisoners taken by our troops, in the endeavour to cross from Scrapeum to Nesiche, they believing Nesiche to be still in the hands of the Arabs. The prisoners looked very exhausted and had loaded rifles when taken. I left Ismailia at five yesterday evening and saw M. de Lesseps, accompanied by some other gentlemen, looking at the English sailors clearing the sand from the steps at the entrance to the lake. This is where the ceremony of opening the Suez Canal took place. The *Don* and Nerissa are lying opposite the steps in the Canal. The Canadian was just entering the lake when I left. It is generally expected that our troops at Ismailia will move forward in strength on Sunday.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 24, 10.55 A.M. The Household Cavalry, with a force of Marine Artillery and two or three guns, moved this morning over Nesiche, towards

The Freshwater Canal is dammed near Neliche, but it can easily be put in working order after the advance. Some Indian Cavalry will shortly be here, and the country is fav-ourable enough to their action. Last night Major Fraser, R.E., the dashing officer who effected the occupation of this place last Sun-day, marched along the Freshwater Canal to some three miles beyond Nefiche looking for dams, etc. There he found a picket in some force. After a few shots the enemy's soldiers ran away at full speed. The gallant major has two brand new Remingtons and some prisoners to show as trophics of his exploit.

While darkness yet reigned among the

11.30 р.м.

parched groves of Ismailia this morning, the Household troops received orders to prepare for their march, and in a marvellously short time all were standing by their horses, which were fully equipped, whether for furious encounter on the battlefield, or for a weary march, as fates should decree. The troops presented a strange appearance, grimed and semi-bearded, with their clothes soiled, as they filed silently forth. At Nefiche, the advanced post of the army, the 84th Regiment joined the array, all being under the command of General Graham, Sir Garnet himself, with his Staff, directing the move-I forgot to say that some of ment. admirable Marines, who have already done such good service, were specially taken by the General commanding, also some Horse Artillery, with three guns. For some time nothing eventful happened as we rode to our outposts beyond Nefiche. The way passed a line of fortified huts and shelter trenches taken last Sunday by our troops. From this point the road lies over a breezy plateau of sand, past the camp of two regiments, the 46th and 84th, posted here, and up the slope of a small ridge of hills. On the top stood three or four soldiers, and all round the horizon were visible our sentries and vedettes. The country lay open for miles in front, in a succession of undulating and hilly ranges, but no sign of the enemy could be detected.
Lying down in the sand, I swept every portion of the surrounding prospect with a glass until drifting sand filled my eyes and ears and compelled me to desist. I could see no tents, men, horses, or camels, and it was clear that Arabi's forces were massed many miles further west. The line runs straight through these ridges almost due west, and on reaching Ramses, eight miles from Ismailia a sufficient proof of Arabi's skill and provision appeared. All round as far as the eye could reach the horizon was crowded with troops, and fire from the batteries immediately opened, causing the immediate de-ployment of the British. The disposition of our troops was very skilful. In the centre were the 84th, in shelter trenches hastily scooped out; in the centre of a remarkable mound of considerable height and great size was placed our feeble battery; and the right, straight as arrows, ran the lines of the Household Cavalry and Mounted Infantry. The first shot was fired about dawn, and for many hours no decisive step was taken on either side. The enemy show themselves as little as possible, and Sir Garnet does not like to advance until he knows what force is behind the sand-drifts. On the other hand troops like the Household Cavalry, the Marines, and the 84th will not retire from an unseen enemy. While noting these things from what I thought an excellent position for viewing operations, a hundred yards to the mound where the battery was placed and where Sir Garnet was examining Arabi's dispositions, a shell flew whizzing close to the left of me, and the elevation was so good that the Headquarters' Staff moved down lower. Shortly came another shell which screamed angrily past at a very short distance; before long, another, directly overhead, bursting some 30 yards behind As I moved eastwards to examine the position on the right I met General Drury Lowe, who was somewhat inconvenienced by a frightened horse of enviable shape and paces. A colonel of Guards also dashed by for reserve ammunition. It is clear that the horses of the Guards are too heavy and unwieldy for this work. But the men sat like statues in a conflagration. Shells were now falling thickly, and it was evident that Arabi's troops were present in strength, especially artillery. The 46th were ordered early in the morning up to the support of those engaged, and within half an hour Colonel Richardson, a man who never forgets the rules of courtesy even in the hour of danger, had marched. Not much damage is done up to midday, A captain was wounded in the knee, and a few men and several

playing at long bowls thus far.

I regret to say that the Sweet-water Canal has been dammed by Arabi's troops near Nesiche. When the troops move out, how-ever, there will be little difficulty in removing the obstruction; and although some considerable amount of water had already escaped before the expedient of closing the locks at this end was resorted to, and the level of water had this morning fallen very perceptibly, sufficient remains, with the water to be condensed as at Alexandria, for the supply of the troops and inhabitants until this malicious act

graft to the second on the second of the sec

horses are wounded, but the affair is merely

has been neutralised. No doubt the Egyptian General has a large force between our army and Cairo, and an obstinate resistance i to be expected at an early period of the march upon the capital. But Arabi's soldiers have not thus far, with the exception of the bombardment, shown any great store of courage. The Lake presents an animated appearance to-day—it is covered with huge transports, lying at anchor or resting on the soft, muddy bed. Torpedo-boats and steam launches cross and re-cross continually; horses are swinging and kicking 40ft. above the waves; and at intervals a strain of martial music sounds from the shore, where the soldiers are encamped by thousands under the acacias and lindens. Nothing is known as to our future movements, but Sir Garnet Wolseley has been out reconnoitring and he is not likely to linger here inactive with such troops at his back. I saw the Household Cavalry in the streets to-day, and men and horses absolutely dwarfed both bipeds and quadrupeds everywhere into in-significance. Arabi's soldiers are doubtless suffering great hardships, as the prisoners

Telegraphing on Friday morning from Ismailia the correspondent of the Standard

The reconnoitring force to-day will be com-

posed of the following troops:—
The Household Cavalry, the mounted infantry, a detachment of the 19th Hussars, the 46th, and the Marines, under General Graham. The 50th will relieve that portion of the troops at Nesiche which form a portion of the reconnoissance. The above force will move to a point about four miles above Nefiche, and will establish itself there, acting as an advance guard, and securing the Fresh Water Canal so far. No collision with the enemy is expected, nor, indeed, is any resistance looked for this side of Tel-el-Kebir. It is said that Ramses, a fortified station between this and Tel-el-Kebir, has been evacuated, but that the Egyptian troops in retiring cut the Fresh Water Canal in a more serious manner than in any of their former attempts they have succeeded in doing. Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour visited the camp at Serapeum to-day. Several troop ships are now nearing Suez. Three regiments of Native Cavalry will, upon their arrival, come on here. Four batteries of Artillery and the 74th Regiment landed to-

The Daily News correspondent at Ismailia telegraphed on Thursday after-

I rode over to Nefiche this morning and found it occupied by a good infantry force. They were all under canvas, except a few who had found quarters at the railway sta tion and in a couple of other houses, which comprise the whole of Nefiche. One or two parties had made themselves comfortable in the railway waggons. I noticed sentinels creet and motionless in the desert, with the blue horizon before them, and the piercing rays of the noonday sun striking down upon their light brown helmets. Many had found some shelter in sentry boxes roughly built of reeds, of which a good many were growing in the neighbourhood, but the majority were standing on the burning sand, totally unpro-tected. The enemy have taken all the railway material with them except a score of trucks and waggons. The railway station bore signs of having received one or two is no road between Ismailia and Nesiche man and beast have to wade through the loose sand of the desert, broken up at long intervals by crispy ground, which the mules and horses welcome with delight. I passed a few Maltese commissariat carts on my way loaded with the men's knapsacks. Each vehicle was drawn with considerable difficulty through the loose shifting sand by a couple of very handsome well-conditioned, but slightly built mules, which evidently hailed from Cyprus. The railway lines between here and Nefiche are in perfect order, and I noticed the Royal Engineers busily engaged in laying down a branch line from Ismailia station to the port, which will no doubt greatly assist in transporting the heavy materials.

All the Queen's Life Guards were landed to-day, and it was a splendid sight to see their magnificent horses being led up from the place of disembarkation to the avenue where they are all picketed, but I am inclined to think that they are hardly suited to the scorching heat of the Land of Goschen. The entire expedition, both men and cattle, are in magnificent health, and admirably equipped and found in every respect, and I have no hesitation in saying that it would be impossible for any country in the world to send abroad a finer little army than that which commenced to land here a couple of days ago. The inhabitants of the Arab village show no signs of returning, and we are still without any native labour. The process of landing the troops continues to be actively pushed forward. Several regiments of cavalry and some artil-lery have been landed. To-morrow our position will be advanced from Nefiche to El Magfah, which is close to Ramses, the advanced position of the army. The enemy are believed to have 60 guns, 15,000 men, and 1,000 cavalry at Tel-el-Kebir. The 7th Native Infantry has been ordered to remove from Sucz to Serapeum. Three regiments of native cavalry are ordered up here.

Telegraphing on Thursday night the Alexandria correspondent of the Standard

During the last twenty-four hours everything has been exceedingly quiet at the front. During the night a party of Bedouins were noticed hovering about the sand hills beyond Ramleh and this morning they made an excursion to the outskirts of the village. A party of the 42d were despatched to reinforce the pickets, and for half an hour a lively fusillade was exchanged between them and the enemy, with some loss to the latter. Major Wauchope entered a house and found five Arabs engaged in looting it. One fired at him at close quarters, but missed him, and was bayonetted by a oldier who had entered with Major Wauchope. The other four men surrendered Early this afternoon a working party were sent out from the Egyptian camp to erect earthworks on their right, across the sands earthworks on their right, across the sands towards Aboukir Lake, where they began work yesterday. A couple of shells from Ramleh Battery at once caused a very rapid retreat. Towards sunset two rounds were fired from the Egyptian heavy guns in the direction of our battery in Astronomy Information was received. Antoneadi's garden, Information was received at an early hour this morning that five batta-lions of infantry had been withdrawn from the enemy's lines. No confirmation of the report has been received. It is generally regretted that the advice given by competent authorities during the early part of the preparations for the campaign that the Expedition should be furnished with captive balloons for the purpose of observation was rejected by the War Office. I understand that, later, the advice was taken, and that balloons are on their way. Had they been here during the last few days they would have been invaluable, for of all countries Egypt, with its wide flats and treeless wastes, is best suited for the advantageous use of balloons. They will probably arrive here just too late to be of any service. Some difficulty presents itself in the formation of the new Ministry, owing, it is said, to Riaz Pacha disapproving of the very liberal programme drawn up by Cherif Pacha. The former specially objects to the nomination of a Chamber of Notables. Matters will, however, in all probability, be amicably arranged on Saturday, when Haidar Pacha will arrive here.

THE HUSBAND POISONING IN HUNGARY. The Vienna correspondent of the Stan-

dard telegraphed on Thursday night :-Thekla Popov, the peasant woman who is being tried on a charge of aiding and abetting upwards of a hundred women in poisoning their husbands, is a very remarkable characther husbands, is a very remarkable character—destined to occupy a position at once unique and picturesque in the annals of crime. She is a Gipsy, and is now some seventy years of age. She lived in a little village named Melencze, and it may almost be said that murder was her trade. People say she had her agents and emissaries, whose business it was to keep up her "connection," and it must have been a horrid and gruesome spec-tacle to see the grizzly hag seated in her armchair every day, receiving her customers during business hours, and giving them the diabolical advice and aid they sought. They were all married women from the neighbouring country side, eager, for some reason or another, to get rid of husbands who obstinately refused to die in the ordinary course of nature, but who by Thekla's friendly offices might be made amenable to the resources of art. These wretches paid the old Gipsy a fee of from fifty to a hundred florins for each bottle of poison they bought, and were duly instructed by her in the safest methods of its "exhibition." Thekla Popov's clients were, however, not always married Sometimes she had dealings with young girls who quarrelled with their sweethearts, and who, from jealousy or rage, had determined to kill them. This woman's terrible trade prospered amazingly for two years. She excited no suspicion, because the drugs she administered acted slowly, though surely, and in their effects simulated the symptoms of disease. Even now that the odies of some of her victims have been exhumed they show no signs of poisoning, hough the stomachs are eaten away. first case that set people on the alert was that of one Jocza Kukin, a rich peasant, who died at Melencze two months ago. Ugly rumours about his death were spread, and the gossips whispered mysterious hints of foul play. There was in consequence an inquest; but the most careful post-mortem examination failed to reveal any traces of poisoning in his

case. The whole story was slipping out of the memories of the villagers when suddenly dreadful revelation was made. A Gipsy girl, the daughter of old Thekla Popov, came before the Court at Gross Bedskerek, and horrified it by the tale she had to tell. She confessed that she gave the wife of Jocza Kukin a bottle of some red liquid poison prepared by her mother. She did this prepared by her mother. by her mother's instructions. Having had a quarrel with her respected parent over some property, she determined to betray her Thekla Popov's daughter further declared that she actually saw Kukin's wife pour this poison into his coffee, and that she told her mother what she knew and had seen. To this the old Gipsy replied, "One day I will poison you also, unless you hold your tongue. Of course, this statement caused Thekla Popov and the widow of Kukin to be arrested. They, however, denied the charge brought against them. Oddly enough, the Judge, by a clever ruse not quite in keeping with English notions of fair play to accused prisoners, managed to overhear the two women talking the affair over in gaol. Amongst other things he overheard was Kukin's widow saying to her accomplice, "Well, I am young and pretty. He was old

and ugly: Why should he not die?' Judge after that had little doubt that the prisoners were guilty. They were, therefore, put on their trial, and the clue thus unexpectedly placed in the hands of the author rities was actively followed up. Strange dis-coveries were soon made, showing that from the woman Thekla Popov as a centre, a vast and complex ramification of crime extended far and wide throughout the community. The trial has been deferred for several weeks, so that the bodies of men supposed to have been murdered by their wives may be exhumed and subjected to post-mortem examination.

THE HEAVY GALES Some anxiety was occasioned at Ports-mouth owing to the non-arrival of the transport Navarino, which should have taken troops board and sailed on Thursday for Cyprus. The delay is probably caused by the heavy weather. All her troops were concentrated, and actually sent into the Dockyard, so that much inconvenience ensued. They were all placed in barracks.

The gale continued to blow from the northnorth-west, and a heavy sea was running all Thursday off the port of Liverpool. Beyond the stranding of the Danish schooner Hurfel on the Crosby Sands on Thursday, no casualty of a serious nature has occurred. The steamer Falcon, from Cork, arrived during the day partially disabled, having sustained a mishap to one of the engines on the passage, which she reports to have been very rough.

During the storm at Bootle on Wednesday evening several canal boats on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal were forced against the woodwork of a coffer dam, behind which some sewer pipes were being laid. The dam gave way, and the excavation was inundated. A gang of a hundred men were employed in repairing the dam, and after several hours' work the flood was stopped. The traffic on the canal was much impeded. The scene of the accident was on Thursday visited by the Mayor of Bootle and a number of spectators.

A severe shower of hail fell at Holm, Ork-

A severe shower of hair ten at Holm, Orkaney, on Wednesday night, succeeded by a heavy rainfall, which has done considerable damage to the heavier crops, that were nearly ready for harvesting. The lighthouse steamer Pharos, with the Commissioners of Northern Lights on board, who have been making an official cruise in Orkney and Shetland Islands left Kirkwall on Thursday for Fortrose During the cruise a very distinguished party including several of the principal sheriffs of Scotland and Lords Provost were on board. Numerous vessels arrived at Great Yar mouth on Thursday with damage sustained in the gale of Tuesday and Wednesday. small steamer, named Vauban, of and from Havre, for the North Sea Fishing, encountered the full force of the storm, and had her machinery disabled, besides losing spars, etc. The Laura Williamson, of Boston, from Stockton for Youghal, with iron, sustained serious damage, as also did the Crown, of and

for Shepstone, from Hartlepool, with coal, the latter vessel being assisted in leaky. Several French boats were obliged to seek shelter. A severe gale has been blowing at Brighton since Tuesday, and up to Thursday night its force had not abated. For some time past the sea had been encroaching on the land at Hove, and during the past few days the tide had reached within about nine yards of the public lawns. The path is still giving way where the greynos run at acute angles from the shore, and unless something is speedily done to avert the force of the waves the damage will be very serious. In consequence of the heavy sea running the Brighton Regatta, fixed for Thursday, was again postponed until Tuesday the 5th proximo.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. GRAY. At a meeting of the guardians of the North Dublin Union on Wednesday Mr. Nagle moved the following resolution:—"That this moved the following resolution:—" That this board deeply sympathises with Mr. Edward Dwyer Gray, M.P., and high sheriff of the city of Dublin, who is at present undergoing a sentence of three months' imprisonment, imposed on him by Mr. Justice Lawson; and we desire to express a hope that his Excel-lency the Lord Lieutenant will make such an inquiry into the facts as will give satisfaction to the general public." The chairman, Mr. Tickle, J.P., objected to the resolution, as introducing politics and criticising the conduct of the judges of the land, and refused to receive it. A member of the Ennis Board

of Guardians, at the ordinary meeting on Wednesday, proposed the following resolu-tion:—"That we, the guardians of the Ennis Union, protest against the unjust and arbitrary sentence passed by Mr. Justice Lawson on Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., for merely doing his duty as a journalist, and that we tender to Mr. Gray, in his prison cell, our sincere sympathy. We believe that such acts only tend to a continuance of the disorder unhappily existing in the country, and we respectfully request that the Lord Lieutenant will be pleased to order his immediate discharge." Lord Inchiquin, who presided, refused to receive the resolution, and left the chair. Thereupon another chairman was substituted, and

the resolution was passed.

The Freeman's Journal gives a list of the liquors ordered at the hotel and consumed by he jury in the Ennis murder case the night before finding their verdict. When they were locked up they had eight pints of ale or stout, one bottle of sherry, three bottles of claret, six glasses of gin, one half-glass of brandy, and 35% glasses of whisky. Four of the 12 jurymen were abstainers. Champagne was divided between two, and others took no whisky. This is put forward to show that some of the jury at least had too much. The Freeman's Journal states that in the hotel the jury mixed with the outside public, and that many verdicts have previously been quashed

on this account alone. Mr. Justice Lawson, in adjourning the Commission at Dublin on Wednesday, said:—
I think the great discretion vested in the Attorney-General in transferring cases from the locality in which they occur to the county and city of Dublin has been wisely exercised. It was most desirable that these most important cases should have been tried by juries independent, impartial, unconnected with the locality, and without prejudice, fear, favour, or affection. It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the mode in which juries at the present Commission have discharged their duties, the intelligence that has been shown, and the attention paid to all the cases, and the manner in which the juries considered

RECENTLY PROVED WILLS .- The will of Lord Conynham, late of 36, Belgrave-square, who died on the 2d of June last, was proved on the 15th inst. by Lord Ormonde, and Mr. William Henry Saltwell, the executors. The value of the personal estate amounted to over £118,000. The testator directs his funeral to be of the plainest description - hatbands scarves, feathers, and crape to be dispensed with, and the ceremony to be conducted without ostentation. The will of Mr. Thomas Higginbotham, late of Alderley Edge, Cheshire, was proved on the 2d inst., the value of the personal estate amounting to over £144,000. The will of Mr. Herbert Knowles, late of Quarry-hill, Reigate, was proved on the 25th ult., by Mrs. Hope Knowles, the widow, and others, the value of the personal estate in the United Kingdom being over £50,000. The will of Mr. George Staunton Lynch-Staunton, late of Clydagh, Galway, and of Oakhurst, Cheltenham, who died on the 4th of April last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Mr. Marcus Lynch, the brother and acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £40,000. The will of Mr. John Eyston, late of Salford Hall, Warwickshire, and of Welford, Northamptonshire, who died on the 30th of May last, was proved on the 4th inst., the value of the personal estate exceeding £27,000. The will of Captain Thomas Bulkeley, J.P., formerly of the 1st Life Guards, late of Clewer Lodge, Windsor, and of 11, Park-street, Grosvenorsquare, who died on the 6th of May last, was proved on the 10th inst., the value of the personal estate being over £26,000.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY ON IRISH CRIME. Mr. Trevelyan, in the course of a reply to an address from the Corporation of Belfast on Wednesday, said :-You speak very kindly of what you are pleased to call the courage of those who undertook the Government of Ire-land after the death of Mr. Burke and of my dear and lamented predecessor. As far as regards the high officials in this country, it would be idle to deny their personal danger, and unbecoming to enlarge upon it; but whatever that danger may be, it is not greater than that of many a poor cottager or farmer who, with no sense of public duty to sustain him, lives in the constant prospect of himself and those dearest to him perishing by a sudden and horrible fate. To put an end to this un-speakable state of things there is one method. and that method works slowly; it is to establish a tribunal which will do justice without fear of man. When once the people are convinced that a tribunal can be trusted to decide in accordance with the evidence, gradually but surely the evidence will be forthcoming, Those who expect that agrarian murders could suddenly cease in a country where up to this month a conviction for an agrarian murder could not be obtained for a year past expected an impossibility. My own firm belief is that there is a great majority of people in the disturbed parts of Ireland who are thankful for the Prevention of Crimes Act, and for the protection which, if strictly and firmly worked-and strictly and firmly worked it is and shall be—it will, in the long run, afford to them and to their families. The fixed policy of the present Irish Government is to draw a deep line between what is criminal and what With political writings and specches and resolutions at public meetings we do not care to concern ourselves; but against crime and outrage we have proclaimed. and we will continue to wage, an undving and

ATTACK ON A MAIL CART DRIVER .- The driver ATTACK ON A MAIL CART DRIVER.—The driver of the mail cart from Kilkenny to Newross was early on Friday morning attacked by three men, who stopped the cart, pulled him off, and demanded the mail bags. The driver refused, and a struggle ensued, in which he was badly beaten. He succeeded, however, in regaining the car and reaching his destination with the mails. The chiert of the over nation with the mails. The object of the out-rage is believed to have been the possession of some writs which were in the bags. No arrests have been made.

DEATH OF MR. J. D. HUTCHINSON, -Mr. J. D. Hutchinson, who only resigned his seat as member for Halifax a few days ago, died on Friday morning at his residence, Redcliffesquare, London, aged 60 years.

AN M.D. IN TROUBLE .- A rather respectably-looking young man, who gave the name of David Wilson, and who was described in of David Wilson, and who was described in the police sheet as a doctor of medicine, was brought up before Alderman Sir A. Lusk, at the Mansion House on Thursday, under the following circumstances:—A City constable stated that about one o'clock in the morning he found the prisoner in the lower part of a new building in course of erection in Sta-tioners' Hall-court. He at first gave no ac-count of how he came there, but he ultimatelycount of how he came there, but he ultimately said that he had got into the building in order to have sleep. He described himself at the police-station as a doctor of medicine, and said that he had just come from Edinburgh.
No money was found upon him, but he told him that he had got plenty of money in the Bank of England. (A laugh.) Sir A. Lusk: What did he say he was? The constable: He said he was a doctor of medicine. (Laughter.) Sir A. Lusk (to the defendant): Are you a doctor of medicine? The Defendant : am. Sir A. Lusk: Well, doctor, what have you got to say for yourself? (A laugh.)
The Defendant: I don't know. Sir A. Lusk: How do you account for being in the place where you were found, and being here in this destitute state? The Defendant: Oh, I have got plenty of money. (Laughter.) Sir A. Lusk: Where is it? The Defendant: Some of it is in the Bank of England. Sir A. Lusk: Well, I hardly know what to do with you, and I shall remand you for a day or two in order that some inquiries may be made about you. The defendant was accordingly re-

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,955 .- FOUNDED 1814.

## PARIS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, AUGUST 28-29, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

FRANCE—Asingle journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr. 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES— A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES—£1 12s. 0d.;

£3 0s. 0d. ; £6 0s. Terms of Advertisements: -75, 60, or 0 centimes a line, according to the number of sertions. None under Three Francs.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 2fr. a line BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 2fr. a line.
Nonces, 3fr. a line. — PARAGRAPHS, 5fr. a line.
SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and the United States of America; also through the Messageries, Bankers, and Booksellers.

LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignani's Messenger." 168, Strand; also by G. Street, 30, Cernbill; Bares, Hendrand Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Son, 186, Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160, Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane. NICE :- 15, QUAI MASSÉNA

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 26-27, 1882.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR. The Times says that the war in Egypt having begun in earnest, the time has clearly come when all attempts to deal with the Egyptian question by fine-drawn negotiations at Constantinople should be finally abandoned. There is no longer any pretence of good faith or good will on the part of the Porte. It has thwarted and impeded the action of England at every step, and if it were permitted it would thwart and impede it to the end. There was a time, perhaps, when the task of suppressing the military revolt in Egypt might have been entrusted to the Sultan, if he had been able or willing to give effectual guarantees for his good faith and serious purpose. But that time has long since passed away, and it is sheer weakness and blindness to pursue any longer the phantom of an exploded and obsolete policy. As matters stand at present, a Turkish alliance would be a danger and a snare, even if the good faith of the Porte could be guaranteed. It would be interpreted by Arabi and his supporters, and by the wavering population of Egypt as a confession that we could not accomplish unaided the task we have undertaken. It would strengthen and consolidate the forces of resistance, and it would positively weaken our power of overcoming them. But the good faith of the Porte would assuredly be conspicuous by its absence from the hollow alliance. In such a task as we have undertaken there is nothing that could be more inexpedient and mischievous, nothing that a prudent Government should more resolutely avoid, than the introduction into Egypt of such an element of discord, confusion, intrigue,

and duplicity as Turkey would inevitably

The Pall Mall Gazette says :- We are by no means out of the wood yet, and it is to be hoped that all tendency to halloo will be vigorously repressed. There is a rumour that the War Office has been requested by Sir Garnet to reinforce him in Egypt, and it is quite possible, notwithstanding the collapse of the Egyptian resistance on Frithat reinforcements may yet be needed. The fact that more men were invalided by sunstroke than by two days' fighting with the enemy is an ominous reminder that General August and General September may be much more formidable adversaries than the mutinous army over which we have now achieved our first important success. If it is followed up by another victory there is reason to hope that the soldiery already demoralized and discontented will recognise the finger of fate in the success of the invaders, and abandon a cause which Allah has doomed. Pending that most desirable consummation, it is to be hoped that the tendency to indulge in exultation over the prowess of our soldiers will be kept well in check. But it is of evil augury that Sir Garnet Wolseley should have condescended to pen such a sentence as that which disfigures his despatch on Friday. The bombast about it not being consonant with the traditions of the Queen's service to retire before any number of Egyptian troops is conceived in the genuine spirit of the legendary drummer boy who told the Frenchman that no one knew how to beat a retreat in the English army. It is very magnificent, no doubt, but it is not war. An army that did know how to retreat would be an army that did not know its business, and Sir Garnet Wolseley will have no hesitation in retiring before Egyptian troops whenever sound dictates of military strategy demand such a move. It is not an English custom to indulge in rhodomontade in military bulletins, and it is to be hoped that Sir Garnet's first slip will be his last.

The Daily News declares that the landing of Turkish troops at Alexandria would be in the highest degree inconvenient, especially so long as Kafr Dowar holds out. As Turkish statesmen must know this perfectly well, it is at first sight astonishing enough that they should haggle about the terms of co-operation, precisely as they might do with a customer who was feverishly anxious to secure the bargain. It may be hoped that the rumours which speak of renewed attempts to entangle the action of England by exacting a definite promise as to its results are untrue, and if they are not untrue that the attempt will resisted. It is impossible England to say what she will or will not do further than she has said it already, nntil it is seen what there is to be done. Half the accusations of bad faith that have ever been made have arisen from these unwise desires on one side and from unwise consent on the other. It was open to Turkey, and it was in a certain sense open to Europe, to participate in the action now being taken. The opportunity was not taken, and England has to do the work alone. That it will be done in no selfish or grasping spirit has been sufficiently indicated by the whole action of England in regard to Egypt, and by the sufficiently distinct declarations of English statesman. No one has any right to demand more.

The Standard is satisfied that a very marked and decisive success has been gained by Sir Garnet Wolseley, and that with a loss comparatively insignificant. Nothing could better suit the plans of the British General than that the Egyptians should have acted as they have done. After having prepared with great care an entrenched position behind which to give

to fight in the open. It is true that they could retreat to Tel-el-Kebir, but the blow which the defeat will deal to their morale will be a heavy one, and the defence of Tel-el-Kebir will be greatly weakened. Indeed, had the Egyptians stood their ground, and so have given Sir Garnet Wolseley the chance of inflicting a decisive defeat upon them, that position might, perhaps, have fallen into our hands without further fighting. Our weakness in cavalry, however, would in any case have militated against a decisive victory being won, for it is cavalry alone which converts a victory into a rout. A couple of regiments of Hussars would have been invaluable to Sir Garnet vesterday.

The Morning Post expresses the opinion that with the forces at his disposal the Egyptian commander ought to have no difficulty in outflanking Sir Garnet Wolseley, cutting off his line of retreat and compelling surrender. But Sir Garnet Wolseley doubtless thinks that he can take liberties with the Egyptians which would be inexcusable with the troops of any European State. And the result has confirmed the justice of his calculations, but it is not the kind of experiment which should be rashly repeated. It is scarcely the fitting place for the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Egypt to be at the head of a handful of men, however gallantly holding an improvised position against an enemy more than ten times as strong. Every one must admire the gallantry and courage displayed both by the Commander-in-Chief and the men on this trying occasion; but it will possibly occur to military critics that Sir Garnet should not have exposed himself to so great a risk.

The Daily Telegraph thinks that Sir Garnet Wolseley was right in not retiring before the Egyptian troops. Judicious daring, a bold front in difficult positions, is half the battle in warfare. He had tested throughout the day the temper of his adversary, and found out that he had not enough audacity to make a threatening movement, or that "springing valour" which Napier celebrated when conspicuous on other fields. Had the enemy attacked or manœuvred, it is not at all improbable that even with his two thousand combatants Sir Garnet might have seen a way to a telling victory.

ENGLAND AND THE POWERS. It was a good move to seize upon the

Canal as a means of outflanking Arabi, but

it was a better move still to seize upon it

as a notification to Europe that under no circumstances will we ever permit the waterway to be threatened. At the time when the British expedition was preparing there were not wanting those who maintained that we should not be permitted by the European Powers to undertake military operations upon the Canal. Such warnings, wever, came principally from those to whose unquiet gaze the whole Egyptian situation seemed bristling with international perils; from those who were convinced that the jealousy of France would bring her into collision with England on the Nile; from those who saw the hand of Prince Bismarck in every suspicious movement of the Porte, and every defiant act of Arabi: or from those who assumed that the great military Powers of Europe were ready at a moment's notice to sink their own jealousies in a coalition against the British Empire. The air has now been cleared of these imaginary terrors. It has been shown that, as we all along contended, the political interests of France in Egypt are altogether of too vague and sentimenta a character to induce her to share the risks and costs of a military intervention; and that she is well content to allow her considerable commercial stake in that country and her position as a North African Power to be safeguarded, as they most effectually will be, by English arms. It has, at the same time, been made evident that, with whatever jealousy the power of England in the Mediterranean may be regarded by her other Continental neighbours, they are none of them prepared to offer forcible resistance to her in the assertion of her right to protect her vital interests in Egypt by whatever military or naval measures she may think fit to adopt. The occupation of the Suez Canal by the English fleet and army is the most striking demonstration of this fact. Our ironclads are riding at anchor in Lake Timsah; our troops hold Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez; the whole line of the canal from north to south has, in fact, been converted into a base for military operations. Yet no Government in Europe has uttered a word of remonstrance. The silence was unbroken save by the protesting voice of M. de Lesseps; and M. de Lesseps' protest, which was essentially that of the man of business and not of the politician, has, with the reopening of the canal for traffic, been withdrawn. No doubt it would be possible to misinterpret the meaning, or to overrate the extent of this European acquiescence in English action. We ought not, of course, to regard it as justifying that Europe at large is entirely indifferent to the fate of Egypt, and that, after having subdued Arabi, we shall be at liberty to dispose of the country entirely according to our own good pleasure. On the contrary, it is easy to imagine such methods of dealing with a conquered Egypt as would of necessity excite the jealousy, or, still worse, the alarm of other Powers. and might even provoke such a combination of threatened interests against us as would realise our alarmists' premature fears. But there was never the slightest probability of the present English Government entertaining any project of the kind; and the danger to be feared was that they should show too much rather than too little respect for the opinion of Europe in the ultimate resettlement of Egyptian affairs. We speak, however, of this danger in the past tense, because there should now, at any rate, be good reason to hope that an undue deference to "susceptibilities" which have been proved in one case at least to be mainly imaginary, will not in future be displayed. Bearing in mind, of course, that there is a limit beyond which it would be imprudent to push our claims in Egypt, let us remember also that this limit is a very wide one, and see that we exercise the amplest freedom of action within these boundaries of prudence. Events have shown that the European Powers willingly assign an absolute pri-

macy to British interests in Egypt, and

fully recognise our right to protect them.

whenever and wherever necessary, by the

strong hand; and it is a fair inference from

this that they will not question our claims

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous: battle, they appear to have abandoned all to secure ourselves by any reasonable week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. they appear to have abandoned all measures of precaution against the recurtor of the mischiefs which have comrence of the mischiefs which have compelled our intervention. Such extent of authority, such powers of control over the Egyptian administration as may be necessary for the end will, we believe, be accorded to us by common consent; but, of course, upon one condition only. That condition is that we should show as much vigour and determination in diplomacy as we have in war: that we should make up our minds as to the conditions which are essential to the future security of our interests in Egypt, and should insist firmly thereupon. Whatever concessions can be made consistently with this all-impor-tant object to the wishes of other Powers we should, of course, do well to make; but we must never allow this distinctly secondary consideration to usurp the first place in our policy. Our own interests in Egypt must come first, for they are the greatest by general admission; and moreover we have had to fight for them. Their superiority is attested in the unshared sacrifices which they have exacted from us: and we shall provoke neither astonishment nor resistance by maintaining in the council chamber the position which we have vindicated in the field .- Observer.

#### THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

We (Spectator) are heartily with Mr. Gladstone in his disinterested views with regard to Egypt, so far at least as his ultimate aim goes. Our only object is thisfirst, to make civilisation predominant in the great highway between the West and the East-and next, to bring about a substantial alleviation of the age-long misery of the Egyptian people:-If these two objects can but be adequatel

ecured, we do not care how soon the English Expedition clears itself out of Egypt, and the Khedive finds himself once more in command of the situation. But is it possible that the great ends we have in view can be secured thus easily? Suppose the Khedive's autho-rity is once restored and Arabi vanquished, is it credible that the restored order can be lon maintained without the aid of the power which restored it? And, what is most important of all, is it credible that the restored order can be maintained for the purposes for which it was restored, without the help of the Power which restored it? What do we know of Tewfik Pacha, that we should trust him to govern the Egyptians with a sincere view to secure the happiness of the Fellaheen? Such a view is as far as possible from the mind of an Oriental ruler, even of the better class; and it should be remembered that what we look for is something much more, as Mr Gladstone himself has admitted, than the mere restoration of the Control—it is the reconstitution of the Egyptian Government so as to secure the good and gentle governmen of the peasantry, after a fashion which the Control—though it did a good deal, no doubt —never even attempted. Can we conceivably trust the Khedive not only to keep down all the unruly elements which this strife will have awakened in Egypt, but to change the whole spirit of the Government in the right direction—the direction of justice and freedom for the people—without any external support? And if there is to be any external support at all, after such a struggle as this, whose could it he, with any propriety, except our own without, therefore, the smallest disposition to depreciate Mr. Gladstone's noble aims, we do fear greatly that he is preparing the way for an outcry that may require us to leave Egypt before those aims are secured, or ever in a way to be secured. And we protest earnestly beforehand against its being represented as a sort of disguised Jingoism, that England should decline to retire till she has established solidly that improved régime in Egypt, for the sake of which, and for the sake of which alone, she has incurred all these sacrifices.

## MADAGASCAR.

Although the conflict of interests be tween England and France which seemed at one time impending in Egypt has been temporarily averted, no similar amicable arrangement or postponement seems to have been effected in the island of Madagascar :-

A rather truculent letter appears in the Paris Press, proposing to give an explana-tion of the whole circumstances of this de-plorable complication. The writer starts by declaring that there are three parties repre sented in the squabble—the English, the French, and the native tribe of the Hovas. Of these the French are, of course, according to our writer's views, the true and real possessors of the right to the whole island and every thing in it. This right, however, the perfi-dious scions of Albion are endeavouring and designing to supersede, and with a view to this they are working upon the feelings of those convenient barbarians, the Hovas. These latter-the third party to the affairare described as of a cunning and ill-conditioned race, readily yielding to the base in sinuations urged upon them by the English Meanwhile, the French Consul and Vice Consul—good easy men—do nothing but what is fair and chove-board, whereas the secret agents of the English are sowing the seeds of disaffection with a view to stir up a native rebellion against the sway of the French; in order to serve the native conquerors as occasion may suggest. The most remarkable fea ture in the whole affair is, however, the religious element. It appears that there are plenty of Catholic agents in the island who might, if they chose, counteract the anti-gallican tendencies spreading amongst the Hovas. But the Jesuits, having been ill-treated by turn, and are said to have frankly confessed that they would not serve the interests of th Republic in the matter. On the other hand Evangelical missionaries are as active as can be; and, as most of them come from England, or at least represent English religious societies, there is all the more opening left to them for converting the natives to a policy unfavourable to France.-Globe.

## COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, FIRDAY. The Queen and their Royal Highnesses Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught drove out yesterday afternoon. The Duchess of Albany walked, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps. Capt. Edwards, C.B., and Mrs. Edwards had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family in the evening. Her Majesty went out this morning

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have left town for Heron Court, Christchurch The Earl and Countess of Longford have left Bruton-street for their seat in Ireland. Earl Granville arrived in town on Frida from Walmer Castle.

Lord and Lady Carrington on leaving town vent to Gunton Park, Norfolk, and next week go visiting in Scotland.

Lord and Lady Hothfield and family have left Hothfield Place for Appleby Castle, West-

moreland, for a few weeks.

The Prime Minister arrived at his official residence in Downing-street on Friday from isiting Lord Wolverton at his seat near Lady Hare Clarges is staying at Brown's

Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote arrived at Pynes, near Exeter, on Friday evening

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

THE DEFEAT OF THE EGYPTIANS. The Alexandria correspondent of the

Observer telegraphs as follows, under date of Aug. 26th (9.40 p.m.):-All the interest of the campaign is transferred to the district between Ismailia and

Reports have been received here of the existence of scares both at Ramleh and Meks. In the absence of cavalry and

field artillery, nothing serious has, how-

ever, been attempted. Yesterday evening the seven-inch guns near the pumping station at Ramleh opened fire on Arabi's position. Some shells burst directly after leaving the guns, while others fell within Arabi's entrenchments, but the enemy did not return the fire, although they were plainly seen in

large numbers near the guns. News received from London of the success of the British troops near Tel-el-Kebir has been placarded over the town and has created excitement and rejoicing. Nothing is known here of the move-

information would be communicated to Arabi. Generals, Hamley, Wood, and Alison, with over 6,000 men, remain unemployed at Ramleh, watching Arabi's position at

ments of the army. It is feared that any

Kafr Dowar. The Austrian officers and men of the gunboat Nautilus, who were taken prisoners at Aboukir, saw Arabi at Kafr Dewr, and were released on their word of honour not to disclose anything.

The first action of the war has been fought for the possession of the dam built by the enemy across the Fresh-water Canal. Despatches giving full particulars of the engagement have been received at the War Office from Sir Garnet Wolseley. The first, which is dated Ismailia, August

24, is as follows:—
The water in the fresh water canal has been falling for the last three days, and although I had possession of Serapeum, nine miles south of this, I felt it necessary to push forward and occupy that part of the canal which I had been warned was the point on it where it could be most seriously damaged, about seven miles west of Ismailia. I advanced this morning before daybreak, with Household Cavalry, two guns Horse Artillery, with about 30 mounted Infantry, and about 1,000 Infantry of York and Lancaster, and Royal Marines. some skirmishing I took possession of the dam the enemy had constructed across the canal, between the villages of El Magfar and Mahuta. During operation two squadrons Household Cavalry charged enemy's broken infantry very gallantly. I soon found the enemy were being largely reinforced from Tel-el-Kebir in rear I could see trains arrive. I did not think it would be in consonance with the traditions of the Queen's army that we should retire before any number of Egyptian troops, so I decided upon holding my ground until the evening, when I knew reinforcements I had sent for All day long Egyptian force of 10,000 men, with ten guns in my front and on my right flank. The precision of their artillery fire was very good; but, fortu nately, they fired common shell nearly all day, and when they did fire shrapnel their fuses were badly cut. The enemy had their cavalry regiments in line, and our horses, having been so recently on board ship, were not in condition to gallop much. Our two Horse Artillery guns were overmatched all day, but were served with pluck and ability by Lieut. Hickman and his men, the Royal Marine Artillers helping when our men were very tired. casualties have been few. Will send you names to-morrow. Capt. Hallam-Parr and Lord Melgund wounded-former through the leg; latter through the hand. One or two other officers slightly wounded. The Mounted Infantry, under Capt. Parr, was handled admirably, and distinguished itself; and all the troops engaged did well. To-morrow I shall attack the enemy's position at Haleuke, and hope to take possession of the dam they constructed there this morning.

A further telegram from Sir G. Wolseley, dated Ismailia, August 25, 2.0 a.m., says :- "In my telegram of last night I omitted to mention that I had with me in the engagement yesterday two Gatlings, worked by a detachment of seamen from the Fleet, who performed their duty admirably." A third despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley to the War Office, dated Ismailia, August 25, 9.40 p.m., is as fol-

lows :-Pushed on again this morning at daybreak The enemy had strongly entrenched their position at Mahuta, and from the bold way in which they attacked yesterday I had hoped they would stand their ground this morning. They withdrew their guns, however, last night They had twelve in action vesterday-not ten as previously reported. The force at my disposal this morning was the First Division and all the English Cavalry Brigade, with sixteen guns. I gave General Willis command of the troops engaged both yesterday and to-day and he carried out my instructions to my en-tire satisfaction. My intention was to pivot on my left at the dam we took yesterday, which is half-way between El Magfar and Mahuta, and swing round my right to take the enemy's position in flank and drive him into the fresh water canal, sending the cavalry completely round his position to occupy the railway in his rear, and, if possible, to capture an engine and some rolling stock. This operation was very well carried out. All the heavy work to-day devolved upon the cavalry and artillery, which were well-handled by General Lowe. He attacked the rear of the enemy, who had a large camp at Mahsemeh railway station, which he took, routing the enemy with a considerable loss, taking five Krupp guns and seventy-five railway carriages, lade with provisions, and a large quantity of ammunition and Remington rifles. Many of our horses had been only landed yesterday, and were, consequently, not fit for heavy work over a desert of deep sand, where there are no roads or tracks of any sort. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, and the long and very trying march all the reinforcements ordered to the front yesterday had to make, still I have every reason to be satisfied with what we have accomplished. Although I had not intended advancing my position beyond Mahuta for some days, such has been the success of the cavalry to-day that I intend to-morrow occupying the Kassasin Lock on the fresh water canal. It is two miles and a half west of the Mahsemeh station, and its position wil secure to us the safe passage across the desert lying between Ismailia and the cultivated land of the Delta. The enemy seems so demoralized and so averse to await the attack of our infantry, that it is possible they will not make the determined stand I had anticipated before we reached Zagazig. The Guards Brigade under the Duke of Connaught, made a very trying march yesterday across the desert, and was well handled by his Royal Highness throughout the day's operations. The losses yesterday were:—Household Cavalry: One private killed and five wounded, ten horses killed .- York and Lancaster Regiment : One private killed, and five wounded.—Royal Marine Artillery: One killed.—Mounted In-

officers wounded, Parr and

Melgund - and three horses killed and

wounded. There have been forty-eight cases

fantry:

of sunstroke among the privates, of which one was fatal, to-day, as far as I have yet been able to ascertain. Major Bibby, 7th Dragoon Guards, severely wounded, and several casualties among the rank and file of cavalry. One man of the Horse Artillery killed and one wounded. Further particulars to-morrow. Sir Beauchamp Saymour, has to-morrow. Sir Beauchamp Seymour has done all in his power to help me. He sent a pinnace with a 9-pounder up the Canal to-day, which would have helped materially had the enemy stood in the position they had fortified so carefully. He has now organized a boat service along the Canal, upon which we shall have to depend mainly for supplies until we can get our locomotive to work on the rail-All ranks in the navy, from the Admiral to the simple seamen, have worked hard for us. The army owe them a deep debt of gratitude for the assistance they have

Some additional particulars may b gathered from the subjoined despatch dated Friday from the correspondent of the Standard at Ismailia:-

I telegraphed on Wednesday, we started yesterday at four a.m., reached Neliche at

In accordance with the plan of operations

five, and marched along the Canal and rail-way embankments. The Life Guards and Mounted Infantry went abreast, examining the whole country, in advance of the infantry. At a distance of two miles in front of Nefiche, or seven miles from Ismailia, we encountered a armed with Remingtons. These fired a volley and botted, hotly pursued by the cavalry. However, all managed to escape, with the exception of to escape, with the exception of four, who stood back to back and refused to surrender. Upon one of them receiving a shot in the hand, they thought better of it and gave in. Shortly afterwards the enemy showed in force upon the heights in front, and soon a considerable force appeared, and some guns opened fire upon us. Our cavalry occupied their attention until the infantry came up with two guns. Sir Garnet then took up a good position, and, seeing that the enemy were in force, sent off for the brigade of Guards and more guns to come forward at once from Ismailia. During the whole day, with the small force at his command, he maintained his position, and held the enemy in check. The Egyptian artillery kept up a constant fire, and his artillery made good practice. Several of their shells exploded between the squadron of the Household Cavalry, and the very first shell they fired passed a few feet over the General's head and took a leg off a horse ten yards from where we standing. The enemy alto-gether declined to come to close quarters, but kept firing at long range. The little body of Mounted Infantry kept two cavalry regiments at bay the entire day. Captain Parr and Lord Melgund were both wounded slightly. The total casualties are unknown at present, but several have been killed, and two gunners were struck down a few yards from our position, by shrapnel, while serving the guns. Nothing could be finer than the behaviour of the troops. They were all day without water or food, and had marched ten miles through the heavy sand. The enemy's position extended from the Canal on his right out to the Desert, along the ridge of a long line of low sand hills

His cavalry swept round upon our right flank, while we were unable to get at them, as they refused to come near enough to give our men a chance, while their artillery fire was too hot for our cavalry to cross the open to challenge them. Our infantry passed the day lying down behind the low banks of the water ditches, but as the enemy never approached they had little to do but to long for shelter and water. Later in the afternoon the Brigade of Guards arrived upon the ground and preparations were made for an attack at The Duke of Connaught is bivouacking with them. Sir Garnet Wolseley rode into Ismailia, and returned late in the evening. He sent to congratulate Lieutenant Hickman, R.A., upon the manner in which he handled his two guns, and upon the courage which his men exhibited when pitted against a vastly superior force. During the night reinforcements continued to arrive. It was a heavy march of ten miles through the sand but all seemed in splendid condition and spirits. The Guards were ready to begin ction then and there upon their arrival. Four guns came up in sufficient time to support during the last part of the afternoon, the two guns which had pluckily faced the fire of twelve of the enemy's pieces throughout the day. The troops were moving before day-break this morning, and in the darkness I could hear the field officers ordering the men to stand to arms, and the neighing of the cavalry horses as the men saddled them ready for action. The Cavalry were now in a position to act effectively, the Household Troops having been reinforced by the arrival of the 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards. The 46th, the remaining companies of the 84th and of the Marines had also come up, together with two guns of the Royal Artillery. Every one was eager for the fight, and the greatest anxiety was expressed by the men lest the enemy might have slipped away during the night.

The guns did not arrive until nearly morn-

ing, having had the greatest difficulty ting through the heavy sand. We had already two Gatling guns with us, and a steam launch had come up the Freshwater Canal to operate with a Nordenfelt gun. When daylight appeared, it was found, to the intense disgust and disappointment of every one, that the main body of the enemy had withdrawn from their position facing us, and the hope of a fight died away. The men had no doubt of the result, and indeed yesterday, although the Egyptian Artillery fought well, and fired with far greater accuracy than their fellows at Kafr Dowar, the Infantry were contemptible. refusing to make even an effort to come to close quarters, although so immensely superior in numbers. Their Cavalry appeared httle better, and I observed many of both arms breaking off from the ranks and dispersing under the fire of our shells. The sun is fairly up now, and there are no signs of the The Cavalry are just moving out, and there are hopes that they may at least come upon some of the enemy.

The situation at Alexandria is thus de-

scribed by the Standard correspondent at that place :-ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY, 8 P.M. While upon our side everything has been quiet to-day, the enemy has been unusually active at his fortifications. On his left a body of four or five hundred men have been a work the whole afternoon upon new entrench ments across the sands between the railway embankment and Lake Marcotis, about half mile on the other side of Malaha Junction covering the ground by which the Marine dvanced on the 5th of August. Thus his flanks are now covered by enthrenchments to Lake Mareotis on the one side, and Lake Aboukir on the other. reason to believe that the Egyptians have followed our example, and have mounted a gun on a railway truck. Early this morning an engine from Kafr Dowar pushed a truck before it to a point close behind the entrenchments thrown up by them yesterday across the line. There was a white shield on the truck, so that we were unable to see its contents. The waggon remained there all day, and the engine fetched it back at sunset. Three trains were observed this morning by the Minotaur withdrawing at least two battalions of infantry from the Aboukir Forts. These are probable intended to hold the tongue of land between Lakes Aboukir and Edken, by which, if we silenced the forts, a force landing at Aboukir Bay could advance and turn the position of Kafr Dowar. This afternoon I saw a large new camp on the plain to the south of Lake Marcotis. It consisted of Bedouin tents, and probably contains the reinforcements from Tripoli, whose arrival I telegraphed on Wed-

nesday. Colonel Gerard, Major Ardagh, and Captain Sandwith, hitherto specially attached to General Alison's Staff, left to day to rejoin the First Division. It is stated upon good authority that two thousand Albanians about to be enlisted for service in Egypt, in the Quarantine and other departments, it being felt that native troops cannot be trusted. Troops are at present urgently required at the Quarantine station at Moses Well, about fifteen miles south of Suez, as the attitude of the Bedouins in that neighbourhood is of a threatening character. Advices from the interior represent the cotton crop as having suffered considerably, owing to irrigation. The Khedivieh, Egyptian steamer, arrived to-day from Port Said, bringing with her a number of Egyptian prisoners, including five officers. A transport, with locomotives and railway material, left Alexandria to-day for Port Said.

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS. Orders have been issued from the Assistant Adjutant-General's department at Dover for the depot of No. 1 Battalion West Kent Regi-ment, stationed at Maidstone, to embark for Malta or Alexandria on the Lombardy at the Albert Docks on the 6th of September. Instructions have been issued from the same office directing the depot of the 1st Battalion Sussex Regiment, stationed at Chichester, to embark for Cyprus in the Duke of Devonshire at Portsmouth on September 4. The extreme pressure which has prevailed in all depart-ments of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for six weeks past, is now, it is stated, beginning to abate. The shipment of various war to a pare. The suppment of various war stores is being made on telegraphic requisitions from Sir Garnet Wolseley, who asks for the railway plant and rolling stock to be sent out as quickly as possible, and this is almost the only uproset week leaves as in the American the only urgent work going on in the Arsenal.

RISING TALENT IN POLITICS.

The demand for rising political genius, or at least the more active curiosity of search for the "clever young man" who is to ripen into the statesman of the future, has of late years somewhat abated. Whether the public mind has submitted to a despairing belief that the race of statesmen is extinct, or whether the "coming man" has so often disappointed his expectant admirers that they now prefer to wait till he is actually come, we cannot say; but certain it is that the parliamentary performances of the younger generation of poli-ticians seem nowadays to be less closely observed and less critically discussed than they used to be. Just at present, perhaps, it is fortunate that this is so; for strangely little material for observation and discussion of this sort is to be found in the records of the present session. Except, indeed, in the person of the young man here and there who has blossomed out into the young Minister, it has afforded scarcely any opportunity for studying the performances of youth at all. The unfortunate illness of Lord Randolph Churchill removed by far the most interesting of the competitors for parliamentary distinction from the stage; and he deserves condolence the more because the session which he has missed, though on the whole a tame one, has yet been marked by one or two party skirmishes in which he might have joined with peculiar effect. His absence, indeed, on one memorable occasion-that of the revelation of the Kilmainham Treaty-was a distinct loss to his party. Its official chiefs notoriously do not shine in the capacity for seizing upon any such sudden and unlookedfor advantage as then presented itself; and even if they did, the situation was one which offered a still better opening for a dashing officer of irregular horse than for any higher commander or any heavier arm. For there was no question of dislodging the Government from any strong position: that had already been done by Mr. Forster's unexpected flank-attack upon his old comrades They were already retiring in the greatest disorder; and what was wanted was not heavy artillery to boom idly behind the scattered fugitives, but light cavalry to harass their retreat. Lord Randolph Churchill, however, was unavoidably absent from the field; and neither on this nor on any other like occasion was his place effectually supplied. Of his contemporaries—or, to speak more strictly, among those nearest to him in parliamentary standing-hardly anything has been heard at all this session. Such reputations as those of Mr. Stanhope and Lord George Hamilton remain where they were: they have made no advance towards fulfilment of their early promise, if they have done nothing positively to dis-appoint it. Of more mature years than this last-mentioned couple, but on the same level of ex-oflicial rank, the two members for the University of Dublin have been favoured in the present as in the last session by the pre-vailingly Irish character of its legis-lation; and both Mr. Gibson and Mr. Plunket have made a steady if not very conspicuous advance in critical estimation. But these two names appear really to exhaust the list of Conservative politicians who since last February have gained any ground at all. Crossing the House of Commons and holding a review of the "young men" on the Liberal benches, we meet with the same or even more unsatisfactory results. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Shaw Lefevre have held office since the formation of the Government; Mr. Courtney, Mr. Ashley, and Mr. Trevelyan are more recent additions to the Ministry. But of these, the first alone can be credited with any measure of official success. many hours of the session Sir Charles Dilke's position has resembled that of a guilty witness under the sharpest fire of cross-examination; and it speaks well for his tact and temper that the multitude of awkward questions put to him were parried with unfailing urbanity and without flagrant prevarication. Apart, however, from this-which is, after all, a triumph of moral rather than mental qualities—he is believed to have shown both grasp of comprehension and firm-ness of conviction with respect to the Egyptian difficulty; and the one or two able speeches which he has delivered on the subject give reasonable warrant for the belief. But as regards his recently-added colleagues, the First Commissionership of Works has afforded Mr. Shaw Lefevre no opportunity for the display of that skill in official apology which is his chief distinction; Mr. Courtney has been, as Mr. Ashley is, a simple nonentity at the Colonial Office; and Lord Rosébery (who must certainly not be forgotten among young men of promise") has not met with, or has let slip, any chance of distinguishing himsel in the Homo Department. There re-mains Mr. Trevelyan; and in spite of the praise (partly conventional, and partly left-handed condemnation of Mr. Forster) which has been lavished upon him by the Radicals, Mr. Trevelyan is a failure. That he has conciliated the Irish members, considering the methods which he has been willing to resort to, is no great feat: a Chief Secretary who is prepared to denounce the enforcement of the law against "No Renters" as ' cruel and unpatriotic," may count upon the smiles of the Parnellites. But in every other respect, save that of conciliatory language and demeanour, Mr. Trevelyan has sadly disappointed expectation. In the judgment of all impartial critics, he has shown himself altogether wanting in that alertness of intelligence and aptitude for impromptu statement which are pre-eminently required in the office which he fills. Taken as a whole, it must be Taken as a whole, it must be admitted that this is but a meagre and melan-choly account of rising talent in public life. look in vain for the "bright young man" in whom we can see any promise of developing in the course of years into a "grand old" one; and we are almost

tempted to believe that the species is becom-

ing extinct .- St. James's Gazette,

No. 20,956.—FOUNDED 1814.

## PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr. 3 months, 32fr; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES— A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES-£1 12s. 0d.

Terms of Advertisements :- 75, 60, o 50 centimes a line, according to the number of insertions. None under Three Francs. BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 2fr. a line. Notices, 3fr. a line. - Paragraphs, 5fr. a line.

SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux cle poste in Europe and the United States of America; also through the Messageries, Bankers, and Booksellers.

LONDON :- Advertisements and Sub-LONDON:—Advertisements and Surscriptions received at the Special Office of
"Calignani's Messenger." 168, Strand;
also by G. Strater, 30, Cernhill; BATES, HENDY
and Co., 4, Old Jewry; SMITH and Son, 186,
Strand; E. C. COWIE and Co., St. Ann's-lane,
General Post-office; F. L. MAY and Co., 160,
Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane. NICE :- 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

## Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 27-28, 1882.

THE POLICE AGITATION IN IRELAND Commenting on the renewed agitation among the Irish Constabulary the Daily News says :- It would be premature to speculate upon the causes out of which this latest development of a dangerous movement has sprung, but the conduct of the Inspector-General in ordering the removal of several sub-constables from Limerick to remote stations in the north of Ireland seems to require further explanation than it has yet received. Our correspondent reports that this action on the part of Colonel Bruce is generally attributed on the spot to resentment at the part which these sub-constables played in demanding from the Irish Executive an increase of pay and an extension of other privileges. If popular rumour is in this instance correct, the exercise of official discretion seems to have been strangely misapplied. It cannot be alleged that the Irish Constabulary had no ground for the claims which they put forward, now that the claims have been vigorously enforced by the Government, and cheerfully conceded by Parliament. Mr. Trevelyan himself repudiated in the House of Commons the charges of insubordination and other similar misconduct which had been made against the police for their manner of approaching the authorities. The bill for regulating the amended salaries of officers and men in the force has received the Royal Assent, and the sum of a hundred and eighty thousand pounds has been granted in Committee of Supply, and distributed by the heads of the police in Ireland. In these circumstances, it seems barely credible that the officials of Dublin Castle should have resolved to have punished the leaders of a movement whose objects they have admitted to be reasonable by the simple and satisfactory process of granting them. The men so singled out have shown some disinclination to go, and insubordination in a semi-military body is of course a very serious matter. But the discontent not unnaturally evoked seems to have taken the final form of a memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant, and Lord Spencer will no doubt consider fairly and impartially both the action of the constables and the discretion of their superiors. A more serious agitation has arisen in Dublin, where the metropolitan police have held a meeting to protest against the neglect of their claims to remuneration for past services, have refused to give evidence before a Royal Commission recently appointed until these demands are granted, and declined to disperse on the order of Captain Talbot, the Chief Commissioner. The Irish police should receive, as they deserve, the utmost indulgence compatible with discipline. They have led a hard life during the last two years, and have been called upon to undergo constant labour and intermittent risk. They have had to act against large bodies of their countrymen, with whom they must have felt much social and national sympathy. They have done their duty nobly, and are now fairly entitled to their reward. But the course taken by the Dublin police on Sunday cannot be too earnestly deprecated in the interest of the

men themselves. ENGLAND AND THE POWERS.

It was a good move to seize upon the Canal as a means of outflanking Arabi, but it was a better move still to seize upon it as a notification to Europe that under no circumstances will we ever permit the waterway to be threatened. At the time when the British expedition was preparing there were not wanting those who maintained that we should not be permitted by the European Powers to undertake military operations upon the Canal. Such warnings, however, came principally from those to whose unquiet gaze the whole Egyptian situation seemed bristling with international perils; from those who were convinced that the jealousy of France would bring her into collision with England on the Nile; from those who saw the hand of Prince Bismarck in every suspicious movement of the Porte, and every defiant act of Arabi; or from those who assumed that the great military Powers of Europe were ready at a moment's notice to sink their own jealousies in a coalition against the British Empire. The air has now been cleared of these imaginary terrors. It has been shown that, as we all along contended, the political interests of France in Egypt are altogether of too vague and sentimental a character to induce her to share the risks and costs of a military intervention; and that she is well content to allow her considerable commercial stake in that country, and her position as a North African Power to be safeguarded, as they most effectually will be, by English arms. It has, at the same time, been made evident that, with whatever jealousy the power of England in the Mediterranean may be regarded by her other Continental neighbours, they are none of them prepared to offer forcible resistance to her in the assertion of her right to protect her vital interests in Egypt by whatever military or naval measures she may think fit to adopt. The occupation of the Suez Canal by the English fleet and army is the most striking demonstration of this fact. Our ironclads are riding at anchor in Lake Timsah; our troops hold Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez; the whole line of the canal from north to south has, in fact, been converted into a base for military operations. Yet no Government in Europe has uttered a word of remon- | Government Works.

strance. The silence was unbroken save by the protesting voice of M. de Lesseps; and M. de Lesseps' protest, which was essentially that of the man of business and not of the politician, has, with the reopening of the canal for traffic, been withdrawn. No doubt it would be possible to misinterpret the meaning, or to overrate the extent of this European acquiescence in English action. We ought not, of course, to regard it as justifying that Europe at large is entirely indifferent to the fate of Egypt, and that, after having subdued Arabi, we shall be at liberty to dispose of the country entirely according to our own good pleasure. On the contrary, it is easy to imagine such methods of dealing with a conquered Egypt as would of necessity excite the jealousy, or, still worse, the alarm of other Powers. and might even provoke such a combination of threatened interests against us as would realise our alarmists' premature fears. But there was never the slightest probability of the present English Government entertaining any project of the kind; and the danger to be feared was that they should show too much rather than too little respect for the opinion of Europe in the ultimate resettlement of Egyptian affairs. We speak, however, of this danger in the past tense, because there should now, at any rate, be good reason to hope that an undue deference to "susceptibilities" which have been proved in one case at least to be mainly imaginary, will not in future be displayed. Bearing in mind, of course, that there is a limit beyond which it would be imprudent to push our claims in Egypt, let us remember also that this limit is a very wide one, and see that we exercise the amplest freedom of action within these boundaries of prudence. Events have shown that the European Powers willingly assign an absolute primacy to British interests in Egypt, and fully recognise our right to protect them, whenever and wherever necessary, by the strong hand; and it is a fair inference from this that they will not question our claims to secure ourselves by any reasonable measures of precaution against the recurrence of the mischiefs which have compelled our intervention. Such extent of authority, such powers of control over the Egyptian administration as may be necessary for the end will, we believe, be accorded to us by common consent; but, of course, upon one condition only. That condition is that we should show as much vigour and determination in diplomacy as we have in war: that we should make up our minds as to the conditions which are essential to the future security of our interests in Egypt, and should insist firmly thereupon. Whatever concessions can be made consistently with this all-important object to the wishes of other Powers we should, of course, do well to make; but we must never allow this distinctly secondary consideration to usurp the first place in our policy. Our own interests in Egypt must come first, for they are the greatest by general admission; and moreover we have had to fight for them. Their superiority is attested in the unshared sacrifices which they have exacted from us; and we shall provoke neither astonishment nor resistance by maintaining in the council chamber the position which we have vindicated in the field.—Observer.

## IRELAND.

If Mr. Trevelyan still maintains, in the face of the Maamtrassna and Scarteen murders and of the new agitation on behalf of the labourers, the cheerful view which he expressed recently at Derry, he may at least, thinks the Saturday Review, be credited with indomitable optimism :-It is perhaps the best proof of the condition

into which Ireland has been allowed to drift

that such a crime as that committed on Daniel Leahy at Scarteen should attract comparatively little attention, because it was insignificant compared with the still more horrible butchery committed just before. said an aimable defender of the Irish some time ago, "cannot long prevail in Catholic Ireland." The massacre of the Joyce family illustrates the precision and accuracy of this remark very happily. If it be true that the identification of the whole gang is certain and sufficient, that of course is ground for reasonable rejoicing. The execution of such a group together, and on one charge, might gladden the soul of the least bloodthirsty of men, not merely as an atonement for the almost incredible atrocity of the crime, but as likely to produce an infinitely more salutary effect than the separate punishment of as many individuals for different offences. The only chance of stopping the fresh outbreak of savagery for which the signal was given by the bludgeons of the Joyces' murderers is to adopt a course of unwavering severity—giving each criminal his fair trial, but, when that fair trial has been given, allowing no qualms and no quibbles to interfere with the execution of the heaviest sentences that law can inflict. The Irish Labour and Industrial Union is an institution which must be watched a little before it is possible certainly to discern the objects of its promoters. On the face of it, it presents the advantages of a sop to a class which, if not extremely numerous, has more than once troubled the operations of the Land League, and which is in the dangerous position of having had at present more done for it by the Government than by the agitators. It presents, moreover, the possibility of an organisation on the plan of the prohibited League, to be made use of for intermittent agitation as time and opportunity may serve. But its most obvious purpose is that of a seton to keep open the irritation of the tenantfarmer class against the landlords. The one thing beyond doubt is that Mr. Parnell and his friends are endeavouring to take time by the forelock in establishing the necessary machinery for reviving agitation when and how they please. It will be the fault of the Government if it does not profit by the lesson taught three years ago.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMSHIP .- At Hull yesterday afternoon the Monarch Line steamer Cettic Monarch, from Calcutta, with a cargo of 2,400 tons of wheat and linseed, damage herself whilst entering the dock. The injury remained unobserved until towards evening, when it was found that the vessel was set tling down forward. Steam was got up to pump her out, but she took in water till the fore part rested on the bottom of the dock. A diver was sent down to ascertain the exent of the damage, and steps were taken to

immediately discharge cargo. MACHINE GUNS FOR TURKEY .- The Turkish Government is so anxious to obtain immediate delivery of the 200 Nordenfelt machine guns of various calibres ordered some time ago in this country, that it has paid in advance the contract price of the guns and ammunition in full, and the agents of the Porte in London are shipping the guns off as fast as they can be delivered from the works. The most curious part of this business is, says a military contemporary, that these guns, which may actually be used against us at no very distant date, are being inspected and passed for the Porte by our military officials at the Enfield THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

BRITISH LOSSES AT THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT. The Times correspondent at Port Said

telegraphed on Sunday:-The steamer Calypso arrived here yester-day, having on board about 150 Turkish troops, and moored inside the inner harbour. The Monarch at once sent off two armed boats, covered with a Gatling from the Monarch, to learn their errand. The Turks stated that they were the annual relief of the Turkish garrison at some fort in the Red All last night armed boats from the British fleet were cruising round her, with orders to prevent any soldiers landing. She entered the Canal at 11 this morning, a steam pinnace from the *Hecla* accompanying her, with orders to prevent any soldiers landing from her. The Bolivar, with transport and commissariat, the Oxenholme, with Royal Engineers, pontoons, and field telegraph, and the Whitley, with general cargo, entered the Canal this morning. The Condor and an Egyptian tug have just arrived, each having in tow two lighters containing railway plant. The fleets now here consist of six British ships - Monarch, Iris, Hecla, Cockatrice, Beacon, and Condor; three French, under Admiral Conrad; two Spanish, two Italian, Greek, Russian, and Dutch one each. The town is very quiet. The Beacon leaves every evening to watch Fort Ghemileh, which is still occupied by Arabs, and returns in the

The correspondent of the Times at Ismailia despatches the following tele-

On Thursday the artillery did brilliant ser-Yesterday the honours fell to the vice. British Cavalry Brigade under Sir Baker Russell, whose skilful handling of the ponderous troopers on difficult soil, oppressed as they were by the sweltering heat, proved him to be the right man in the right place. The gallant gunners who turned aside to have water poured on their heads in order to continue the unequal contest at El Magfar the day before yesterday were rivalled by the dashing horsemen, parched, wearied, and pounded at with shell and bullet, who yesterday pursued the flying enemy, charged, overthrew and chased him, and finally captured his guns, tents, stores, and wagons.

It is very hard on the Foot Guards that they have not yet been given a chance of vindicating their ancient renown. On Thursday the men had just had dinner when the order arrived to march. To those aware of the power of the Egyptian summer sun at its height, the difficulties of struggling across the stretch of desert, extending several miles, up to the position may be imagined. The men fell out for a moment utterly exhausted. their officers encouraged them, and they toiled after the column again. But although his Royal Highness Commanding the Brigade exerted himself to the utmost to bring them up, they were too late to share in the honours of the day. All that anxious after-noon they heard the resolute voices of our two 13-pounders, one meeting the front artillery fire, the second a very dangerou flank attack, and were unable, despite their utmost exertions, to send one bullet at the enemy. Again, yesterday, the Guards were unfortunate. They were, needless to say, given the post of danger, and the Duke led them as rapidly as possible along the Canal in the hope of catching the enemy's infantry, and forcing them to stand. But with them started also that unrestrainable little force, the Mounted Infantry, commanded by Captain Pigott, who managed the men throughout the day with equal dash and judgment, and finally achieved a brilliant success.

Arabi had a force on both sides of the Canal on the previous day, but yesterday, on approaching the entrenched camp opposite Abu Risheh, near Tel-el-Mahute, we perceived that the enemy had retreated during the night. Round went the Infantry to the Canal, and away started the Cavalry to get behind Mahsameh, where trains were distinctly visible carrying off the Egyptian Infantry. First rode the Mounted Infantry, among whom that energetic officer Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, V.C., had contrived to introduce himself, mounted on a handsome thoroughbred, to see a little service. The combined regiment of Household Cavalry toiled after, and after them went four squadrons of the 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards. A heavy fire from Krupp guns opened from Mahsanieh Camp. A number of troopers were knocked over. Our guns replied, and fired on the waiting train, but missed, and after a short time the Mounted Infantry, supported closely by Household Cavalry, under Colonel Ewart, charged into the village, General Havelock-Allan's hunter rushing in advance. The enemy dashed into the lake, and swam for it, plied, as they dived and floundered, with our rifle-bullets. In the station were found quantities of Remington rifles, ammunition, and other stores, besides seven guns, numerous

tents, and railway wagons. In the meantime the Dragoon Guards executed a charge on the right and captured a number of prisoners. We had about 30 men hit, including Major Bibby, of the 7th Dragoon Guards. Two or three men were killed. This morning I visited the Guards' camp a Abu Risheh, where I found the Duke and officers in very pleasant quarters, near the canal, under the pleasant shade of palm trees. The Prince looks exceedingly well, and, if anything, stouter than when he left England. He expressed the utmost satisfaction with the behaviour of the Guards under his command, especially during the harassing march of Thursday. He expressed his belief that the Guards would distinguish themselves in every possible way. As I rode along the canal to Ismailia to-day I noticed two dams, pierced by our Engineers, and several launches taking up provisions, etc. As I approached the second dam, a pillar of smoke shot up and a loud report followed as another mine exploded. I was trotting about thirty yards away when my startled mare incontinently away when my startled mare incontinently swerved and deposited me on the earth, which was fortunately sand. Nothing is likely to be done for several days, but a force has been sent on to-day to destroy another dam at

The rebel position at Tel-el-Kebir is very strong. There is an entrenchment right across and on both sides of the railway. It is flanked on each side by water. Correct information to-day gives, besides seven guns and the camp and 120 tents taken yesterday, 75 trucks full of provisions and forage. The casualties on the 24th were two men and five horses on the 24th were two men and live horses killed of the Royal Horse Artillery; one killed and five wounded of the York and Lan-caster Regiment; two officers—Captain Parr and Lord Melgund—wounded and three horses killed of the Mounted Infantry; one killed of the Royal Marine Artillery; and 48 cases sunstroke, one fatal. Yesterday's casualties I cannot yet give exactly, but there are about 50 killed and wounded, of which the cavalry lost about 20 or 30 from heavy shell fire and charging square of infantry. Major Bibby was severely wounded there. Captain Parr, Lord Melgund, and Major Bibby are doing well. Some naval artificers have been busy yesterday and to-day armour-plating a truck to carry one 40-pounder and a Gatling. As yet they have no engine, but we hear one has been landed at Suez, and expect two or three more to be obtainable shortly, when, with the amount of captured rolling stock, transport will be

Aug. 27, 3 p.M. A reconnoitring party of the 7th Dragoon Guards occupied Kassassin Lock on the Fresh water Canal yesterday morning. The York and Lancaster and the Duke of Cornwall's Regiments, with the Marine Battalion, a he is concentrating his resistance, hoping to squadron of Cavalry, and two guns, will admine the position impregnable. It remains

vance to-day to the same place. The following is the distribution of the force. At Maksanieh, the Household Cavalry, the 4th and 7th Dragoons, the 3d Bengal Cavalry, the 30th Bengal Lancers, and Mounted Infantry. At Tel-el-Mahuta, the Scots, Grenadier, and Coldstream Guards, Marine Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's, York and Lancaster, 60th Rifles, and 24th Company of the Royal Engineers; also of Artillery, A Battery, six guns, and N Battery, two guns. At Kassassin, the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Horse Artillery, two guns, the remainder of the battery being at Mahsanieh. At Nesiche, the West Kent Regiment. At Ismailia, the 7th, 8th, and 18th Companies of Royal Engineers. The remainder four guns of N Battery of Artillery and three guns of 5th Scotch Artillery make up a total force landed about 11,000, with 2,500 horses, and 27 guns. An armoured truck with 40-pounder and Gatling left for the front last evening. It was drawn on railway by 16 horses. No engines have yet arrived, but we expect to land two to-morrow from Port Said, which are being towed hither in

The last mail, viâ Brindisi, was sent off this morning in a steam launch by the Canal Postal Department, under Japtain Sturgeon. The following official list contains the names of the killed on the 24th and 25th and the number of wounded :- 1st Life Guards-Trooper Condy, killed; two corporals and ten men wounded. Royal Horse Artillery—Bombardier Pollard, Drivers Robertson and Goodsall, killed; one man wounded. 7th - Major Bibby and five men younded. York and Lancaster Regiment-Private Carty killed; six men wounded. Mounted Infantry-two officers and one man vounded. An officer has arrived here from Olai El Din Pacha, Governor of the district between Suakin and Massowah, on his way to the Khedive to declare the loyalty of himself and his men. The Cadi, or Mahommedan High Priest held a meeting here yesterday, at which several influential natives were present. He adjured them to remain loyal to Arabi and Islam, saying Arabi would soon return. The Native Governor of Ismailia ordered their arrest. Sir Garnet Wolseley and Staff are still here; they will probably move forward to the front in two days, or as soon as transport can easily be effected by rail, which I expect may be in less than two days.

Telegraphing on Friday evening the correspondent of the Standard at Ismailia

Two prisoners taken state that yesterday there were twelve guns and three battalions of infantry absolutely engaged with us. They leclare that the majority of the men in the ranks have been dragged away from their nomes and are fighting against their will While our infantry were marching without opposition into Tell-el-Mahuta, the cavalry, under General Drury Lowe, made a wide circuit among the sand hills of the Desert, and then came down upon the railway again near Mansamah Railway Station. Our Horse Artillery engaged in a duel with an enemy's battery of seven Krupp guns, which they silenced. While this was going on, the cavalry worked round to the rear of the Egyptian camp, near the railway station, and charged in splendid order. Their infantry, warned by the artillery fire, were drawn up to defend the camp, and fired a hasty volley, causing some fifteen or twenty casualties among the cavalry; then, as the long line charged down, they broke and fled wildly. A minute later our troops were among them, and numbers were cut down. A party of Egyptian cavalry drawn up in order made a show of charging down upon the flank of our cavalry, but a troop of Life Guards wheeled and faced them, and after a moment's hesitation they turned and rode off. An engine with a train was in the station as the cavalry rode up, and this at once started. As soon as the charge was over the Dragoons went off in fast pursuit of the train, and attempted to bring it to a standstill by firing at the driver. Unfortunately, they were not successful in hitting him, and the train got away, to the great disappointment of the men, as an engine would have been an invaluable capture. One little episode of the fight was related to me. As the Egyptian cavalry rode off three of the troopers fell from their horses, and a Life Guardsman dismounted to make them prisoners. One of them, bowever, showed fight, and rushed at the Guardsman. A sharp encounter took place, in which the Egyptian wounded the Englishman in the hand, whereupon the latter with a sweeping blow cut the Egyptian literally in two, buckling up his sword with the stroke.

On Sunday the same correspondent

says :-A most important arrival has this moment occurred. An engine, with nine trucks, has steamed in from Suez. The engine was taken by ship from Alexandria to Suez by Major Wallace, and disembarked there. The train was made up and filled by men from the Euryalus and Ruby, bringing with them a Gatling gun, a seven-pounder. A half-company of Madras Sappers and Miners ac-companied them. The journey was performed in five hours. They saw nothing of the enemy. The line was found to be in fair working order. The achievement is a most successful one, and the engine will prove in-

The correspondent of the Standard at Alexandria telegraphed on Sunday night: The enemy has lost no time in affording practical confirmation of the reports of a considerable concentration of forces opposite Fort Meks. This morning large numb men were observed fording the shallow lake a few miles beyond the fort, and towards two o'clock this afternoon a body of horsemen appeared on the crest of hills beyond the village near the western walls of the fort. These were soon followed by two battalions of infantry. Some of them pushed forward hardily and ensconced themselves in the farthest house of the village. A small detachment of the 95th, under Major De Salis, sallied out to dislodge them. Passing through the village they reached the outlying houses occupied by the enemy, and, after a sharp fusillade, the Egyptians, finding it too hot for them, abandone the house, and retired rapidly to their main body, leaving about twelve of their number dead behind them. On our side one man was killed and one seriously wounded while trying to force their way into a house held by the Arabs. There is now no doubt that a strong force of the enemy are collected in that direction. From the ramparts of the fort I could discern skilfully-laid out entrenchments constructed with flanking works, and with embrasures for eight guns on the crest of the hills on the other side of the lake, between the Causeway and the village of El Khrei. The whole hill-sides are dotted over with the white uniforms of pickets and sentries, while strong working parties are labouring at en-

This afternoon a sharp artillery duel took place at Ramleh between our seven-inch guns and the enemy's 15-centimetre cannon, the latter making startling practice, dropping shells behind the camp of the 53d, who obliged thereby to shift their quarters. They also threw some shell right over our seveninch gun battery close under the waterworks. Their guns appear to be distinctly superior to ours in point of range, but, happily, less accurate in direction. The Minotaur anchored off Ramleh this afternoon and opened fire upon the enemy's earthworks, which are in process of construction across the neck of and between the sea and Lake Aboukir. The activity displayed by the enemy in every direc-tion here facing our lines confirms the report of the prisoners taken at Ismailia, and sent round here, that Arabi is not intimidated by the advance of the First Division from Ismailia, but intends to hold Kafr Dowar, where he is concentrating his resistance, hoping to

to be seen whether the news of Sir Garnet Wolseley's rapid advance will cause any modification of his plans.

Another correspondent of the Standard thus describes an interview he had with M. de Lesseps and his son :-After some conversation I asked M. de

Lesseps whether his views of the situation had altered. He replied that he had never changed an opinion in his life, and that on this matter he felt so warmly that he would rather that his son Victor should discuss it with me. M. Victor de Lesseps denounced the manner of the British occupation in the bitterest terms. As the views of Messrs. de Lesseps, right or wrong, are of some importance from the influence which they certainly exercise in France, it is as well to transcribe them in full. "M. de Lesseps, his son, and a party had just returned from a ball at three o'clock in the morning. All was quiet, there was not an Egyptian soldier in the town, and perfect confidence was felt that the war could not approach this portion of Egypt. sudden the stillness of the night was broken by a rush of armed men firing wildly in all directions. A gardener of M. de Lesseps and without the slightest offence on their part, shot dead. No shadow of oppotwo employés of the Company de Lesseps begged permission to send the frightened women and children afloat in the Company's boats, but Captain Fitzroy, of the Orion, peremptorily refused, and put sentries over our boats. The natives all fled, and we are without servants." Such was M. Victor de Lesseps' version of the events which atended our occupation of Ismailia. When he had concluded, I asked what practical measures he intended to take. Upon this, M. de Les-seps, senior, broke in, "I am going to France. cannot control myself when I see these acts of savagery. There is no need of any manifesto. They speak to the civilised world England has violated the neutrality hitherto respected by all." I pointed out that no nation had hitherto had any reason or motive for violating the neutrality. M. de Lesseps answered, "On August 15th, 1870, when answered, "On August 15th, 1870, when France and Germany were at war, a French and a German vessel of war met in Lake Timsah. They did not fight, but saluted each other and passed on. During the last war Russian ships carrying munitions of war actually passed unmolested through the Canal, the muzzles of Turkish guns, although the Sultan is the Suzerain of Egypt, and Egyptian troops were at that time serving in the Turkish ranks against Russia. Colonel Vivian, the British Consul General, anxious parleys with my son Victor about the best means of preserving neutrality at that time, but now England has broken these noble compacts. Ships may hence-forward engage in the Canal, which will suffer as much as if the guns had been turned upon the towns on the bank. Admiral Hewett moored his gunboat across the entrance at Suez. Admiral Hoskins assented, and turned out employés of the Company at Port Said. Thus a peaceful trading Company was coerced into taking an active part in the war. Utter confusion has prevailed, ships sail without pilots, a British man of war sinks a French vessel. The Home Government politely begged the Company, through the English a lministration, to grant aid and privileges to

ness is a crying infamy, and no means of redress are apparent." M. de Lesseps declared that a hundred unburied corpses still lie at Chalouf, close to the employés quarters, the English refusing to bury them because of the smell. These are the sentiments and opinions of the MM. de Lesseps, father and son; and the reports that these gentlemen had accepted the situation quietly and even complacently are clearly without foundation. M. de Lesseps is, in fact, exasperated that his remonstrances and warnings have been put aside, and that the British have proceeded to act as if he had had no existence whatever. His old prejudices have been revived, and he views the whole affair through a distorted medium of jealousy, mistrust, and mortified vanity.

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

All the Sunday labour at the Government works at Woolwich on Sunday was reduced to some movements of the shipping and the preparation of food and forage for immediate transportation. Instead of military carts being set to draw provisions from the Commissariat storehouses, as hitherto, Pickford's vans were employed for the purpose, and seemed much better adapted to the work. The steam-transport Kent sailed about noon with a large freight of railway trucks and carriages, packed inside and out with compressed fodder, and directions were given to have the cargo examined every day and wedged up, as the ship will probably roll a good deal with so light a load. A second 9,000 gallon condenser arrived at Woolwich Arsenal on Saturday, but awaits, like its companion, a ship capable of taking it. They are destined, it is believed, as are the railway trains, for Ismailia; but neither of the ships at present preparing can accommodate them. HerMajesty's ship Tyne, Captain Cochrane, reached the Royal Arsenal on Sunday morning, and will take in cargo until Thursday, when she proceeds to Portsmouth for the embarkation of 620 officers and men for Alexandria or elsewhere. Most of the vessels lately at Woolwich have been craft chartered of private owners, and the presence of a fine ship of the Royal Navy, although the Tyne is no stranger, is welcome to the town and garrison. A large portion of her stores are for Malta, whither she will return from Alexandria or "elsewhere" to discharge them. Timber materials, cut and morticed, for the erection of a wooden hospital or sanatorium in some suitable position, are lying by the pier, and it is expected that these will go out in the Tyne for disposal as may be directed by Dr. Ferguson, medical superintendent of the hospital ship Carthage. As the want of a balloon equipment has been mentioned in letters from Egypt, it may be stated that all the War Department balloons remain in store at Woolwich Dockyard, but have all been recently examined and found perfectly serviceable. The melancholy disaster to Mr. Powell, M.P., in one Government balloons last December had, however, the natural effect of disheartening the officers engaged in the experiments, and there does not appear to be any disposition in favour of ren enterprizes. There are, however, several accomplished and experienced aeronauts in the army. The equipment, too, is all ready, and it is thought that if the general commanding had considered that they were likely to be of any value they would have been ordered to form part of the expedition.

A Glasgow firm has contracted with the Government to transport 500 mules to Egypt. An Anchor Line steamer has been chartered for this purpose. The mules are expected to be landed in Egypt in October.

A telegram has been received in Glasgow stating that the drafts intended to form depôts at Cyprus for the 74th and 79th Cameron Highlanders are to proceed direct to Alexandria to join the regiments there. They leave on the 1st of September.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS IN INDIA.—The Calcutta correspondent of the Times telegraphs that serious disturbances have occurred between Hindoos and Mahometans at Salem, Madras; 150 Hindoos and 3 Mahometans have been arrested. The Hindoos committed atrocious cruelties. The origin of the conflict is attri-buted to religious differences.

MADAGASCAR.

Although the conflict of interests between England and France which seemed at one time impending in Egypt has been temporarily averted, no similar amicable arrangement or postponement seems to have been effected in the island of Madagascar :-

A rather truculent letter appears in the Paris Press, proposing to give an explana-tion of the whole circumstances of this de-plorable complication. The writer starts by declaring that there are three parties represented in the squabble—the English, the French, and the native tribe of the Hovas. Of these the French are, of course, according to our writer's views, the true and real possessors of the right to the whole island and every-thing in it. This right, however, the perfidious scions of Albion are endeavouring and designing to supersede, and with a view to this they are working upon the feelings of those convenient barbarians, the Hovas. These latter-the third party to the affairare described as of a cunning and ill-condi-tioned race, readily yielding to the base insinuations urged upon them by the English. Meanwhile, the French Consul and Vice-Consul—good easy men—do nothing but what is fair and above-board, whereas the secret agents of the English are sowing the seeds of disaffection with a view to stir up a native rebellion against the sway of the French, in order to serve the native conquerors as occasion may suggest. The most remarkable feature in the whole affair is, however, the religious element. It appears that there are plenty of Catholic agents in the island who might, if they chose, counteract the anti-gallican tendencies spreading amongst the Hovas. But the Jesuits, having been ill-treated by France, are in no humour to do her this good turn, and are said to have frankly confessed that they would not serve the interests of the Republic in the matter. On the other hand, the Evangelical missionaries are as active as can be; and, as most of them come from England, or at least represent English religious societies, there is all the more opening left to them for converting the natives to a policy unfavourable to France.—Globe.

THE CONSTABULARY AGITATION IN IRELAND.

The Limerick correspondent of the Stan-dard wrote on Saturday night :—The Consta-

bulary agitation, which was supposed to have been set at rest, if but temporarily, has been revived in Limerick with increased vigour, and in such a manner as to cause considerable uneasiness to the authorities. During the late movement for increase of pay, pensions, etc., for the members of the Constabulary who joined subsequent to the year 1866, the Limerick Constabulary were the prime movers in the affair, the most active being young po-licemen and sub-constables of from three to ten years' service. They asked among other things for an increase of pay to the amount of one shilling per diem, and also that the pen-sions of those retiring after thirty years' ser-vice should be equalised with those of the members of the force who enrolled prior to 1866, when, in view of the Fenian agitation then prevailing, the Executive adopted an increased scale of retiring allowances, but these not to be enjoyable by men entering the Con English men of war, but the permission which stabulary subsequent to that year. The diswas accorded by the Company twelve hours after the occupation of Ismailia only reached stabiliary subsequent to that year. The distribution of £180,000 voted by Government to the men for extra service during the Land League agitation was taken, together with the appointment of the Commission of which Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M.P., is chairman, to inquire me forty-eight hours later. The whole busiinto the alleged grievances, as tending to the satisfactory settlement of the late Constabulary dispute, which threatened to be very serious indeed. The action of the Inspector General of Constabulary (Colonel Bruce), or whoever has advised him to the course he has adopted, it is feared will undo the anticipations formed in this respect. Indeed, it is not exaggerating the situation, as developed yesterday at the William-street Police Barracks-locus in quo of the recent agitation -to say that the great majority of the city force, or, in other words, all those below the grade of acting constable, are in open mutiny, and have peremptorily refused to obey the orders of their officers. What has brought about this undesirable state of things arose unexpectedly, the result being what is on all sides deplored. During the late movement six young constables, five of whom were stationed in William-street Barracks, and one in the suburbs, conducted the secretarial business, sent telegrams to the various Constabulary centres throughout Ireland, charging generally the duties of a working committee for the entire Constabulary. For their action in the matter it would seem they were marked men, for yesterday forenoon, shortly after eleven o'clock, the officer commanding at William-street, Sub-Inspector Wilton, announced to the six men that he had received a communication from the Inspector General ordering their transfer forthwith to stations in the north of Ireland as follows:— Sub-Constable Nolan transferred to county Down; Sub-Constable Prescott to Armagh; Sub-Constable Fleming to Fermanagh; Sub-Constable Carter to Tyrone; and Sub-Constable Lyons to Monaghan. These five are all William-street men, the sixth being Sub-Constable Guiley of Kilmurry, ordered to Fermanagh. The six men were directed to be in readiness to proceed to their respective destinations, some hundreds of miles distant, by the train leaving Limerick at four o'clock. The greatest excitement prevailed among the men of all ranks, and those of them on duty in the streets left their beats and proceeded to the William-street Police Barracks, where policemen to the number of one hundred were gradually assembling from the different barracks. The men ordered to leave in a few hours for the north concluded that they were singled out for removal because of the part they took on behalf of their comrades in the agitation. They accordingly proceeded at once to the office and hand their resignations. The general body of the men became very excited over the matter, and expressed their indignation. It was in vain that Sub-Inspector Wilton entreated the men to proceed to the stations, and County Inspector Henry, having been apprised of had taken place, entered the barracks towards four o'clock. He found that the six men had refused to leave, and that they and their comrades were holding a meeting in the day-room. He at once ordered them to disperse, and said the barracks was no place for such a gathering. The men at first refused to disperse, one policeman asking, it is said, the county inspector who would disperse them. Ultimately they yielded to the request of their officers, and Mr. Henry promised that he would forward a memorial to the Inspector General, praying that the order for the transfer of the six men in question might be cancelled. This memorial, which was signed by every sub-constable in the barracks with but one exception, expressed the determination of the men to resign if its prayer were not ac-

Telegraphing on Sunday night the same correspondent says:—Colonel Bruce arrived in Limerick by mail train last night, and had a parade of the entire City force this morning. a parade of the entire City force this morning. The six men, however, persisted in their refusal to proceed to the north, or to withdraw their resignations. Colonel Bruce held a parade in the barrack square at eleven o'clock, and addressing the men said, the transfers were in no way intended as a punishment, but for the good of the entire Force. He pointed out that it was impossible that displacing out that it was impossible that disobedience of orders could be tolerated and said that if he himself were ordered to any part of the country he could not disobey. The men continued inexorable, and asked to have their resignation accepted, as they were prepared to quit the Force immediately. Colonel Bruce refused, but said if the six sub-constables

went to their new stations in the north they

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20.957 .- FOUNDED 1814.

## PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

10fr.; three months, 28fr.

FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr. 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES-A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES-£1 12s. 0d. £3 0s. 0d. ; £6 0s.

Terms of Advertisements :- 75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the number of insertions. None under Three Francs.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 2fr. a line. Notices, 3fr. a line. — Paragraphs, 5fr. a line SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and the United States of America; also through the Messageries,

rs, and Booksellers. LONDON :- Advertisements and Sub-LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Gallignani's Messenger," 168, Strand; also by G. Straet, 30, Cernhill; Bates, Hendy and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Sox, 186, Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160, Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 28-29, 1882.

NICE :- 15, QUAI MASSENA.

THE MILITARY CONVENTION WITH THE PORTE.

As the Sultan has at last accepted the military convention we must now reckon upon the presence of Turkish troops in Egypt and make the best we can of the situation. It is fortunate that he has taken s) long to make up his mind, since the delay has enabled us to get through a good deal of preliminary work without the embarrassment of looking after Turkish movements. On the generally accepted theory of his hesitation and indecision it is not easy to see what he hopes to gain by his tardy acceptance of the British conditions. If he is anxious to retain his prestige as a temporal ruler, he would have done wisely to secure a share in the work of putting down Egyptian disorder at a somewhat earlier date. If his chief pre-occupation is his authority as Caliph, he cannot be congratulated upon having chosen a favourable moment to declare against Arabi. Having held aloof so long, he would probably have best consulted his own interests by declining to go to Egypt upon conditions, and pleading to his coreligionists the impossibility of making head against British power. If he really intends to observe the conditions he has accepted, he would seem to have taken the course best fitted to weaken alike his temporal and his spiritual authority. So far as this country's interests are concerned, we have steadily maintained that the presence of the Turks in Egypt, under no matter what conditions, must be highly embarrassing and detrimental. From that opinion there would now be few dissentients were it not for the necessity of apologising for the course actually taken. None are better aware than those engaged in negotiation with the Porte how thoroughly hostile to the work we have in hand it has shown itself down to the present moment. Everything that intrigue could do has been done to throw obstacles in our way. Persistent efforts have been made to excite opposition among the European Powers, while Arabi has been encouraged by all the underhand devices of Oriental diplomacy. It is not credible that this persistent hostility has given place in a night to a spirit of frank and sincere co-operation. It follows that we cannot trust the Turks to adhere loyally to the conditions of the Convention. We must make ourselves independent of their disposition by detailing a sufficient force to keep them in check. By their presence in Egypt, even although they should never venture upon any overt act of hostility, they thus add greatly to the difficulties of our task. That, however, is not the worst. The cost of a few thousand extra soldiers is easily measureable, and although it might have been avoided by a little timely boldness, it will not make a

very great deal of difference to this

country. The hindrance to the rapid and

effective solution of the political difficul-

ties, which the Turks will have it in

their power to cause, is a more serious

When we have done our best, we shall

find that they will add appreciably in

many ways to the obstacles we have to

consequence of their admission into Egypt.

contend with .- Times. The St. James's Gazette says :- The Anglo-Turkish Military Convention has been so many times "accepted" by the Ottoman Government-at least in telegrams from Constantinople - that the latest report to the same effect may meet with some incredulity. But it is so distinct in its terms, and so authoritative in its form, that we need not hesitate, we suppose, to accept it. Said Pacha, we are told. went on Sunday night to Therapia, and informed Lord Dufferin that the Council of Ministers had resolved to publish the proclamation declaring Arabi to be a rebel and to accept the Military Convention with England conformably with the British Ambassador's proposals." Of these proposals no official account has ever been given; and rumour has represented them as having been quite recently modified in a very important particular. But in their original shape they were understood to provide: first, that the Turkish contingent to be despatched to Egypt should relatively to our own forces be a very small onesome 5,000 or 6,000 men, it was said secondly, that it should be landed, not at Alexandria, but at Aboukir, Rosetta, or Damietta; and, thirdly, that its commander should undertake no military operation not previously submitted to and sauctioned by the commander of the British forces. If these stipulations have in fact been insisted on and accepted, the risk of complications will have been as far as possible diminished. But it will not be excluded altogether. It is useless to deny that the military intervention of Turkey is an embarrassment, and it is to be regretted that no safe and reasonable excuse could be found for forbidding it altogether. So long as the Porte resisted Lord Dufferin's demand that Arabi should be proclaimed a rebel such an excuse was in existence; and it was right, therefore, to maintain that demand inflexibly. But this condition once accepted, it is difficult to see how the Turks are to be kept out. Further to oppose their intervention would be to raise the suspicion that our invitation to the Porte was never seriously intended from the first-that we had from the beginning, in short, or at least from the moment when France drew back, resolved that no other flag

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; should be seen in Egypt but our own. And of the healing influences of time, and the a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, we have of course to consider how a dewe have of course to consider how a determination of that kind would be regarded by the other European Powers. As to the Porte itself, its acquiescence in Lord Dufferin's demands after so much resistance to them may be taken, we suppose, as a proof of the value which the Sultan attaches to even a merely formal demonstration of his authority in Egypt. It is no doubt the rapidity of Sir Garnet Wolseley's military movements which has quickened the leisurely steps of Ottoman diplomacy: as, indeed, on the assumption that the Porte was really desirous of intervening, it could not fail to do. Had Turkey been anxious, as was imagined in some quarters, to wash her hands of the whole affair, now would have been the time to do so: or had the conflicting forces acting upon the mind of the Sultan been so exactly balanced as to compel him to a passive attitude for the present, it would have been easy for his Ministers to prolong the negotiations, while still keeping the door open to a final arrangement. As it is, however, it would appear that Abdul Hamid's anxiety to protect his interests as Suzerain of Egypt is stronger than his dread of provoking Moslem hostility by appearing as the ally of the infidel. The danger to his position as Commander of the Faithful seems to him less than the danger to his territorial authority over his African dominions. And it is to be hoped, so far as the matter concerns ourselves, that he has judged rightly otherwise, of course, his intervention will besides the political embarrassments which it threatens, tend to bring the religiousor, in other words, the most dangerousaspect of the struggle in which we were engaged into greater prominence.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

Among the various reports and rumours which are circulated, not the least probable and certainly not the least encouraging is the statement that both from England and from India fresh troops are ready to be placed at Sir Garnet Wolseley's disposal at very short notice. The expedition as originally planned was not lavishly calculated; and events have shown that the actual force is certainly not too much for the work in hand, especially if the embarrassing presence of a Turkish contingent has to be counted in. An army drags after it a lengthening chain, heavier at each extension of its communications and supports. Even if Sir Garnet Wolseley meets with full success at Tel-el-Kebir he will have to hold the line to Ismailia in some force to prevent attempts being made on it from Salahieh and Abu Kibir, or he will be obliged to despatch a flying column to clear out the country in that direction. Either of these courses will absorb men, while as he gets further up the country, unless Arabi abandons his positions in the north altogether, a considerable force will have to face them while the General marches on Cairo. The necessary reinforcements will, however, be forthcoming. Besides the depots forming at Cyprus, the permanent Mediterranean garrisons could in a few days land several thousand men at Alexandria or Port Said, and Indian reserves in some numbers are being got ready. The enormous majority of Englishmen, differing as they may in details about the circumstances which led to the war, are absolutely united in believing that it must be thoroughly and handsomely accomplished now that it has been begun, and have no thought of compromise or withdrawal till Egypt is thoroughly pacified, a stable Government arranged for, and the renewal of mischief guarded against. Any action necessary for the accomplishment of these purposes will be gladly acquiesced in by the country, and any demand which Sir Garnet Wolseley may make are pretty certain to be attended to. Whatever may be thought of Arabi's policy, from a purely military point of view, it can hardly be denied that it has been calculated, by obliging us to retain so large a force idle or comparatively idle in Alexandria, to weaken the hands of our General as much as possible. But they are probably still strong enough, or will be when the Indian reinforcements have mustered fully, to do their work. If not, they will be speedily

and effectually strengthened .- Daily News. THE BLOOD FEUD IN EUROPE. The gaze of the West has for some time been fixed on the East, and in England for many weeks no attention has been paid to anything outside Egypt. But no mistake can be greater than to imagine that all the Powers are equally preoccupied with the campaign on the Canal. It is only because of the light which events in Egypt throw upon the situation in Europe, and upon the possible opportunities which may arise out of the complication in the Levant for the execution or the prevention of great schemes of Continental policy, that Prince Bismarck and other Chancellors follow so closely every move in the Nile Valley. It is only natural that it should be so; but, natural and obvious as it is. the public is constantly in need of being reminded that its standpoint in relation to Egypt is by no means that of all our neighbours. The standpoint of Russia, of Austria, and of Italy does not call for notice just now; but this morning we are furnished with a very ominous reminder that in Paris and in Berlin this Egyptian interlude is almost exclusively regarded from the standpoint supplied by the war of 1870. Exactly twelve years have elapsed this week since the German troops, concentrating around the crushed and shattered wreck of the Imperial army. destroyed at once the Empire and the ascendency of France at the battle of Sedan. Of late a discussion has been going on in Germany as to the wisdom of discontinuing the annual celebration of the crowning victory of September 2. Not that there is any desire in the Germans to ignore the triumph achieved by the genius of their generals and the valour of their troops. Nearly every village has its 'tree of Sedan," planted on the first anniversary of that fateful day. Memorials of the war occupy conspicuous positions in almost every town, and the National Denkmal, that gigantic memorial of the great war which, with such infinite labour, is being reared on the wooded heights of the Niederwald, far above the broad and winding Rhine, is still progressing rapidly to completion. But it was thought by some that the time had now come when the infliction of a ruinous defeat upon a neighbouring nation should no

longer be commemorated as a national

festival, That such a suggestion should

have been made even by a small minority

animosity which were engendered by the war. If, however, there had been any possibility of the discontinuance of the fete of Sedan, that possibility has been destroyed by the unfortunate speech deli-vered at the Trocadéro by M. Paul Bert three weeks ago, but which appears only now to have caught the eye of the German reader. The festival will have received a new lease of life, and Germans will be more than ever convinced that France must still be regarded as a deadly foe with whom no peace is possible save a truce, and who can only be held back from a war of revenge by convincing her of her own impotence. It has generally been supposed in England that the revelation afforded by recent events of the impotence of France and her almost craven dread of any warlike enterprise must have been regarded with peculiar complacency in Germany. But there is one explanation of the inaction of France in Egypt which, unfortunately, is by no means calculated to reassure the German mind. Most people, including Frenchmen themselves, maintain that the non-intervention policy of France is due to the almost passionate desire of the constituencies to avoid war in any kind or shape. French democracy, they say, is for peace-at-any-price. The pursuit of money has supplanted the thirst for glory, the nation has forsaken the battlefield for the Bourse. That is one theory, but it is not one which commends itself to the alarmists in Germany. A nation's character, they say, does not change in a day. If France refuses to intervene in Egypt, it is only in order that she may keep her troops in readiness for use nearer home. The desire for peace is only a veil to conceal the passion for revenge, and France, behind an apparent devotion to material wealth, is straining every energy to make ready for the revindication of Alsace and Lorraine. This latter interpretation might not have found much acceptance, but for the indiscretion of M. Paul Bert .- Pall Mall Gazette.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice are expected to leave Osborne on Thursday evening for Scotland, and should the Court quit the Isle of Wight as anticipated her Majesty will arrive at Balmoral on Friday afternoon. The autumnal royal visit to the north will this season be much later than is customary.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford arrived at Ragley Hall, Alcester, on Satur-day, from a tour in Switzerland. The Marquis and Marchioness will receive company at their country seat this week.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton and family are staying at Birkhall House, The Marchioness of Tweeddale is progress-

ing favourably.

The Earl of Granville returned to town, after visiting the Queen at Osborne on Monday morning, and later in the day left for

Walmer Castle The Earl of Stradbroke has arrived in town from Buxton. Viscount Castlerosse has left town to join the Earl and Countess of Kenmare at Aber-

geldie Cottage, Ballater. Lord and Lady Mount Temple received 200 members of the British Association, assembled at Southampton, at Broadlands on Saturday afternoon, after their visit to the old Abbey Church at Romsey. Refreshments were served to the party in the orangery.

Lord and Lady Rayleigh and the Hon. Mr. Strutt are staying on a visit to Lord and Lady Mount Temple at Broadlands, near Romsey,

The Bishop of London has left Fulham Palace for the Continent for a few weeks. Mr. and Lady Agnes Scott have arrived at Finnart Lodge Loch, Rannoch, Perthshire, for

The death is announced of the Dowager Lady Hylton, who on the morning of the 19th was seized by a sudden stroke of paralysis, and lingered in an unconscious state until Sunday last at Munstead, Godalming. Sophia Penelope, daughter of Sir Robert Sheffield, baronet of that name, was born in fourth 1822. She married in July, 1857, Mr. Fox-Strangways, who in the following year succeeded his brother as Earl of Ilchester. He died in January, 1865, and in 1867 Lady Ilchester married the first Lord Hylton, and was again left a widow in 1876. She had no children by either marriage. The funeral will take place at Abbottsbury, where her first husband is interred.

The Hon. Thomas Moreton FitzHardinge Berkeley died on Sunday at his residence, Cranford, Middlesex, in his 86th year. deceased was the fifth son of Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, who died in 1810, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Mr. William Cole, of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, and younger brother of Maurice, first Lord FitzHardinge. He was born in 1796, and was educated at Christi College, Oxford. Mr. Berkeley, though the fifth son of his father, was the first born after the marriage of 1796, and would have been the sixth Earl by the decision of the House of Lords; but he never took his seat in Parliament nor assumed the title. He was one of the co-heirs to the Baronies of Mowbray, Seagrave, and Braose of Gower. The heir presumptive to the earl-dom is Mr. Berkeley's cousin, Mr. George Lennox Rawdon Berkeley, eldest serviving son the late Admiral Sir George Berkeley, and grandson of the fourth Earl. He was born in 1827, and married in 1860 Cecile daughter of Comte Edouard de Melfort, formerly wife of Admiral Sir Fleetwood Pellew.

He has a son. The death is also announced of Lady Have lock, widow of Sir Henry Havelock, the captor of Lucknow, which occurred on Friday last at her residence in Kensington-parkgardens. She was a daughter of the Rev. Joshua Marshman, D.D., of Serampore, and was born in 1809. It may be remembered that a few days before the tidings of Havelock's death reached England letters patent to create him a baronet were directed. His widow, at the instance of the Queen, received the rank to which she would have been entitled if he had lived a little longer, and a pension of £1,000 was bestowed upon her by Parliament.

We (Morning Post) sincerely regret to have o state that on Friday last Miss Charlotte Cadogan, daughter of Mr. Frederick and Lady Adelaide Cadogan, met with an accident which caused her to be dreadfully burnt. For some hours her life was despaired of, but she at last rallied, and, under the care of Mr. Oscar Clayton and Mr. Heckman is, it is to be hoped, in a more favourable state. Miss Cadogan's recovery, if happily it takes place must be accompanied by severe suffering, and will be of long duration.

A PRIZE FIGHT .- At an early hour on Sunday morning a number of constables from stations in the suburbs of North London proceeded to the Hog's Back, a hill in Hornsey parish, close to the Tottenham boundary, and found a prize fight going on in the centre of a sandpit, and in the presence of 150 spectators. Four arrests were made, including that of one of the combatants. He was stripped to the shirt, and had two bad black eyes. Two of the other men in custody are said to have been acting as seconds. which had been going on for half an hour, was a welcome indication of the operation | was for £50 a side.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT. SUFFERINGS OF BRITISH TROOPS

THE CAPTURE OF MAHMOUD FEHMY. The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondents at the seat of war :-

CAMP OPPOSITE ABU RISHEH, Aug. 27. There is no news of extraordinary importance to chronicle to-day. As I have already informed you, General Graham has occupied Kassassin Lock, and the dams having been pierced, water has begun to move slowly east-This has disclosed, if what I hear be confirmed, a piece of truly diabolical malice on the part of those in command of the Egyptian forces. A number of corpses of men and camels have been thrown into the stagnant water, probably in the hope that an outbreak of some deadly contagious fever might be produced among the British troops, and, of course, also in the doomed towns supplied from the canal. I write feelingly, for I have to-day myself drunk some of this water through a pocket filter. These filters are rather scarce in camp, and, of course, they are useless against a mass of putrid animal matter. The men are continually filling their bottles at the canal, and it is impossible to prevent them. The heat is simply insup-portable, and all creatures with skins must fill them with water or suffer torments. Since I have been sitting under the shelter of : friend's tent this afternoon a young officer of Dragoons fainted on the sand, but I am happy to say all is right again. The hospital on the other side of the canal, a pretty little mosque of red and white brick, is daily filled with cases of sunstroke.

I am sorry to see to-day fatigue parties, who have already some of them done four and a half hours' work, toiling at the unloading of transport barges under the scorching sun at It is true that the order has been made that the men shall in future cease work between half-past 12 and 4; but the time for stopping should have been 11. I have ridden since I have been here sometimes from dawn until night was far advanced, and can assert that even on horseback the heat from 11 to 4 is enough to try the strongest. It may be asked why work should not be done at night, the men sleeping by day. The answer is that no supply of labour at all adequate to the necessities of the case has been provided for the use of the troops. The Intelligence Depart-ment was informed in the columns of the public prints what was the nature of the country on this line of operations; yet stores are now lying, badly wanted, at Ismailia, and native labour cannot be obtained in anything like the quantity required. The few Arab labourers at work receive 4s, a day, while thousands of Chinese or other coolies might have been brought here and would have been glad to get half that amount. The engines on board the transports have not been able to be landed yet because of their great weight. I saw this morning ten powerful horses hardly dragging a single truck. Doubtless such difficulties have already been provided for by a man so fertile in resource as the General Commanding. But they must materially increase his anxieties at critical moments, and sorely tax the attention of his distinguished Chief o the Staff, Sir John Adye. That able and untiring officer has done wonders, but technical points essential to the establishment of an efficient system of transport are so numerous and varied that unless a Chief of the Staff be attached at some period of his career to the Transport Department, which is never done in our Army, he can exercise no sufficient and timely control. Most of the obstacles, however, are already surmounted by the indefatigable officer in charge here, Commissary-General Grattan, who will probably never again spend four such busy days as those which have followed the advance of the troops.

The dam here is now pierced sufficiently Communications for light craft to pass. however, with our advanced post look rather uncertain. A signalman was shot yesterday near the Canal, and a store-boat attacked this afternoon by a party of the enemy, who were driven off by the Dragoons. The boats now advance under an escort. A very amusing scene occurred at the dam this afternoon. . A party of 20 men in the Canal, with nothing in the way of clothing except regulation helmets, were digging industriously at the remains of the dam, while lower down reluctant horses and vicious mules were forced across amid shouts of laughter. I should mention that Sir Garnet Wolseley on the 24th left all arrangements for the operations of the 25th to General Willis, who accordingly rode round with Colonel Gillespie and made dispositions leading to such satisfactory results next day. One proof mentioned by the Duke of Connaught of the spirit of his men was that for 24 hours after starting from Ismailia they had nothing served out to them; yet, hungry, thirsty, worn out as they were, dirty, and unshaved, they were most anxious to be led forward against

the enemy. ISMAILIA, Aug. 28, Noon. Sir Garnet Wolseley and his Staff are still here. Several steam launches are busily employed in carrying and towing barges with Commissariat. Mahmoud Pacha Fehmi, mentioned last week as a prisoner, is now lodged here; he was Chief of Staff and Inspector of Fortifications of the rebel army. The last of the troops will be landed to-day; part of the 3d and 13th Bengal Cavalry. An engine from Suez arrived last evening, and was at once utilized to take provisions and Postal Corps to the front. Our having the engine is a grea boon, but more are wanted. I inspected the field bakery yesterday. It turns out 5,000lb.

Major Tulloch has just left for the front. He takes his provisions and baggage on camels, in order to be independent of the Commissariat. His orders are to advance with the most advanced guard, always feeling the enemy, and so keep the Commander-in-Chief informed of their exact movements and position. The choice of this officer for the work is wisely made, for certainly no one is be ter fitted or has a better knowledge of the country. But it is needless to dwell on the qualifications of one who has already shown imself so useful in the present campaign, Ammunition and artillery continue going forward to the front,

PORT SAID, AUG. 28, 4 P.M. I have just had an interview with Yusuf Bey Noureddin, of whose escape from Cairo another correspondent will have informed you. He gives me the following details :- Every day Turkish and Circassian residents in Cairo are being arrested and imprisoned by Arabi's adherents, and are never heard of again. Nubar Pacha's palace has been looted and burntthe only house that has been destroyed yet. Some Turkish and Circassian pachas, with the few Europeans remaining, are guarding the citadel and seem well prepared to hold their own until the British come up. He speaks very highly of the way in which he was received by the British officer at Kantara, and says he is quite certain that if the absurd stories circulated in the Arab camp of atrocities committed by the British, were disproved, the majority of Arabi's troops would lesert. He states that at Kafrdowar there is

pared to lay down their arms when the British advance. The correspondent of the Standard at Ismailia, telegraphing on Monday, says :-Although there are no regular Egyptian troops upon the Canal, it cannot be said to be absolutely safe. As I started from Port Said last night on my return here, a naval officer warned us to take care of ourselves, for that

a large force of Bedouins of a tribe named

Oulad Ali, and at Salahieh 15,000 Bedouins

of the tribe Taharan Abou Sultan, who stand

firm to Arabi only through fear, and are pre-

a bumboat supplying posts on the Canal with provisions was fired into on the previous night at a point fourteen miles from here. Four Maltese on board were wounded by slugs, and the boat was taken and plundered. The assailants were a party of Bedouins on the eastern bank of the Canal.

The arrival from Sucz of the engine will enable the armourclad train, which has been prepared, to make rapid movements when necessary. Yesterday it started for the front, under the command of Lieutenant Purvis, of the Penelope, with a 40-pounder gun, a Gat-ling, and 27 Blue Jackets. The train was drawn by mules, General Wilkinson, of the Indian Division, arrived yesterday to confer with Sir Garnet, and returns to-morrow. He was escorted by a troop of the 13th Bengal Lancers, who rode from Sucz in two days—a feat which speaks volumes for the condition of their horses. The 13th go to the front tomorrow; the 19th Hussars went forward to-While General Drury Lowe was surveying

the village captured yesterday, a respectable man came up and entered into conversation

with him in French. While they were talk-ing an Egyptian officer passed as a prisoner under an escort. The Egyptian officer ex-

claimed to General Druly Lowe, "That man

you are speaking to is Mahmoud Fehmy, Arabi's second in command." The man was at once arrested, and was brought in here in the evening. This capture is of very great importance. It appears that Mah-moud Fehmy went out from Tel-el-Kebir in a train to reconnoitre, alighted, and ascended a hill. While he was absent the engine driver caught sight of our soldiers, and at once put on steam and returned. Fehmy, with his servant, ignorant of the reason of the sudden retirement of the train, came down the hill and walked along the line into the village, where he expected to find Egyptian Finding it occupied by the English, he, with great coolness and presence of mind walked up to the General, and entered into conversation with him, and would probably have been able to retire unmolested had he not been recognised by the Egyptian prisoner. Next only to Arabi himself, the capture is the most important which could have been effected. Mahmoud Fehmy is the most distinguished pupil which the military school of Cairo has produced. Before the troubles began he was Inspector-General of Fortifications. When Arabi rose to power he supported him warmly, and was by him named Minister of Public Works. He designed the lines of Kafr Dowar and Tel-el-Kebir, going to the latter place nominally to give his advice to Rached Bey, who commands the troops there, but practically he took the command out of the latter's hands. All the important telegrams which have fallen into our hands are addressed to Mahmoud Fehmy, and it is evident that he had despatched some wholly fabulous accounts of the fighting, since the telegrams both from Arabi and Cairo contained the most enthusiastic congratulations upon the victories which he had reported. He is regarded as the Nana Sahib of the Egyptian revolt. Fehmy says that no troops have come down from Kafr Dowar to reinforce those at Tel-el-Kebir. The rumours which have for some time been current of grave dissensions between Arabi and the Bedouins are confirmed. Arabi holds several of the leading Chiefs as hostages for the good behaviour of their tribes, but hitherto he has not succeeded in arranging his differences with the latter. It is now known that Professor Palmer and Flag Lieutenant Charrington were waylaid by the garrison of Elarish with a a party, by Arabi's orders, but no more than this is authentically known. It appears that Captain Gill had left them before they were seized, and he travelled to Elarish, where he executed his mission, and was last heard of near Gaza. He has

headquarters at Nefiche to-morrow. MONDAY EVENING. Mahmoud Fehmi has made a frank statement, with full detail, of a very interesting nature. It appears that the enemy are much stronger in artillery at Tel-el-Kebir than was thought. They have five batteries of Krupp field guns, besides three mounted batteries He declares that the enemy was forbidden to attack us on Thursday. The absurd exaggerations in his account of the English strength show how great was the moral effect of Hinckman's two guns, which led to the strong reinforcing of the enemy's artillery at the front. An officer, high on the Staff, declared to me to-day that he believed that we shall be in Cairo in ten days' time. The work done in the way of transport by the soldiers and sailors without any cost to the Government is simply amazing. We have to-day three engines, and trucks sufficient to make up trains for them. The Canal has been cleared, which means that we shall be able to make a more rapid advance.

probably arrived at Suez by this time. Ge-

neral Macpherson's Division are now arriving

The General will establish his

The Daily News correspondent at Ismailia telgraphed on Monday night :-

The enemy is said to be much discouraged, and will perhaps retire on Cairo; but he has 60 guns and about 30,000 men in his great position, so he may risk some serious fighting. There are rumours that Arabi himself came to Tel-el-Kebir to superintend the final stand, but others maintain that he resolved to stick to Kafr Dowar as an advance from Alexandria is his great fear, and he wishes above all things to keep his men up to the fighting point in that direction. I fancy, however, the dictator will not be far off when the decisive move is made by the English against Tel-el-Kebir. His army there is the flower of the Egyptian military party. If he cannot hold that point the game is lost, and one can hardly believe that he will remain absent at the critical hour. Everything works very smoothly in the harbour here, There is plenty of bustle, but very little confusion. Stores are smartly landed, and the only difficulty is to get them to the front. This difficulty will soon be solved by the railway, and affairs

will proceed much more rapidly.

In these days of censorship I cannot say how soon the Indian contingent is likely to be on the march to the front, nor how soon an armed train like our old friend at Alexandria will be under way, but both these things are likely soon to happen. The Indians are land-ing here in excellent trim. They are just the men for this climate, and are making light of the heat which is so dangerous to soldiers of the Northern race. I went to-day over the Ismailia Palace, now used as a military hospital. The building is very humble palace, but the rooms are large and airy for a hospital. Surgeon-Major Anderson and his subordinates seem to have done all possible to make the poor fellows comfortable. About 200 patients have been received as yet, many of them for sunstroke, others for dy tery, and a few for gunshot wounds. All the officers are doing fairly well. Of the wounded, both officers and men, there is a good account to give.

The Alexandria correspondent of the same paper telegraphed on Monday :-The garrison at Mex has been reinforced o-day, as the Bedouins have formed a camp on the opposite shore of Lake Mareotis, nea the causeway, and after the tents were pitched a large body of cavalry arrived. In the engagement yesterday 60 Bedouins, it is suposed were killed and wounded. Private French, who was killed while driving the Bedouins from a house, was buried in the

Nothing was done at Ramleh to-day. is thought probable that the last shell from the seven-inch gun yesterday disabled the large gun on Arabi's battery, which is ascertained to be a 15-centimetre Krupp gun admirably adapted for the work required Arabi is reported to be at Salaeich; but certain works at Kafr Dowar are being increased and strengthened-not evacuated, and the military authorities are unable to understand his persistence in holding the position. The Egyptian steamer Dakalieh left this afternoon for Port Said and Ismailia, with a Special Mission from the Khedive to Sir Garnet Wolseley. It will accompany the army to Cairo and the large towns, and explain that the object of the British army is the quelling of rebellion and the re-establish-ing of order. Sultan Pacha (late President of the Chamber of Notables), Fired Pacha, Zeky Bey, and Oman Bey (staff secretaries) compose the Mission. Several Arabs, supposed to be guilty of the murder of Europeans on the 11th of June, have been arrested; amongst others, those who are believed to have assassinated Messrs. Dobson and

The subjoined despatch, dated Ismailia, August 27, has been received at the War Office from Sir Garnet Wolseley :-The following is the nominal roll of killed and wounded in the actions of the 24th and

25th instant: Household Cavalry. - Killed - 1st Life Guards, Trooper Condy. Wounded severely

—1st Life Guards, Trooper Shepherd; 2d Life Guards, Troopers Stanley, Lewis, and Willoughby. Slightly wounded—1st Life Guards, Corporal Price (? Rice), Troopers Matthews and Magee; Royal Horse Guards, Troopers Freeman and Bigham; 2d Life Guards, Corporal Hodge, Troopers Hicklin

7th Dragoon Guards.—Severely wounded— Major Bibby. Slightly wounded-Private Scott, and four other men, names not ascer-

4th Dragoon Guards.-No killed or wounded reported; 16 men admitted to hospital with

N Battery, A Battery, Royal Horse Artil-lery.—Killed—Bombardier Pallard, Drivers Robertson and Goodsell. Wounded—Gunner

J. Knowles.
York and Lancaster Regiment.—Killed— Private Carty. Wounded—Corporal Hands, Privates Whelan, Stanfield, Radley (? Ridley), Henham, and Griffin; also 25 admissions from

I visited hospital to-day and found all the wounded going on most satisfactorily. Major Bibby is progressing very favourably. Capt. Parry is getting on very well. Lord Melgund hopes to be at duty in a few days.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY AGITA-TION. The Standard publishes the following correspondence from various parts of Ire-land with reference to the police agita-

DUBLIN, MONDAY NIGHT. It is believed that the agitation by the Dublin Metropolitan Police will be allowed to subside on the understanding that not only will their grievances be inquired into, but that in the meantime it is likely remuneration for past extra duty will be granted. A meeting of the Kilkenny Corporation was held to-day, presided over by the Mayor. The following resolution, proposed by Councillor Egan and seconded by Councillor Quinn, was unanimously adopted, "That this Board feels it its duty to protest against the extraor-dinary severity of the sentence imposed upon of trial pursued in the case, sentence being imposed upon him without hearing the evidence of justification; and we consider the Government is honourably bound to comply with the wishes of the people of Ireland by either holding a publicly sworn inquiry into the whole circumstances relating thereto, or immediately granting Mr. Grav's release from prison." The memorial of the Dublin Corporation on the same subject was also adopted. A memorial has been presented to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by Mr. J. Frost, solicitor, of Dublin, praying that the sentence on Francis Hynes, convicted of the murder of John Doloughty, should not be carried into effect. The prayer of the memorial is based on various grounds, one of the on the part of the Jury.

LIMERICK, MONDAY. principal being irregularity and misconduct

The inhabitants of Limerick have practically become their own policemen, as the large majority of the constabulary quartered in the city have refused to go on duty. Col. Bruce, at half-past two o'clock this afternoon, was informed by an orderly that thirty of the men refused to go on duty, and had sent in their resignations. The Inspector General hastened to the barrack, and, addressing the thirty or forty who had sent in their resignations, advised them not to act hastily. The address was read with impatience, and the men responded by cheering for the five dismissed sub-constables. The Inspector General then retired into the County tor's office. The men now blame Mr. Clif-ford Lloyd for having advised Colonel Bruce to the step he has taken. The authorities appear to be greatly embarrassed at the im-pending demoralisation of the constabulary force. The sub-constables are closely watched by members of the force in some local sta-tions, and it is rumoured that the Executive have taken measures to prevent the sending of telegrams by the men to the various centres throughout the country. The Limerick men are to hold meetings this evening, when it is anticipated that a great body of them will tender their resignations. They seem annoyed with the discipline and espionago exercised over the force.

MONDAY NIGHT.

The following are additional details of the proceedings at the William-street Police Barracks to-day. Sub-Constable Patrick Coffey, who sent in his resignation this morning after the dismissal of the other five men, had it accepted within an hour, when he was paid off. and left the William-street Police Barracks amid the cheers of the men. Those on duty in the streets, having heard the circumstances, quitted their beats, and to the number of forty handed in their resignations. Colonel Bruce, having appealed to the men not to act hastily, said, in reply to questions put to him, that the five men were dismissed not for their connection with the late agitation for increased pay, but for refusing to obey orders, their transfer having been decided on owing to the action taken by the constabulary at New Pallas. Troops had been quartered in the barracks for some time past, and the police objected to messing with the soldiers. They memorialised for their removal from the Constabulary Barracks, failing which they would send in their resignations. The Limerick men were held to blame for this, and hence the order for their transfer. One of the men said this could not be, as Sub-Constable Guiry was not stationed in the city at all, but at Kilmurry, some miles distant. Colonel Bruce then appealed to the sub-constables who had handed in their resignations not to act hastily. Under the circumstances, the subconstables decided to continue on duty. It is feared, however, that they will act on their resignation, and the other men in Limerick and different parts of Ireland will follow their example. Telegrams are arriving from all parts of Ireland, promising to contribute to a fund for the dismissed constables. The excitement amongst the men has grown to a white heat. Colonel Bruce remains in Limerick, in view of the gravity of the situation. Late to-night fifty-eight sub-constables handed in their resignations. Colonel Bruco implored them not to act so rashly; but they continued obdurate, and stated, after several appeals, that unless the five dismissed men appeals, that unless the five dismissed men-were reinstated they would lay down their arms within three days. An intimation was semi-officially conveyed to the dismissed men-that if they memorialised the Lord Lieutenant it was more than probable that they would be reinstated; but this they refused to do. Tele-grams from Cork, Belfast, Derry, Waterford, Athlone, Clonmel, and other constabulary centres have arrived, stating that unless the centres have arrived, stating that unless the

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20.957 .- FOUNDED 1814.

## PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

## Great-Britain. LONDON, AUGUST 28 -29, 1882.

THE MILITARY CONVENTION WITH THE PORTE. As the Sultan has at last accepted the military convention we must now reckon upon the presence of Turkish troops in Egypt and make the best we can of the situation. It is fortunate that he has taken so long to make up his mind, since the delay has enabled us to get through a good deal of preliminary work without the embarrassment of looking after Turkish movements. On the generally accepted theory of his hesitation and indecision it is not easy to see what he hopes to gain by his tardy acceptance of the British conditions. If he is anxious to retain his prestige as a temporal ruler, he would have done wisely to secure a share in the work of putting down Egyptian disorder at a somewhat earlier date. If his chief preoccupation is his authority as Caliph, he cannot be congratulated upon having chosen a favourable moment to declare against Arabi. Having held aloof so long, he would probably have best consulted his own interests by declining to go to Egypt upon conditions, and pleading to his cohead against British power. If he really

religionists the impossibility of making intends to observe the conditions he has accepted, he would seem to have taken the course best fitted to weaken alike his temporal and his spiritual authority. So far as this country's interests are concerned, we have steadily maintained that the presence of the Turks in Egypt, under no matter what conditions, must be highly embarrassing and detrimental. From that opinion there would now be few dissentients were it not for the necessity of apologising for the course actually taken. None are better aware than those engaged in negotiation with the Porte how thoroughly hostile to the work we have in hand it has shown itself down to the present moment. Everything that intrigue could do has been done to throw obstacles in our way. Persistent efforts have been made to excite opposition among the European Powers, while Arabi has been encouraged by all the underhand devices of Oriental diplomacy. It is not credible that this persistent hostility has given place in a night to a spirit of frank and sincere co-operation. It follows that we cannot trust the Turks to adhere loyally to the conditions of the Convention. We must make ourselves independent of their disposition by detailing a sufficient force to keep them in check. By their presence in Egypt, even although they should never venture upon any overt act of hostility, they thus add greatly to the difficulties of our task. That, however, is not the worst. The cost of a few thousand extra soldiers is easily measureable, and although it might have been avoided by a little timely boldness, it will not make a very great deal of difference to this country. The hindrance to the rapid and effective solution of the political difficulties, which the Turks will have it in their power to cause, is a more serious consequence of their admission into Egypt. When we have done our best, we shall find that they will add appreciably in

#### REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT. Among the various reports and rumours

many ways to the obstacles we have to

contend with .- Times.

which are circulated, not the least probable and certainly not the least encouraging is the statement that both from England and from India fresh troops are ready to be placed at Sir Garnet Wolseley's disposal at very short notice. The expedition as originally planned was not lavishly calculated; and events have shown that the actual force is certainly not too much for the work in hand, especially if the embarrassing presence of a Turkish contingent has to be counted in. An army drags after it a lengthening chain, heavier at each extension of its communications and supports. Even if Sir Garnet Wolseley meets with full success at Tel-el-Kebir he will have to hold the line to Ismailia in some force to prevent attempts being made on it from Salahieh and Abu Kibir, or he will be obliged to despatch a flying column to clear out the country in that direction. Either of these courses will absorb men. while as he gets further up the country, unless Arabi abandons his positions in the north altogether, a considerable force will have to face them while the General marches on Cairo. The necessary reinforcements will, however, be forthcoming. Besides the depots forming at Cyprus, the permanent Mediterranean garrisons could in a few days land several thousand men at Alexandria or Port Said, and Indian reserves in some numbers are being got ready. The enormous majority of Englishmen, differing as they may in details about the circumstances which led to the war, are absolutely united in believing that it must be thoroughly and handsomely accomplished now that it has been begun, and have no thought of compromise or withdrawal till Egypt is thoroughly pacified, a stable Government arranged for, and the renewal of mischief guarded against. Any action necessary for the accomplishment of these purposes will be gladly acquiesced in by the country, and any demand which Sir Garnet Wolseley may make are pretty certain to be attended to. Whatever may be thought of Arabi's policy, from a purely military point of view, it can hardly be denied that it has been calculated, by obliging us to retain so large a force idle or comparatively idle in Alexandria, to weaken the hands of our General as much as possible. But they are probably still strong enough, or will be when the Indian reinforcements have mustered fully, to do their work. If not, they will be speedily and effectually strengthened .- Daily News.

DEATH OF BISHOP STEERE.-Bishop Steere died at Zanzibar on Sunday of apoplexy. The late Bishop was a graduate of London University. He was ordained priest by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1858, and, after occupying curacies in Devonshire and Lincolnshire, became chaplain to Bishop Tozer, in 1862. He returned to England in 1868, only to resume mission work in 1872, and two years later Edward Steere was consecrated Bishop of Central Africa. He edited Bishop works, and translated portions of the Bible into the language of the people among whom he laboured. He was 51 years of age.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

SUFFERINGS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

THE CAPTURE OF MAHMOUD FEHMY. The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondents at the

seat of war :-CAMP OPPOSITE ABU RISHEH, Aug. 27. There is no news of extraordinary impor tance to chronicle to-day. As I have already informed you, General Graham has occupied Kassassin Lock, and the dams having been pierced, water has begun to move slowly eastwards. This has disclosed, if what I hear be confirmed, a piece of truly diabolical malice confirmed, a piece of truly diabolical malice on the part of those in command of the Egyp-tian forces. A number of corpses of men and camels have been thrown into the stagnant water, probably in the hope that an outbreak of some deadly contagious fever might be produced among the British troops, and, of ourse, also in the doomed towns supplied from the canal. I write feelingly, for I have o-day myself drunk some of this water through a pocket filter. These filters are rather scarce in camp, and, of course, they are useless against a mass of putrid animal matter. The men are continually filling their bottles at the canal, and it is -impossible to prevent them. The heat is simply insupportable, and all creatures with skins must fill hem with water or suffer torments. Since I have been sitting under the shelter of a friend's tent this afternoon a young officer of Dragoons fainted on the sand, but I am happy to say all is right again. The hospital on the other side of the canal, a pretty little mosque of real and which bails in the little filled with of red and white brick, is daily filled with

cases of sunstroke. I am sorry to see to-day fatigue parties, who have already some of them done four and a half hours' work, toiling at the unloading of transport barges under the scorching sun at It is true that the order has been made that the men shall in future cease work between half-past 12 and 4; but the time for stopping should have been 11. I have ridden since I have been here sometimes from dawn until night was far advanced, and can assert that even on horseback the heat from 11 to 4 is enough to try the strongest. It may be asked why work should not be done at night, the men sleeping by day. The answer is that no supply of labour at all adequate to the necessities of the case has been provided for the use of the troops. The Intelligence Depart-ment was informed in the columns of the public prints what was the nature of the country on this line of operations; yet stores are now lying, badly wanted, at Ismailia, and native labour cannot be obtained in anything like the quantity required. The few Arab labourers at work receive 4s. a day, while thousands of Chinese or other coolies might have been brought here and would have been glal to get half that amount. The engines on board the transports have not been able to be landed yet because of their great weight. I saw this morning ten powerful horses hardly dragging a single truck. Doubtless such difficulties have already been provided for by a man so fertile in resource as the General Com-manding. But they must materially increase his anxieties at critical moments, and sorely tax the attention of his distinguished Chief of the Staff, Sir John Adye. That able and untiring officer has done wonders, but technical points essential to the establishment of an efficient system of transport are so numerous and varied that unless a Chief of the Staff be attached at some period of his career to the Transport Department, which is never done in our Army, he can exercise no sufficient and timely control. Most of the obstacles, however, are already surmounted by the indefatigable officer in charge here, Commissary-General Grattan, who will probably never again spend four such busy days as those which have followed the advance of the troops.

The dam here is now pierced sufficiently for light craft to pass. Communications, however, with our advanced post look rather uncertain. A signalman was shot yesterday near the Canal, and a store-boat attacked this afternoon by a party of the enemy, who were driven off by the Dragoons. The boats now advance under an escort. A very amusing scene occurred at the dam this afternoon. A party of 20 men in the Canal, with nothing in party of 20 mer in the calculation the way of clothing except regulation helmets, were digging industriously at the remains of the dam, while lower reluctant horses and vicious mules were forced across amid shouts of laughter. I should mention that Sir Garnet Wolseley on the 24th left all arrangements for the operations of the 25th to General Willis, who accordingly rode round with Colonel Gillespie and made dispositions leading to such satisfactory results next day. One proof mentioned by the Duke of Connaught of the spirit of his men was that for 24 hours starting from Ismailia they had nothing served out to them; yet, hungry, thirsty, worn out as they were, dirty, and unshaved, they were most anxious to be led forward against

the enemy. ISMAILIA, Aug. 28, Noon. Sir Garnet Wolseley and his Staff are still Several steam launches are busily employed in carrying and towing barges with Commissariat. Mahmoud Pacha Fehmi, mentioned last week as a prisoner, is now lodged here; he was Chief of Staff and Inspector of Fortifications of the rebel army. The last of the troops will be landed to-day; part of the 3d and 13th Bengal Cavalry. An engine from Suez arrived last evening, and was at once utilized to take provisions and Postal Corps to the front. Our having the engine is a great boon, but more are wanted. I inspected the field bakery yesterday. It turns out 5,000lb.

Major Tulloch has just left for the front. He takes his provisions and baggage on camels, in order to be independent of the Commissariat. His orders are to advance with the most advanced guard, always feeling the enemy, and so keep the Commander-in-Chief informed of their exact movements and position. The choice of this officer for the work is wisely made, for certainly no one is better fitted or has a better knowledge of the country. But it is needless to dwell on the qualifications of one who has already shown nimself so useful in the present campaign. Ammunition and artillery continue going for

ward to the front.
PORT SAID, Aug. 28, 4 P.M. I have just had an interview with Yusuf Bey Noureddin, of whose escape from Cairo another correspondent will have informed you He gives me the following details :- Every day Turkish and Circassian residents in Cairo are being arrested and imprisoned by Arabi's adherents, and are never heard of again. Nubar Pacha's palace has been looted and burnt the only house that has been destroyed yet. Some Turkish and Circassian pachas, with the few Europeans remaining, are guarding the citadel and seem well prepared to hold their own until the British come up. He speaks very highly of the way in which he was received by the British officer at Kantara, and says he is quite certain that if the absurd stories circulated in the Arab camp of atrocities committed by the British, were dis proved, the majority of Arabi's troops would lesert. He states that at Kafrdowar there is a large force of Bedouins of a tribe named Oulad Ali, and at Salahieh 15,000 Bedouins of the tribe Taharan Abou Sultan, who stand firm to Arabi only through fear, and are prepared to lay down their arms when the British

The correspondent of the Standard at Ismailia, telegraphing on Monday, says :-Although there are no regular Egyptian troops upon the Canal, it cannot be said to be absolutely safe. As I started from Port Said last night on my return here, a naval officer warned us to take care of ourselves, for that

Four Maltese on board were wounded by slugs, and the boat was taken and plundered. The assailants were a party of Bedouins on the eastern bank of the Canal.

The arrival from Sucz of the engine will enable the armourclad train, which has been prepared, to make rapid movements when necessary. Yesterday it started for the front, under the command of Licutenant Purvis, of the Penelope, with a 40-pounder gun, a Gatling, and 27 Blue Jackets. The train was drawn by mules, General Wilkinson, of the Indian Division, arrived yesterday to confer with Sir Garnet, and returns to-morrow. He was escorted by a troop of the 13th Bengal Lancers, who rode from Sucz in two days—a feat which speaks volumes for the condition of their horses. The 13th go to the front to-morrow; the 19th Hussars went forward today.
While General Drury Lowe was surveying

the village captured yesterday, a respectable man came up and entered into conversation with him in French. While they were talking an Egyptian officer passed as a prisoner under an escort. The Egyptian officer exclaimed to General Drury Lowe, "That man you are speaking to is Mahmoud Fehmy, Arabi's second in command." The man was at once arrested, and was brought in here in evening. This capture is of very great importance. It appears that Mah-moud Fehmy went out from Tel-el-Kebir in a train to reconnoitre, alighted, and ascended a hill. While he was absent the engine driver caught sight of our soldiers, and at once put on steam and returned. Fehmy, with his servant, ignorant of the reason of the sudden retirement of the train, came down the hill and walked along the line into the village, where he expected to find Egyptian troops. Finding it occupied by the English, he, with great coolness and presence of mind, walked up to the General, and entered into walked up to the General, and entered into conversation with him, and would probably have been able to retire unmolested had he not been recognised by the Egyptian prisoner. Next only to Arabi himself, the capture is the most important which could have been effected. Mahmoud Fehmy is the most distinguished weighted the military school of tinguished pupil which the military school of Cairo has produced. Before the troubles began he was Inspector-General of Fortifications. When Arabi rose to power he supported him warmly, and was by him named Minister of Public Works. He designed the lines of Kafr Dowar and Tel-el-Kebir, going to the latter place nominally to give his advice to Rached Bey, who commands the troops there, but practically he took the command out of the latter's hands. All the important telegrams which have fallen into our hands are addressed to Mahmoud Fehmy, and it is evident that he had despatched some wholly fabulous accounts of the fighting, since the telegrams both from Arabi and Cairo contained the most enthusiastic congratulations upon the victories which he had reported. He is regarded as the Nana Sahib of the Egyptian revolt. Fehmy says that no troops have come down from Kafr Dowar to reinforce those at Telel-Kebir. The rumours which have for some time been current of grave dissensions between Arabi and the Bedouins are confirmed. Arabi holds several of the leading Chiefs as hostages for the good behaviour of their tribes, but hitherto he has not succeeded in arranging his differences with the latter. It is now known that Professor Palmer and Flag Lieutenant Charrington were waylaid by the garrison of Elarish with a a party, by Arabi's but no more than this is authentical known. It appears that Captain Gill had left them before they were seized, and he travelled to Elarish, where he executed his mission, and was last heard of near Gaza. He has probably arrived at Suez by this time. neral Macpherson's Division are now arriving The General will establish his headquarters at Nesiche to-morrow.

MONDAY EVENING Mahmoud Fehmy has made a frank statement, with full detail, of a very interesting nature. It appears that the enemy are much stronger in artillery at Tel-el-Kebir than was thought. They have five batteries of Krupp field guns, besides three mounted batteries He declares that the enemy was forbidden to attack us on Thursday. The absurd exaggerations in his account of the English strength show how great was the moral effect of Hinckman's two guns, which led to the trong reinforcing of the enemy's artillery at the front. An officer, high on the Staff, declared to me to-day that he believed that we shall be in Cairo in ten days' time. work done in the way of transport by the soldiers and sailors without any cost to Government is simply amazing. We have to-day three engines, and trucks sufficient to make up trains for them. The Canal has been cleared, which means that we shall be able to make a more rapid advance.

The Daily News correspondent at Ismailia telgraphed on Monday night :-

The enemy is said to be much discouraged. and will perhaps retire on Cairo; but he has 60 guns and about 30,000 men in his great position, so he may risk some serious fighting. There are rumours that Arabi himself came to Tel-el-Kebir to superintend the final stand, but others maintain that he resolved to stick to Kafr Dowar as an advance from Alexandria is his great fear, and he wishes above all things to keep his men up to the fighting point in that direction. I fancy, however, the dictator will not be far off when the decisive move is made by the English against Tel-el-Kebir. His army there is the flower of the Egyptian military party. If he cannot hold that point the game is lost, and one can hardly believe that he will remain absent at the critical hour. Everything works very smoothly in the harbour here. There is plenty of bustle, but very little confusion. are smartly landed, and the only difficulty is to get them to the front. This difficulty will soon be solved by the railway, and affairs

will proceed much more rapidly.

In these days of censorship I cannot say how soon the Indian contingent is likely to be on the march to the front, nor how soon an armed train like our old friend at Alexandria will be under way, but both these things are likely soon to happen. The Indians are landing here in excellent trim. They are just the men for this climate, and are making light of the heat which is so dangerous to soldiers of the Northern race. I went to-day over the Ismailia Palace, now used as a military hospital. The building is very humble for a palace, but the rooms are large and airy for a ospital. Surgeon-Major Anderson and his subordinates seem to have done all that is possible to make the poor fellows comfortable. about 200 patients have been received as yet, tery, and a few for gunshot wounds. All the sick officers are doing fairly well. Of the wounded, both officers and wounded, both officers and men, there is a good account to give.

The Alexandria correspondent of the same paper telegraphed on Monday:-

The garrison at Mex has been reinforced to-day, as the Bedouins have formed a camp on the opposite shore of Lake Mareotis, near the causeway, and after the tents were pitched a large body of cavalry arrived. In gagement yesterday 60 Bedouins, it is supposed, were killed and wounded. French, who was killed while driving the Bedouins from a house, was buried in the afternoon

Nothing was done at Ramleh to-day. It is thought probable that the last shell from the seven-inch gun yesterday disabled the large gun on Arabi's battery, which is ascertained to be a 15-centimetre Krupp gun, admirably adapted for the work req Arabi is reported to be at Salaeieh; but certain works at Kafr Dowar are being increased and strengthened-not evacuated, and

a humboat supplying posts on the Canal with provisions was fired into on the previous night at a point fourteen miles from here. The Egyptian steamer Dakalieh left this afternoon for Port Said and Ismailia, with a Special Mission from the Khedive to Sir Garnet Wolseley. It will accompany the army to Cairo and the large towns, and ex-plain that the object of the British army is the quelling of rebellion and the re-establishing of order. Sultan Pacha (late President of the Chamber of Notables), Fired Pacha, Zeky Bey, and Oman Bey (staff secretaries) com-pose the Mission. Several Arabs, supposed to be guilty of the murder of Europeans on the 11th of June, have been arrested; amongst others, those who are believed to have assassinated Messrs. Dobson and Richardson.

The subjoined despatch, dated Ismailia, August 27, has been received at the War Office from Sir Garnet Wolseley :-The following is the nominal roll of killed and wounded in the actions of the 24th and 25th instant :-

Household Cavalry. — Killed — 1st Life Guards, Trooper Condy. Wounded severely -1st Life Guards, Trooper Shepherd; 2d Life Guards, Trooper Stanley, Lewis, and Willoughby. Slightly wounded—1st Life Guards, Corporal Price (? Rice), Troopers Matthews and Magee; Royal Horse Guards, Troopers Freeman and Bigham; 2d Life Guards, Corporal Hodge, Troopers Hicklin and Browning

7th Dragoon Guards .- Severely wounded-Major Bibby. Slightly wounded—Private Scott, and four other men, names not ascer-

4th Dragoon Guards .- No killed or wounded reported; 16 men admitted to hospital with N Battery, A Battery, Royal Horse Artil-

lery.—Killed—Bombardier Pallard, Drivers Robertson and Goodsell. Wounded—Gunner I. Knowles. York and Lancaster Regiment.-Killed-Private Carty. Wounded—Corporal Hands, Privates Whelan, Stanfield, Radley (? Ridley),

Henham, and Griffin; also 25 admissions from I visited hospital to-day and found all the wounded going on most satisfactorily. Major Bibby is progressing very favourably. Capt. Parry is getting on very well. Lord Melgund hopes to be at duty in a few days.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY AGITA-TION.

The Standard publishes the following correspondence from various parts of Ireland with reference to the police agita-

DUBLIN, MONDAY NIGHT. It is believed that the agitation by the Dublin Metropolitan Police will be allowed to subside on the understanding that not only will their grievances be inquired into, but that in the meantime it is likely remuneration for past extra duty will be granted. A meeting of the Kilkenny Corporation was held to-day, presided over by the Mayor. The following resolution, proposed by Councillor Egan and seconded by Councillor Quinn, was unanimously adopted, "That this Board feels it its duty to protest against the extraordinary severity of the sentence imposed upon Mr. E. D. Gray, as well as against the mode of trial pursued in the case, sentence being imposed upon him without hearing the evidence of justification; and we consider the Government is honourably bound to comply with the wishes of the people of Ireland by either holding a publicly sworn inquiry into the whole circumstances relating thereto, or immediately granting Mr. Gray's release from prison." The memorial of the Dublin Coron the same subject was also dopted. A memorial has been presented to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by Mr. J. Frost, solicitor, of Dublin, praying that the sentence on Francis Hynes, convicted of the murder of John Doloughty, should not be carried into effect. The prayer of the memorial is based on various grounds, one of the principal being irregularity and misconduct

on the part of the Jury.

LIMEBICK, MONDAY. The inhabitants of Limerick have practi cally become their own policemen, as the large majority of the constabulary quartered in the city have refused to go on duty. Bruce, at half-past two o'clock this afternoon, was informed by an orderly that thirty of the men refused to go on duty, and had sent in their resignations. The Inspector General hastened to the barrack, and, addressing the thirty or forty who had sent in their resignations, advised them not to act hastily. address was read with impatience, and the men responded by cheering for the five dismissed sub-constables. The In General then retired into the County Inspector tor's office. The men now blame Mr. Clifford Lloyd for having advised Colonel Bruce to the step he has taken. The authorities appear to be greatly embarrassed at the impending demoralisation of the constabulary force. The sub-constables are closely watched by members of the force in some local sta-tions, and it is rumoured that the Executive have taken measures to prevent the sending of telegrams by the men to the various centres throughout the country. The Limerick men are to hold meetings this evening, when it is anticipated that a great body of them will tender their resignations. They seem annoyed with the discipline and espionage exercised over the force.

MONDAY NIGHT. The following are additional details of the proceedings at the William-street Police Barracks to-day. Sub-Constable Patrick Coffey, who sent in his resignation this morning after the dismissal of the other five men, had it accepted within an hour, when he was paid off, and left the William-street Police Barracks amid the cheers of the men. Those on duty in the streets, having heard the circumstances, quitted their beats, and to the number of forty handed in their resignations. Colonel Bruce, having appealed to the men not to act hastily reply to questions put to him, that the five men were dismissed not for their connection with the late agitation for increased pay, but for refusing to obey orders, their transfer having been decided on owing to the action taken by the constabulary at New Pallas. Troops had been quartered in the barracks for some time past, and the police objected to messing with the soldiers. They memorialised for their removal from the Constabulary Barracks, failing which they would send in their resignations. The Limerick men were held to blame for this, and hence the order for their transfer. One of the men said this could not be, as Sub-Constable Guiry was not stationed in the city at all, but at Kilmurry, some miles distant. Colonel Bruce then appealed to the sub-constables who had handed in their resignations not to act hastily. Under the circumstances, the subconstables decided to continue on duty. It is feared, however, that they will act on their resignation, and the other men in Limerick and different parts of Ireland will follow their example. Telegrams are arriving from all parts of Ireland, promising to contribute to a fund for the dismissed constables. The ex-citement amongst the men has grown to a white heat. Colonel Bruce remains in Limerick, in view of the gravity of the situation. Late to-night fifty-eight sub-constables handed in their resignations. Colonel Bruco implored them not to act so rashly; but the continued obdurate, and stated, after several appeals, that unless the five dismissed men were reinstated they would lay down their arms within three days. An intimation was semi-officially conveyed to the dismissed men that if they memorialised the Lord Lieutenant it was more than probable that they would be reinstated; but this they refused to do. Telegrams from Cork, Belfast, Derry, Waterford, Athlone, Clonmel, and other constabulary

centres have arrived, stating that unless the

men are reinstated they will resign en masse. Five sub-constables, in lieu of those dismissed arrived in Limerick to-night for duty, and were coldly received by the local men, whose determination to resent the dismissal of their comrades is hourly increasing. Subscription lists have been already opened for the dis-missed five constables, and the same course has been taken in nearly every barrack throughout Ireland. BELFAST, MONDAY NIGHT.

No public meeting has been, or will be, held by the Belfast force, which numbers upwards of 500 men. To-day they elected delegates to represent them at the Commission now sitting in Dublin. Eight men were nominated on Saturday-two from each of the four districts into which, for police purposes, the town is divided. Head Constable Chalk and Head Constable M'Mahon were elected as deputies from Belfast. These men seemed to have the entire confidence of the police force CORK MONDAY NIGHT.

The aspect of the constabulary agitation is hourly becoming graver. The dismissal of five men in Limerick has been strongly condemned by the force in Cork city and county. and in consequence telegrams of inquiry as to what day shall be fixed for their resigning in a body are passing between stations in different parts of the country. To-day upwards of a score of men were prosecuting inquiries at the Emigration Office; and so completely have the men of ten years' service and under lost confidence in the authorities, that in a few days it is not improbable hundreds of them will resign.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice are exected to leave Osborne on Thursday evening for Scotland, and should the Court quit the Isle of Wight as anticipated her Majesty will arrive at Balmoral on Friday afternoon. The autumnal royal visit to the north will this sea-

son be much later than is customary.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford arrived at Ragley Hall, Alcester, on Satur-day, from a tour in Switzerland. The Marquis and Marchioness will receive company at their country seat this week. •The Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton

and family are staying at Birkhall House, The Marchioness of Tweeddale is progress-

ing favourably.

The Earl of Granville returned to town, after visiting the Queen at Osborne on Monlay morning, and later in the day left for Walmer Castle.

The Earl of Stradbroke has arrived in town from Buxton. Viscount Castlerosse has left town to join

the Earl and Countess of Kenmare at Abergeldie Cottage, Ballater.

Lord and Lady Mount Temple received 200 members of the British Association, assembled at Southampton, at Broadlands on Saturday afternoon, after their visit to the old Abbey Church at Romsey. Refreshments were served

to the party in the orangery.

Lord and Lady Rayleigh and the Hon. Mr Strutt are staying on a visit to Lord and Lady Mount Temple at Broadlands, near Romsey

Hants. The death is announced of the Dowager Lady Hylton, who on the morning of the 19th was seized by a sudden stroke of paralysis, and lingered in an unconscious state until Sunday last at Munstead, Godalming. Sophia Penelope, daughter of Sir Robert Sheffield, fourth baronet of that name, was born in Strangways, who in the following year succeeded his brother as Earl of Ilchester. He died in January, 1865, and in 1867 Lady Hehester married the first Lord Hylton, and was again left a widow in 1876. She had no children by either marriage. The funeral will take place at Abbottsbury, where her first husband is interred.

The Hon. Thomas Moreton FitzHardinge Berkeley died on Sunday at his residence, Cranford, Middlesex, in his 86th year. The deceased was the fifth son of Frederick Au-gustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, who died in 1810, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Mr. William Cole, of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, and younger brother Maurice, first Lord FitzHardinge. He was born in 1796, and was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Mr. Berkeley, though the fifth son of his father, was the first born after the marriage of 1796, and would have been the sixth Earl by the deci-sion of the House of Lords; but he never took his seat in Parliament nor assumed the title. He was one of the co-heirs to the Baronies of Mowbray, Seagrave, and Braose of Gower. The heir presumptive to the earl-dom is Mr. Berkeley's cousin, Mr. George Lennox Rawdon Berkeley, eldest serviving son the late Admiral Sir George Berkeley, and grandson of the fourth Earl. He was born in 1827, and married in 1860 Cecile, daughter of Comte Edouard de Melfort, formerly wife of Admiral Sir Fleetwood Pellew. He has a son.

The death is also announced of Lady Havelock, widow of Sir Henry Havelock, the captor of Lucknow, which occurred on Friday last at her residence in Kensington-park-gardens. She was a daughter of the Rev Joshua Marshman, D.D., of Serampore, and was born in 1809. It may be remembered that a few days before the tidings of Havelock's death reached England letters patent to create him a baronet were directed. widow, at the instance of the Queen, received the rank to which she would have been entitled if he had lived a little longer, and pension of £1,000 was bestowed upon her by

Parliament. We (Morning Post) sincerely regret to have to state that on Friday last Miss Charlotte Cadogan, daughter of Mr. Frederick and Lady Adelaide Cadogan, met with an accident which caused her to be dreadfully burnt. For some hours her life was despaired of, but she at last rallied, and, under the care of Mr. Oscar Clayton and Mr. Heckman is, it is to be hoped, in a more favourable state. Miss Cadogan's recovery, if happily it takes place, must be accompanied by severe suffering, and will be of long duration.

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRIMATE. The condition of the Archbishop of Cantersurv still occasions the gravest anxiety, and Dr. Carpenter, his Grace's medical atte ssued the subjoined bulletin on Monday morning :-

" Addington Park, 8 0 a.m.

"The Archbishop has passed a comfortable night. Breathing is less oppressed, and temperature lower, but prostration considerable."

At one o'clock in the day the prostration still continued. Late on Monday evening it was found, on inquiry at Addington Park, that the condition of his Grace remained very much the same, but that, at the same time, he had passed a comfortable day, being almost entirely free from pain. He takes a fair amount of food. Among the telegrams received on Monday morning was one from the Queen, expressing her deep anxiety for the Archbishop's health, and requesting to be kept informed as to his condition. His Grace remains quiet and tranquil. "The issue is not in my own hands," was the remark of his Grace to a friend; "and I am perfectly content." At 9.15 on Monday night Dr. Carpenter reported that the Archbishop's condition was still unchanged. It is the prostration that is the serious element in his Grace's condition, and which the medical advisers are endeavouring to counteract. Dr. Carpenter remains over night at Addington Park. Dr. Carpenter on Tuesday morning issued

the following bulletin:— "Addington Park, Aug. 29, 8 a.m.
"The Archbishop was restless till 5 a.m., when he fell into a calm sleep which lasted some hours. This morning all the unfavourable symptoms had diminished in intensity."

The World says :- Dr. Tait is a Primate whom it is easier to succeed than to replace; and there is no member of the Episcopal Bench who, it can reasonably be hoped, will discharge the duties of his high office with discharge the duties of his high other with anything like his judgment, dignity, and tact. He is not a Greek play bishop like Blomfield, nor a society bishop like Wilberforce. He has been essentially a bishop of the whole English nation, and not of any section of it. He has left the impression of his personality upon every class and order of his fellow-country men. He has taken an active part in all movements of social reform, and has identified religion with practical charity in a way that some of his colleagues and many other pietists would do well to imitate. He has illustrated and increased the dignity of his office; he has maintained and improved its traditions. To the rancorous vituperation of the prints, representative of the clerical scurrility of Great Britain, he has indeed been exposed. But the loose-tongued licence of his lampooners is a tribute to the judicial impartiality which he has shown in the administration of his office. The respectable High Church party—even the non-scurrilous Ritualists, as well as the Latitudinarians and the race of rational ecclesiastics generally-have all thought well, and spoken well, of Dr. Tait. His successor, whoever he may be, will not fill the same position in the national life and mind as he has done. But on the qualities which this successor may exhibit the future of the Church of England very greatly depends. Nothing can be more certain than that the subsidence of the Liberationist agitation is largely due to the prudence and mild-

" J'Y SUIS ET J'Y RESTE.

ness of Dr. Tait's regime.

Our troops now occupy the battlefields made renowned in history by Abercrombie, and the usual number of centuries are looking down upon them, to cite the quotation known to that schoolboy for ever fathered on Macaulay. That the English expedition is in competent hands we need not have any fear about, but between the optimist and pessimist views of the result there is a considerable scope and margin. All the Press view the matter as a gigantic picnic on the Nile, and no doubt, were martial matters to be treated on the same principles as a handicap on the Turf, the weights at present seem so adjusted that the result would be Sir Garnet Wolseley first in a canter," and Arabi "beaten off and not placed." This is the rosy view of the situation, but we have to take into consideration that the rebels may be materially assisted in their operations by natural causes. The rising of the Nile, which has already commenced, will alter the face of the Delta to such an extent that any strategic movements now contemplated may have to be materially altered. Again, this periodical overflow is not only aggressive in the fact that it may at any moment cause our operations to be suspended or modified, but the after consequences are much more to be dreaded. Should our forces be kept in the field when the waters have subsided, we shall have an enemy to cope against more to be feared than Arabi, The malaria engendered by the retreat of the waters may bring in its train fever and ague, against which the stoutest and bravest army must succumb. No doubt these facts have been fully provided against by our military neen unity provided against by our minary authorities, but the present position is that we are mainly dependent on a decisive blow being struck. As to the *elan* of Sir Garnet Wolseley, there is no reason to doubt that he will seize the first opportunity to advance, and when he does so it may be safely and when he does so predicted that the movement will be successful. Nothing succeeds like success, and the converse is that no state of things can be so damaging as failure. To leave the military and look to the political view of the situation To leave the military we find England practically isolated, and playing a solo in the European Concert to an audience that has not paid any money for admission to the performance. France has taken a back seat, and does not see her way to come to the front. The Turk has been playing fast and loose all through, and the best news of the present state of affairs is that the wires have been cut between Egypt and Pera, and Arabi and the Porte must now evolve the situation as the German professor did the camel, out of the depths of their moral consciousness. One point—an impor-tant one—has to be considered. For whom are we fighting, and who is to pay the bill? If we crush Arabi, is the work to be done at our own expense or at that of others? Pulling the chestnuts out of the fire, according to the fable, proved a profitable transaction to only one party concerned. We see all nations anxiously looking on at the work we have undertaken singlehanded—are they to share in any future gain that we may acquire? We, no doubt, have the Biblical precedent that many may come in at the eleventh hour and receive every man his penny, but it will not satisfy English taxpayers if they have to pay the piper, and find all foreign countries dancing at their expense. One thing is most important. It is to be hoped that Downingstreet is not so far demoralised as to let the Turk have hand, act, or part in the military operations in Egypt. We have gone in alone operations in Egypt. We have gone in alone to crush Arabi and assert our sway to the undisputed right of way of the Canal; and let us keep to this determination. England's motto should be on this occasion, "Jy suis, et j'y reste !"-United Service Gazette.

A FENIAN DEMONSTRATION .- The remains of the late Charles J. Kickham, one of the Fenians convicted in 1865, were conveyed through the chief streets of Dublin on Sunthrough the chief streets of Dublin on Sundoy, followed by a very large number of his former associates and friends. He died at Blackrock, county Dublin, and his burial will take place at Mullinahone, county Tipperary. The hearse was preceded and followed by a number of bands playing the "Dead March." Most of those present wore crape and green rosettes. There were half a dozen banners with such mottoes as "God save Ireland," and "May the memory of Kickham never die." A number of Fenians who had been prisoners and suspects attended, but there were no persons of note in the procession. It is estimated that between 10,000 and 12,000 persons took part in the demonstration. police did not interfere.

BRAWLING IN A CHURCH .- Another disgraceful scene occurred at St. Jude's Church, Liverpool, on Sunday, though the police were on the alert and prevented any demonstration on a large scale. The head constable had previously issued a placard cautioning persons against loitering in the neighbourhood of the church, and so causing obstruction; and within the sacred building police and detectives were distributed. The congregation was large, but a number of young men occupied seats near the door, who, it was apparent, were not imbued with much devotional feeling. During the anthem preceding the sermon a large number of these left, but some of the same stamp remained behind, and the Rev. Mr. Fitzroy, the incumbent, invited those who had no desire to remain to leave before the sermon, and not disturb the congregation. He paused for some time, and about 30 persons left the church. He had no sooner given out his text than a young man, evidently much excited, began talking loudly and gesticulating wildly. He passed towards the porch, where he spoke He passed towards the porch, where he spoke very loudly, and the churchwarden requesting him to go away, he pushed him away, and declared in a loud tone to Mr. Fitzroy, "I will have it in for you." The detectives at once seized him and took him to prison. He was subsequently released on bail. At the Liverpool Police-court, on Monday, William Boors, a hricklayer was charged with heavel. Peers, a bricklayer, was charged with brawling in St. James's Church, and with assaulting the churchwardens, threatening the incumbent, and assaulting the police.-He was fined 40s.